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MONTANA

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

By

ROBERT GEORGE RAYMER, M. A.

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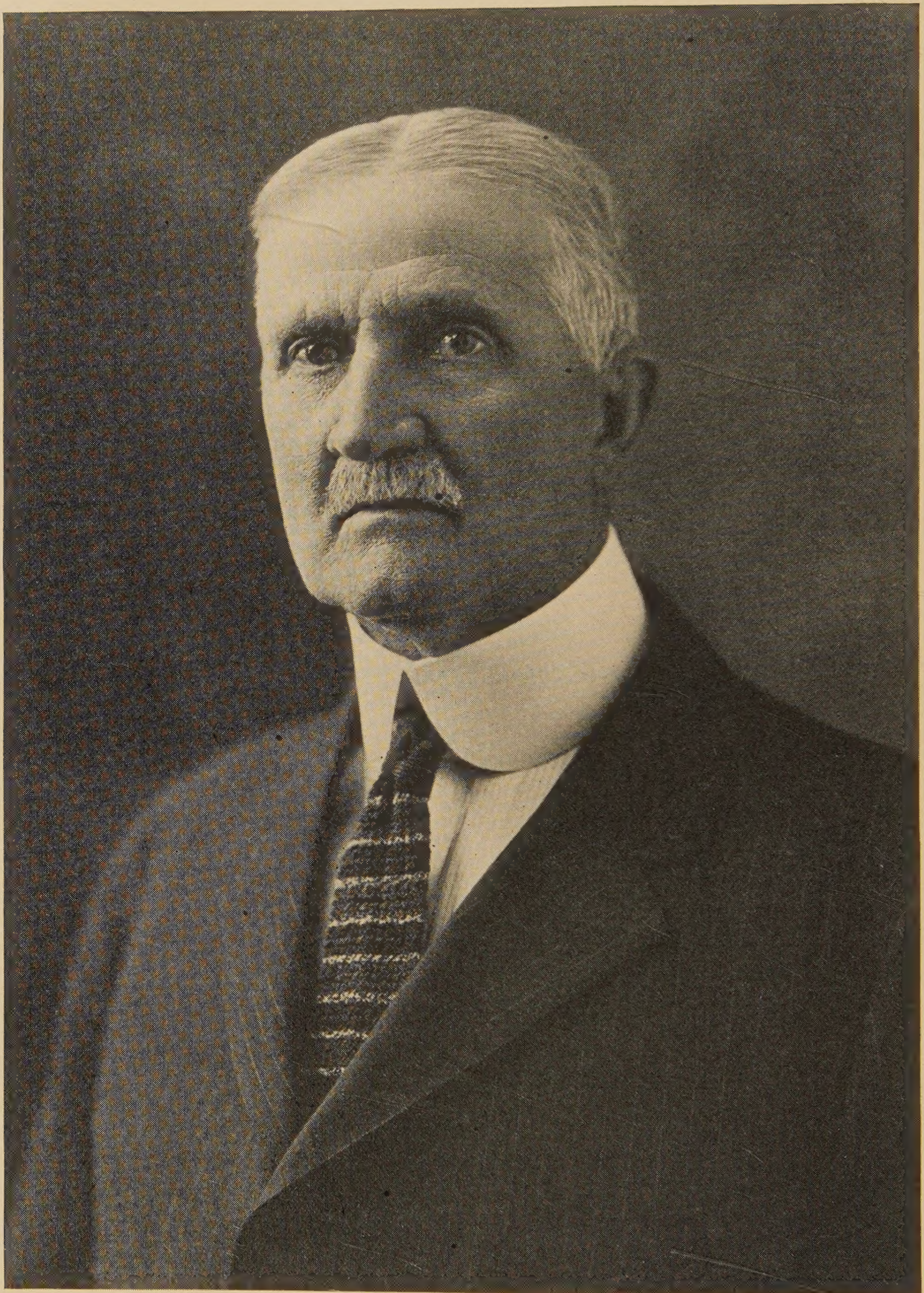

Howard

History *of* Montana

O. FLETCHER GODDARD, judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Montana, has been a qualified attorney for half a century and a resident of Billings since 1883. His career has been rich with those distinctions that the scholarly lawyer and public spirited citizen regard as most important in the satisfaction of an honorable ambition.

Judge Goddard was born at Troy, Iowa, January 20, 1853, son of Richard Tilton and Elizabeth (Tannehill) Goddard. The Goddard family came from England and settled in Virginia in Colonial times, and the family has had its full share of men who have been distinguished in the military, public and professional life of the nation. Judge Goddard's parents were born in Ohio, and settled in Iowa on territorial times, in 1842. His father spent his life as an Iowa farmer, and died in 1892.

O. Fletcher Goddard attended public schools, and while teaching at Centerville, Iowa, took up the study of law under his uncle, Judge Tannehill. He also attended an academy and normal school in Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He practiced at Corydon for three years, and in March, 1883, came to Billings, Montana. During the active years of his law practice he was member of the firm Goddard and Clark, who in addition to other interests represented as district attorneys the Burlington Railway System. Judge Goddard also became president of the Thompson-Elk Basin Oil & Gas Company, and is a director of the Montana Coal & Iron Company. When at the height of his successful career as a lawyer and business man, one of his friends wrote an interesting tribute and character sketch from which the following lines are taken:

"Mr. Goddard is known as one of the leading corporation lawyers in the Middle West, but is absolutely independent in his actions and unhampered by restricting ties. His genial, wholesome personality has made him numerous friends, even among his opponents, while the unbounded vigor and action of his movements denote the highest type of healthy American manhood. In addition to his extensive corporation work he has a large general practice, but has found time to devote to the general public welfare. A staunch and influential Republican, he is recognized as a leader of his party in the state and since the territorial days, when he served as prosecuting attorney and assistant district attorney under Judge Blake, 1883-84, he has been prominent as a public official. In 1889 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which gave the state its present constitution, and in that body displayed great parliamentary and legal ability. During 1891-1893 he was a State Senator, and was wisely chosen a member and chairman of several important committees, one of which was the judiciary committee, upon which he served during both sessions of his term. In the session of 1893 by his ability as a parliamentarian he prevented the election of a Democratic United States senator, and thus earned the applause of his party in all sections of the United States. He was also chairman of the joint caucus of his party, and as such rendered it important service in both Houses of the Legislature. Mr. Goddard was the gold standard candidate of the Republican party for Congress in 1896, when three-fourths of his party deserted its candidate for president, Mr. McKinley, and went over to Bryan and free silver. Mr. Goddard make a campaign of the state alone and at his own expense, leading a forlorn hope in order to maintain and uphold his party, and the wisdom and courage of his stand in this time of political turmoil and free silver craze have long since been demonstrated."

Judge Goddard was a member of the Montana State Board of Education from 1894 to 1898. On October 1, 1923, he was appointed judge by Gov. Joseph M. Dixon to fill out the unexpired term of Judge A. C. Spencer. Later he was elected and took office for the regular term January 1, 1924. His service on the bench of the Thirteenth District has been fully in keeping with the high standards and attainments he has exhibited as a lawyer and in other weighty affairs. Judge Goddard is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, member of the B. P. O. Elks, a member of the Commercial and Billings Golf and Country Clubs, and is now a member of the Board of Trustees of the Historical Library of Montana.

He married at Centerville, Iowa, January 20, 1881, Miss Alwilda Stephenson, who was a native of Ohio. They had three children: Lora, who graduated from Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa, and the University of Michigan, studied voice in these universities and became the wife of William P. Rixon, of Billings; Helen graduated from the University of Montana with the class of 1909, and married E. W. Adam; and Wilbur F., graduated from Billings High School in 1913, and died of pneumonia in that year. Both daughters reside with their families in Billings. Mrs. Goddard died in Billings in 1926.

Francis Andrew Thomson is a mining engineer known for his practical and literary contributions to the knowledge of mining processes in the West, and has recently been added to Montana's citizenship as president of the Montana School of Mines at Butte.

Doctor Thomson was born in London, England, December 21, 1879, son of John Alexander and Frances Springett (Wyatt) Thomson. He came to America when a youth, and was graduated as a mining engineer from the Colorado School of Mines in 1904 and the same institution in 1914 awarded him the Master of Science degree and in 1923 gave him the degree of Doctor of Science. Before completing his education he had had a wide experience as a prospector, miner and assayer over the western states and Canada. From 1902 to 1903 he was an assistant engineer with the Northwest Smelting and Refining Company at Crofton, British Columbia, and was consulting engineer and superintendent of properties for various companies in Colorado and Nevada from 1904 to 1907.

Doctor Thomson was head of the department of mining engineering in the State College of Washington from 1907 to 1917. On September 1, 1917, he became dean of the School of Mines of the University of Idaho and was also director of the Idaho State Bureau of Mines and Geology from April, 1919. In July, 1928, he came to Montana as president of the Montana School of Mines at Butte. He has been a consulting engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Montana Society of Engineers and the American Mining Congress. The mining profession is familiar with numerous articles from his pen touching on the technical phases of mining in the United States and Canada, and he is author of a standard reference book "Stamp Milling and Cyaniding," published in 1915.

Doctor Thomson has taken an active interest in the establishment of a school of religion in Montana. He has also been instrumental in reviving the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, which is supported by appropriations from the State Legislature and which is the "research arm" of the School of Mines. Doctor Thomson has reached one of the most responsible posts in mining education in America as head of the Montana School of Mines, which is the most ideally situated of any school of its kind in the country.

Doctor Thomson is a member of the Sigma Nu, Sigma Xi, Sigma Tau and Sigma Gamma Epsilon. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He married, August 16, 1906, Miss Josephine Bruckman, of Denver, Colorado. She died in 1927, leaving two children, Andrew Halleck and Richard Wyatt. On July 18, 1928, Doctor Thomson married Miss Edna L. Michaelsen, of Spokane, Washington, by whom he has one daughter, Jean Louise. Since coming to Butte he has become a member of the Silver Bow Club, Butte Country Club and is vice president of the Kiwanis Club.

GEORGE M. MILES has been a conspicuous figure in the life and affairs of Montana, and particularly Miles City, since its beginning. He and his brother, Arthur W. Miles, of Livingston, have individually promoted some of the most important industrial and commercial lines of development in the new state, and their careers have increased the prestige of a family name honored in this country for nearly three centuries.

George M. Miles was born October 25, 1854, on a small farm at Westminster, Massachusetts, son of Daniel C. and Lucy Ann (Puffer) Miles. Both his father and his uncle, the late Gen. Nelson A. Miles, were born on the same farm and in the same house. The American founder of the family was Rev. John Miles, who came from Swansea, Wales, and settled in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1664, and in that year built the first Baptist Church and started the first school in the community. He was a militant preacher and took part in some of the early Indian campaigns. Daniel C. Miles followed a business career, while his brother Nelson entered the army. He owned and operated saw mills, was interested in a factory for the making of chairs and settees, and in 1873 organized a national bank and was president of that institution in the town of Westminster. For ten years he was branch examiner for two hundred national banks in the State of Massachusetts. In every way he proved himself a man of integrity in business and trusted leadership in civic affairs. He was born June 5, 1827, and died February 22, 1912, at the venerable age of eighty-five. He was a leading member of the Baptist Church and for many years identified with the Masonic fraternity. Daniel C. Miles married Lucy Ann Puffer, who died in 1864. They were the parents of five children: Josie M., who married Professor M. M. Parker, of Pasadena, California; George M.; Herbert J., of Pasadena; Arthur W., of Livingston, Montana; and Gertrude, who died when sixteen years of age.

George M. Miles attended the grammar and high school at the village of Westminster and also attended Worcester Academy. He was graduated in 1875 from the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. The following year he came out to Montana as a quartermasters clerk with the Fifth Regiment of the Regular Army. The commander of that regiment was his uncle, the late General Nelson A. Miles. The regiment had its headquarters two miles east of the present site of Miles City. Mr. Miles was more impressed by the business opportunities of this new country than by the prospect of a military career, and he especially recognized the great promise of the country for the sheep industry. Not long afterward he succeeded in interesting his father, who supplied the capital and in 1877 they brought the first flock of sheep into what is now Custer County, on the Yellowstone River, and became pioneer wool growers in what has since been one of the greatest wool producing sections of the country. Prior to the time of railroads they shipped the wool east by boat down the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. Mr. Miles subsequently took up the cattle business, and followed both industries for many years.

In 1880 he became a senior partner in the firm of Miles, Strevell and Ulmer, hardware merchants, operating stores at Miles City, Buffalo, Wyoming and Ogden, Utah. In 1892 the senior and junior partners bought out Mr. Strevell, and then Miles and Ulmer incorporated the business, with Mr. Miles as president.

In a financial way the name of Mr. Miles is especially associated with the First National Bank of Miles City. He was one of its organizers in 1882. Joseph Leighton was the first president. Mr. Miles is now the only surviving incorporator who is still active in the bank. He was vice president until 1907 and for twenty-one years was president of the institution, and since retiring from that office has been chairman of the Board of Directors. The First National Bank has been credited with having been chiefly responsible for giving Miles City a position high in financial importance among the cities of Montana. The bank has occupied one of the fine banking homes of the state since 1911. Its officers and directors throughout the period of its existence have comprised some of the best known business and professional men in this section of the state.

Mr. Miles also served for many years as secretary of the Miles City Cemetery Association. He is president of the Miles Trust and

Realty Company and the Ekalaka Telephone Company of Miles City.

Mr. Miles was appointed by the governor as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Custer County in the early 1880s, at a time when the county was in a bad way, and was also the first United States commissioner and the first notary public in Custer County. After losing his seal as notary public he had a new one made by the local blacksmith. In his public service he was always a force for good government and public honesty, and more than once contributed to the weeding out of dishonest and inefficient public officials. A man of great wealth, he has used his power in a constructive way, and it is not difficult to understand the reasons why George M. Miles is regarded as the first citizen of the community which bears this honored family name. He is the largest individual owner of real estate in Miles City. Mr. Miles became president of the Miles City Young Men's Christian Association upon its organization. He was reared in the Baptist Church, but in the absence of a church of that denomination at Miles City he united with the Presbyterian denomination. He has been on the Board of Elders, and beginning in 1879 spent forty-one consecutive years as superintendent of the Sunday School, accepting that post when the Sunday School was first organized. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Yellowstone Lodge No. 26, A. F. and A. M., Miles City Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, and Miles Commandery No. 11, K. T. Mr. Miles presented to the local Masonic bodies a large and handsome painting of the late General Nelson A. Miles.

Mr. Miles married, December 22, 1880, Miss Helen Strevell, who was born at Pontiac, Illinois. She died July 9, 1887, leaving one son, Jason D. In March, 1897, Mr. Miles married Miss Laura Ritner, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. To this union were born three daughters, Ruth R., Helen G. and Mary C. Mary died in infancy.

George M. Miles is now one of the few survivors of the old time Montanans who first saw this country from the standpoint of a military garrison. In the fifty odd years since he started sheep ranching on the Yellowstone he has been a witness of many strange and remarkable events, and Montana's essential development has taken place under his eyes. The people of Montana understand and appreciate the measure of his great contribution to that development, and probably no one takes a more generous and wholehearted pride in the great history of Montana than this retired banker and citizen of Miles City, who among other claims to pioneering brought the first sheep to Custer County and drove the first herd of wild horses down the Yellowstone. The homestead he took up in the spring of 1878 was on land adjoining the city.

His son, Jason D. Miles, has attained many prominent connections with Montana business and finance. He was educated in Todd Seminary in Illinois and is a graduate of Princeton University. For a number of years he was associated with his father in Park County, Montana, in ranching and raising pure bred live stock. Later he returned to Miles City and continued in the live stock and real estate business. He owns several large cattle and sheep ranches and is vice president of the Miles Trust & Realty

Company. During the World war he was a first lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps, and holds a commission as captain in the United States Reserves.

Jason D. Miles married Mildred Cable, of Covington, Ohio. They have two children, George Cable Miles, who graduates this year from Princeton University, and Elizabeth Miles, whose home is in Los Angeles.

WILLIAM C. LUBRECHT, general manager of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's lumber department, is one of the substantial citizens of Missoula, and a man highly regarded by his associates in business because of his fidelity and expert efficiency. He was born at Freeland, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1871, a son of Christian and Mary L. (Kreyscher) Lubrecht, the former of whom died in May, 1871, two months prior to the birth of his son. He was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States in 1848, settling in Eastern Pennsylvania, and he served as lieutenant in the Cavalry Division of the United States Army for the full period of the Civil war. During the few years he was spared to his family and community he won the esteem of his neighbors, and his untimely death was deplored by those who knew him. The maternal grandfather of William C. Lubrecht, William H. Kreyscher, lived in the valley near Freeland, and there he was engaged in farming for a number of years.

Reared at Freeland, William C. Lubrecht attended the local public schools and began to be self-supporting by teaching school, which occupation he followed in Pennsylvania for two and one-half years. At the expiration of that time he came west and settled at Madera, California, where he was engaged in farming, growing fruit for three years. Not finding this profitable, he went to work for a lumber company in 1894, as a shipping clerk, and remained at Madera for two years more.

In 1896 Mr. Lubrecht left California for Butte, Montana, and there he was in the employ of D. J. Hennessy, merchant, from October, 1896, to November, 1897. After that for a few months he was in the lumber yard of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Anaconda. During that time he proved himself so trustworthy that he was sent to Hamilton as cashier of the office, and remained there for about eighteen months; then, in August, 1899, he came to Bonner as cashier, continuing to serve as such until 1925. In the meanwhile he had also served from 1905 as assistant manager as well as cashier, and in 1925 he was made general manager of the lumber department. The plant has a capacity of 160,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and is thoroughly modern in every respect.

Mr. Lubrecht belongs to the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a trustee; the Hoo Hoo Lumbermen's Association, and is deeply interested in both organizations. For several years he has been a member of the county school board, and furthers all measures looking toward the betterment of the schools, for he is a firm believer in the public school system. Outside of having been a member of the Pennsylvania Militia for three years he has had no military training. The Lutheran Church is his religious home.

In 1906 Mr. Lubrecht married Miss Nellie N. Newport, of Bonner, a daughter of Walter N. and Elsina C. (Head) Newport, who came to Montana about 1885, and here the father engaged in lumbering, although his occupation was farming in Illinois, from which state he came to Montana. He is deceased, but the mother is living. Mrs. Lubrecht was eductaed in the public schools of Missoula County and the University of Montana. She is an earnest member of the Episcopal Church. There are two children: Mary Louise, who was born in 1908, was graduated from the Bonner-Missoula High School, and is now a student of the University of Montana; and John E., who was born in 1913, was graduated from the grade schools of Bonner, and is now a student of the high school. The Lubrechts are a very fine family, known over a wide territory, and universally liked, and their pleasant home is the gathering place for their many friends, who enjoy the hospitality shown by the genial host and his charming wife.

JAMES MCLELLAN HAMILTON has for forty consecutive years been a Montana school man. Probably none of his associates have been longer engaged in school work in important capacities. His is an enviable record of work, and no one has a finer reputation as an educator and man in Montana.

Mr. Hamilton's paternal grandparents were Scotch Irish, who came from Belfast, Ireland, to Pennsylvania. His maternal grandparents were from Germany. Mr. Hamilton's father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in Ohio, and in 1851 they moved to Illinois and took up Government land in the Prairie State. James McLellan Hamilton was the ninth in a family of ten children, and was born on a farm near Annapolis in Crawford County, Illinois, October 1, 1861. He grew up on a farm. He was fourteen years old when his father died, and he had his share of responsibilities at home, and since the farm was not large enough to furnish labor for all of the children he worked out as a hired man during the summers he was sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years old. He attended school during the winter seasons, and at the age of nineteen was given a certificate to teach. He began teaching on November 1, 1880, having secured a school in the district adjoining the one he attended as a boy. After three years of country teaching he entered Union Christian College at Merom, Indiana, in 1883 and was graduated in 1887. His college expenses were paid by work during vacation on neighbors' farms, and during the college term he worked as a janitor and later as assistant teacher. For two years after graduating from the old college on the banks of the Wabash River he was superintendent of schools at Sumner, Illinois.

Then, in 1889, he and his wife came out to Montana, and during the next twelve years he was superintendent of public schools at Missoula. His influence as an educator first became state-wide when, in 1893, he was appointed a member of the first State Board of Education. He was on the board until 1901, when he entered the faculty of the University of Montana. The important work accomplished by the board while he was a member was to select sites for the campuses of the institutions of higher education, including the State University, State College, State Normal and State School of Mines, and to erect the buildings, secure equipment and organize their faculties. Mr. Hamilton from 1901 to 1904 was vice president and professor of history and economics at the State University. In the fall of 1904 he was made president of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Bozeman, and guided that institution in its administration for fifteen years. Mr. Hamilton was one of the educators who strongly favored the plan of uniting all of the units of higher education supported by the state under one executive head. When this plan was enacted into law and the chancellor of the Greater University of Montana was installed he tendered his resignation as president of Montana State College in order that the new executives might have an opportunity to select his own coworkers. However, he was not allowed to retire until four years later, in 1919, when he took the office he still holds of dean of men and professor of economics in the college at Bozeman.

Mr. Hamilton has been an active member of the Montana State Teachers Association since its reorganization as a state association when Montana entered the Union in 1889. Three times he was honored by the body by election as its president, in 1893, 1922 and 1923. In 1901 he was a member of the State Textbook Commission, helping select the books used in the public schools of the state during the next five years. He is a member of the National Education Association and the American Economic Association.

Mr. Hamilton is an able scholar, and has frequently used his vacations, leaves of absence, for study. He spent a term in Harvard University in 1898, in 1912 traveled and studied in Europe, during the summer of 1922 was at Cornell University, and in 1923 at the University of California and in 1925 at the University of Chicago. He is author of a textbook on Montana civics published in 1921. On June 9, 1930, the Montana State University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Hamilton.

In politics, he is a Republican, is a member of the Unitarian Church, is a past master of Bozeman Lodge No. 18, A. F. and A. M., member of Zona Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and also belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, Sigma Chi fraternity and Rotary Club.

He married, June 6, 1888, Miss Emily Shideler, of Merom, Indiana. She died August 12, 1909. On August 21, 1918, he married Miss Florence Ballinger, teacher of home economics in the faculty of Montana State College. Miss Ballinger grew up in Montana, her parents, Merrill and Jane Ballinger, having come to the territory in a covered wagon in 1880 and settled on a homestead in the Yellowstone Valley between Livingston and Gardiner. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton reside at 713 South Willson Street, Bozeman.

Robert McKoy Graham. From time of his leaving college halls to take his place among the men of energy and progressive ideas in the business world Robert McKoy Graham has been identified with the lumber industry at various places, and from small beginnings has risen step by step until he is now vice president and manager of the Monarch Lumber Company of Great Falls, one of the leading wholesale and retail lumber enterprises of the state. His present position has been gained solely through his own efforts

W Kerr Beadle

and applied business ability, and his career has been characterized by consistent advancement.

Robert McKoy Graham acquired his early education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school at Superior, Wisconsin, in 1901. He then entered Grinnell College, Iowa, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts as a member of the class of 1906.

With his family he resides in an attractive home of his own which is situated at 1108 Fourth Avenue, North. Mr. Graham is a Republican without political aspirations, and a member of the First Congregational Church of Great Falls, in the work of which he has taken an active interest. Fraternally he is an eighteenth-degree Mason and a member of Delta Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., of Great Falls.

On November 12, 1910, at Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. Graham was united in marriage with Miss Edna Sears, a daughter of Reuben E. and Agnes Sears, who reside with Mr. Graham, Mr. Sears being a retired business man. Mrs. Graham is a woman of superior intellect, a graduate of Grinnell College, degree of Bachelor of Arts, and an active member of the First Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are the parents of three children: Robert McKoy, Jr., William M. and Mary Agnes, all of whom are attending public school.

M. KERR BEADLE is giving a careful and progressive administration as mayor of the City of Butte, the vital metropolis of Montana, where he has been engaged in the successful practice of law since the year 1913 and where he has stood exponent of loyal and liberal citizenship, popular appreciation of which has been shown by his election to the office of mayor and also by his having previously been chosen a representative of Silver Bow County in the State Legislature.

Mr. Beadle was born at Seymour, Indiana, April 28, 1875, and is a son of Henry M. Beadle. He was an infant at the time of his mother's death and his father subsequently contracted a second marriage, so that the childish memories of the subject of this review have to do with his step-mother as the presiding genius of the family home and for whom he had a very high regard. Henry M. Beadle was long and prominently identified with newspaper enterprise, and came with his family to Butte in the year 1893, he having here become editor of the *Bystander,* the first Butte newspaper to be published as exponent of the interests of the laboring element of citizenship. He attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-two years and his death occurred in February, 1928, he having wielded large and worthy influence in general civic and public affairs in Montana. Prior to establishing his residence in Butte he had been for a number of years a resident of Helena, the capital city of Montana.

The present mayor of Butte was the youngest in a family of six children and was about six years of age at the time of the family removal to Montana, to the Crow Agency and then to Helena about 1890. He profited by the advantages of the public schools of Helena, but as a boy of fourteen years he found employment and became in large measure dependent upon his own resources. His ambition for liberal education was not to be thwarted by circumstances of time and place, and his higher education was acquired mainly through self discipline. He finally initiated the study of law, under the preceptorship of Judge Donlan, of Butte, and by 1913 he had so fortified himself in the involved science of jurisprudence as to become eligible for and admitted to the Montana bar. He had previously served as county clerk of Silver Bow County, in the period of 1908-12, and in the year following his admission to the bar and his initiation of the practice of his profession in Butte he was appointed deputy county attorney, a position he retained in 1914-15. He soon proved his powers as a resourceful trial lawyer and well reinforced counselor, and his law business is now of substantial and important order, the while he has secure vantage place as one of the representative members of the bar of Silver Bow County. In 1925 he served as representative of this county in the State Legislature, and April 18, 1927, marked his election to the office of mayor of Butte, his characteristically loyal and efficient administration having amply justified his selection for this important municipal office.

The political allegiance of Mayor Beadle is given to the Democratic party, and in their home city he and his wife are communicants of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. At the inception of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, Mr. Beadle volunteered for service, enlisting in Company L, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, and with his command he was stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, California, when he was incapacitated for service by illness and was granted an honorable discharge. He is affiliated with the local organization of Spanish-American War Veterans and also with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World.

On June 21, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Beadle and Miss Minnie Haser, and she is the popular chatelaine of their attractive and hospitable home in Butte. Mr. and Mrs. Beadle have no children.

THOMAS LEFEVER, of Three Forks, is a man of some very interesting accomplishments and experiences. He is a native son of Montana, has a veteran's record as a locomotive engineer, and is also a banker and artist.

He was born at Townsend, Montana, April 1, 1887. His grandfather, Charles Lefever, came from France in 1805 and settled at Leesburg, West Virginia. He was a physician, and in the Civil war served with the rank of colonel in the Medical Corps. Mr. Lefever's father, Charles H. Lefever, was born at Leesburg, West Virginia, and came out to Montana in 1881, traveling by stage from Ogden to Helena. He was born October 27, 1850, and is now living at Ogden. He married Amanda Keene, who was born at New Orleans and died in 1924. Her father, Henry Keene, came to West Virginia from Ireland and later moved to New Orleans.

Thomas Lefever grew up at Townsend, attended school there, and when sixteen years of age became a fireman for the old Montana Railroad between Lombard and Lewistown. The Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul & Pacific Railroad acquired this line in 1907, and on April 19, 1907, Mr. Lefever was promoted to the rank of engineer, being at that time the youngest engineer in the United States on a trunk line passenger run. Another interesting phase of his experience as an engineer is that he has piloted some of the smallest as well as the largest engines in use during the present century.

Mr. Lefever married, January 9, 1908, Miss Clare Ahern. She grew up at Castle, an old mining camp near White Sulphur Springs. Her father, who died in 1890, was a pioneer stock man of Montana, coming from Baltimore, Maryland, where his brother John stood high in city affairs. Her mother, Miss Anna Egan, came from Sparta, Wisconsin, to Montana in 1883, and lives at Castle. Mrs. Lefever was educated in the high schools at White Sulphur Springs. They have a son, Richard, who attended high school and has completed a course in the Mid-West Air Corps at Monmouth, Illinois.

Mr. Lefever was one of the charter members of the Labor National Bank of Three Forks and has been president of that institution since November, 1924. He has been interested in the organization of labor banks over the West, and the bank at Three Forks has regularly paid dividends since its organization under the present management. Mr. Lefever is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, belongs to the Masonic Lodge and Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and is a Democrat with more or less independent leanings. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. His recreation is painting landscapes, and some of his works on exhibit in western public buildings would do credit to a professional.

JOHN DOUGLAS KENNEDY, member of the Montana State Senate as representative from Granite County, has been a resident of Granite County fully forty years, has here been prominently concerned with ranch industry and other lines of enterprise, has served as county sheriff, and has been especially influential in his service in the State Legislature, where he has had a record of constructive work in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Polk County, Wisconsin, December 22, 1863, and is a son of Dougald and Rose (Enk) Kennedy, the former of whom was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and the latter of whom was born in Minnesota, of Swiss parentage. Both of her parents were born in Switzerland and her father was a member of one of the old and distinguished families of that fair little republic, where he learned the trade of toolmaker. He became a pioneer settler in Minnesota and at one time owned the land now occupied by the Union passenger station in the City of Saint Paul, that state, whence he later removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Dougald Kennedy received his early education in his native Scotland, and at the age of fifteen years he went to England, where he served as commissary clerk in connection with the Government dredging of the English Channel. While thus engaged he came into possession of some coins that were unearthed and that dated back to the Roman occupation of England, these same Roman coins being still held by his descendants. After passing a year in England Mr. Kennedy made his way to New Brunswick, Canada, and thence to Bangor, Maine, where he became identified with lumbering operations. Upon coming to the West he engaged in the lumber business at Stillwater, Minnesota, and about 1854 he engaged in the same line of enterprise in Wisconsin, where he later turned his attention to farm industry, of which he became successful exponent in Polk County. He was one of the sterling pioneers and influential citizens of the Badger State, where he served as county clerk and county treasurer and where he became prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. He was affiliated with the Masonic order and served as master of his lodge for some years. He enlisted for service in defense of the Union when the Civil war was precipitated, but was rejected on account of physical disability. He continued his residence in Wisconsin until his death in 1893, and his widow was venerable in years at the time of her death in 1913. His father, Donald Kennedy, followed a seafaring life, with which the family name was long identified in Scotland, and the family name of the wife of Donald Kennedy was McLaughlin. Dougald Kennedy took great interest in the collecting of rare coins, and had several of the Napoleonic era in France, and his collection had many gold and silver coins of historic interest and value.

The public schools of Polk County, Wisconsin, afforded Senator John D. Kennedy his early education, which was supplemented by a course in the Saint Paul Business College in the capital city of Minnesota. His early experience was in connection with the operations of the home farm, and his first position after he left home was that of purser on a steamer plying the Mississippi River. After being thus employed several years he engaged in farm enterprise near Fargo, North Dakota, where he thus gained pioneer honors, and after being thus engaged a few years he came to Montana, in 1888, and engaged in mining and the contracting business at Philipsburg, Granite County. To these lines of enterprise he devoted his attention eight years, and he then, in 1896, engaged in ranch enterprise, as owner of a place near Philipsburg. In 1899 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Granite County, and after thus serving four years he gave an equal period of effective administration as county sheriff. Thereafter he continued his ranch activities and paid little attention to politics until 1912, when he joined the Progressive, or Bull Moose, party, of which the late and revered Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was the standard bearer, and became a candidate on the party ticket for representative in the Legislature. He met defeat with the rest of the party ticket, and he did not again appear as a candidate for public office until 1922, when, as candidate on the Republican ticket, he was elected representative of Granite County in the State Legislature, to which he was reelected in 1924. In the house sessions he served on many important committees, and in the session of 1925 he was chairman of the committee on corporations. He prepared and ably championed the bill that provided for the raising of the limit of compensation for medical service from $100 to $500, and he was the leader in bringing this bill to enactment. In 1926 he was elected to the State Senate for the assigned term of four years, and in this body he has much of leadership and has given loyal service in the advancing of timely and constructive legislation, the while he continues an influential figure in the Montana ranks of the Republican party. In the Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, besides being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and he is a charter member of the Philipsburg lodge of the

Improved Order of Red Men, his wife being a member of the Philipsburg Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and an active and popular member of the local Presbyterian Church. Senator Kennedy still retains his valuable ranch estate in Granite County, but the family home is at Philipsburg, the county seat.

In the year 1899 Senator Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Anna Anderson, of Amery, Wisconsin, she being a daughter of Solomon and Fredericka (Swanson) Anderson, both of sterling Swedish ancestry, Solomon Anderson having been born in Sweden and having come to the United States and established residence in Wisconsin after the close of the Civil war. Helen, eldest of the children of Senator and Mrs. Kennedy, was born November 9, 1903, was graduated from the Granite County High School and the University of Montana, besides which she is a graduate of a state normal college in Washington, in which state she is now a representative and popular teacher in the schools of the City of Olympia. Doris M., who was born September 14, 1908, was graduated from the Granite County High School and is now (1929) a student in the University of Montana. Jeanne Douglas, youngest of the children, was born June 29, 1916, and remains at the parental home.

Senator Kennedy has been distinctly progressive in his activities as an exponent of ranch industry, and has specialized in the raising of white-faced Hereford cattle. His ranch comprises 2,000 acres, is modern in all improvements, is maintained at high standard in all its departments, and the ranch residence is one of the best in this section of the state. On the ranch the owner maintains an average herd of about 300 head of cattle..

THOMAS BYRON STORY, well known capitalist and rancher at Bozeman, is one of the sons of the late Nelson Story, Sr., and has had a prominent part in the business life of Montana for over thirty years.

Nelson Story, Sr., was a pioneer whose name is frequently mentioned in the early chronicles of Montana Territory. In his later years he and his family accumulated interests that made his name familiar throughout the Northwest and also in Southern California.

Nelson Story was born in Meigs County, Ohio, April 4, 1838, and died in Los Angeles, California, March 10, 1926, when eighty-eight years of age. He was a descendant of William Story, who came from England to the colonies in 1637, and the successive descendants of this pioneer were Deacon Seth Story, John Story, John Story II, who married Priscilla Choate, and they were the parents of Ira Story. Ira Story was born in New Hampshire and went to Ohio in early days and died in Meigs County when fifty-six years of age. He married Hannah Gile, also a native of New Hampshire.

Nelson Story was one of their four children. He grew up on a farm in Southeastern Ohio, near Burlington, attended district schools and became a teacher in order to further his educational opportunities. He was a student for about two years in Ohio University at Athens, leaving at the time of his father's death.

During his later years he wrote a number of reminiscences which have served to enrich the story of Montana's beginnings and which are to be found in the Montana State Library collection. From his account of his coming to Montana some quotations can be made that will materially enhance the interest of this sketch. He left Ohio about March 15, 1858, without knowing where he was going or what he was going to do, "simply going West to better my condition." After visiting about a month with an old Ohio neighbor in Coles County, Illinois, he started with a man named Frazier, who had three wagons, seven horses, bound for Nebraska City, where he arrived May 1. During the month he was there he opened up and swept out a hardware store for small wages, sleeping in the store. On June 1 he left for Leavenworth on a steamboat on the Missouri River, and there hired to drive Government mules to Salt Lake at "twenty-five dollars and hard tack and sow belly." He took chills and fever on the Little Blue enroute, and was very sick all the way to Fort Laramie, and after staying there a month returned with Government teams to Fort Leavenworth. In March, 1859, he hired to Jones and Cartwright with a train from Leavenworth through by Fort Riley on the new stage route between the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers to Denver. Arriving there about June, 1859, he quit the outfit and went to Central City, trying to mine a little during the summer. At the end of summer he and Asher Martin, who owned four yoke of cattle and wagon, left, returning to Leavenworth in the fall. For several months he was engaged in hauling wood with an ox team, and in the spring he and Martin loaded the wagon and returned to Denver, and from Denver went on to Clear Creek, where subsequently the town of Breckenridge developed. After a couple of months they went to a new discovery called Georgia Gulch, and while Martin hauled the goods Story sold them in the Gulch during the summer of 1860. Towards fall they went back to Leavenworth, and enroute the Indians stole all their cattle except one lame steer. During the spring of 1861 he was breaking prairies and hauling bridge timbers, and during 1862 made another trip to Denver. He arrived late in the fall, and after disposing of his stock of goods and selling his wagon and cattle he started for Idaho, about March 1, 1863, "by way of Cash Pool and then by Fort Hallock. We arrived at Bannock June 4, 1863, and after a few days over to Alder Gulch." During the remainder of the summer he was engaged in packing, trading his outfit for a mining claim, and in the spring of 1864 opened the property and "got going good in 1865." He had worked out the claim by the fall of 1865, and after giving his brother Elias the remainder of the ground started back to the states with about $30,000 in gold dust for the purpose of buying cattle. During a week he spent in Salt Lake City he attended the Brigham Young Theater every night, where the star Julia Dean Haynes was performing, and at every performance seven or eight of Brigham's wives were ranged along the front seat with Brigham "back in the box peaking out." In January, 1866, he left Salt Lake City, went to Denver and then to Atchison, Kansas, where he expressed his gold dust to Kountze Brothers. The gold was exchanged at the rate of $137 in greenbacks, and with this considerable capital he made a leisurely progress through Philadelphia and Washington, where he went up on the dome of the capitol, at that time just being finished, thence to Nashville to attend some Government auction sales, and about

March 1, 1866, again arrived at Fort Leavenworth. From here he went to Texas and bought several thousand head of cattle and drove them to Montana, where he arrived December 4, 1866, at Bozeman.

During the next twenty or thirty years Nelson Story's activities were multiplied in a number of directions. He owned flour mills, was in the banking business, acquired great bodies of land and hired hundreds of cowboys to look after his live stock, and was the first man to drive cattle from Texas to Montana. One of the largest single transactions in the sale of live stock in the Northwest occurred in 1892, when he sold 13,000 head of cattle from his ranch. In 1872 he went to the San Fernando Valley, near Los Angeles, bought 1,000 Mexican mustang mares, drove them overland to Montana and bred them to Percheron stallions for twenty years on the Ox-Yoke Ranch, near Emigrant, Montana.

Thomas Byron Story was born at Washington, D. C., November 3, 1876, but grew up in Montana, attending school at Bozeman, including the Montana State College, was also a student in the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, and the Los Angeles Business College at Los Angeles.

His early years were given to participation in and supervision of some of his father's attractive interests over the Gallatin Valley, and for three years of this time he was also a clerk in the Commercial National Bank at Bozeman. In 1900 he became bookkeeper for the Gallatin Valley Mills, one of the industries owned by his father. In September of the same year he was put in full charge of the mill. The milling plant was burned August 27, 1901, and Mr. Story and his father, together with Ed B. Lame and W. F. Williams, then bought the Bozeman Milling Company, previously a farmers' corporation. Thomas B. Story was president of this company until 1919, when the plant was merged with the Montana Flour Mills.

Mr. Story after 1915 engaged extensively in the sheep industry, using about 100,000 acres of land for grazing some 75,000 head of sheep. He was a half owner of this enormous sheep business. Even yet he has large holdings as a sheep man, but he is practically retired from business except as his time is taken up with the management of his own properties. He owns land and real estate in Bozeman and Gallatin County, and is a large stockholder in the Commercial National Bank of Bozeman. Mr. Story occupies the splendid mansion which his father built in Bozeman in 1887-88, and which for a long time was regarded as the finest home west of Saint Paul. Mr. Story is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, member of the B. P. O. Elks, and, like his father, has been a generous contributor to all the Bozeman churches.

He married, May 4, 1898, Miss Katharine Ferris, of Bozeman. She was born at Corinne, Utah, and represents a family that has been prominent in American life since Colonial times. She is a descendant as great-granddaughter of Peter Ferris, who was living in New York during the Revolutionary period and was imprisoned by the British troops a number of times because of his loyalty to the American cause. Her grandfather, Hiram Ferris, was a steamboat pilot on Lake Champlain, and piloted the first steamboat on that lake and the second steamboat put in operation after the famous *Clermont* of Robert Fulton. Hiram Ferris was born at Panton, Vermont, May 25, 1792, and was prominent in the early American history of the Masonic fraternity.

Mrs. Story is a daughter of Col. Ed F. and Elanor (Eastman) Ferris. Her father was born in New York State, moved out to Wisconsin, and at the time of the Civil War was lieutenant colonel of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry. He came out to Montana by way of Pike's Peak and Salt Lake, Utah, and was engaged in freighting following the work of construction of the Oregon Short Line Railway until it reached Dillon, Montana. At Bozeman he became a partner of Governor White in the hardware and freighting business, later took up banking and was also interested in mining. For many years he was receiver of the United States Land Office and at one time treasurer of Gallatin County. He was also honored with election to the Territorial Legislature of Montana and was a staunch Republican. Colonel Ferris died in 1910 and his wife in 1890.

Mrs. Story has brought to the large opportunities of her mature life unusual culture and a keen intelligence. She was educated at Bozeman, attended the Presbyterian Academy there, and the Montana State College. She is a member of the Bozeman Woman's Club, was president of the Gallatin Red Cross Chapter during the World War, is a member of the board of the Deaconess Hospital at Bozeman, and for nine years served on the Gallatin County School Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Story have five children. Katharyn, born March 21, 1899, was educated in Kemper Hall at Kenosha, Wisconsin, the University of Wisconsin, is a member of the Phi Omega sorority, and married Walter A. Burr, a relative of the Aaron Burr family. They live in Evanston, Illinois, and have two children, Walter Story Burr, born June 2, 1924, and Johanna Burr, born January 9, 1927. Byron Ferris Story, born September 30, 1900, attended school at Bozeman, the Shattuck Military Academy in Minnesota, the Army and Navy Military School at San Diego, California, is a graduate of Culver Military Academy of Indiana, attended the University of Wisconsin four years and graduated LL. B. from the University of California. He is now practicing law with signal success in Los Angeles. He married Miss Margaret McGovern, of Los Angeles, and has a daughter, Margaret Patricia, born November 11, 1925, and a son, born December 30, 1929. Malcolm Chilton Story, born June 12, 1902, is a graduate of Culver Military Academy and the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and is general superintendent and auditor of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange. He married Miss Rose Ashby Baily, of Madisonville, Kentucky, and has a daughter, Martha Priscilla, born June 27, 1928. Virginia Eastman Story was born October 10, 1906, is an A. B. graduate of Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, a member of the Alpha Xi Delta sorority and was married December 30, 1929, to Cresap McCracken, and lives in Livingston, Montana. Winifred E. Story, youngest of the children, was born April 11, 1911, is a graduate of Kemper Hall of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and is now attending the University of California at Los Angeles.

JAMES E. WALKER. The life record of James E. Walker, one of the prosperous ranchers and farmers of the Highwood locality of Chouteau County, reveals a great many interesting facts that illustrate history from the individual standpoint.

Mr. Walker was born in Grant County in Southwestern Wisconsin, January 29, 1859. His father, John Walker, was a native of Leeds, England, came to America when a young man and was attracted to Southwestern Wisconsin by the presence of the lead mines there. He worked in the mines for a time, then engaged in farming, and in 1865 left Wisconsin and joined a wagon train at Omaha and crossed the plains to Pikes Peak. He was taken sick in the Bobtail Mountains of Colorado and died and is buried there. He married in Grant County, Wisconsin, Catherine Polmear, a native of Cornwall, England. After the death of her husband she, in 1870, moved with her children to Palo Alto County, Iowa, where she died in 1920, when almost ninety years of age. The children of these parents were seven in number. Thomas died in Iowa in 1872. Catherine first married J. Scott, who died in McCloud, Alberta, and she is now Mrs. W. C. Evans, of Bainville, Montana. John Walker lives in Palo Alto County, Iowa. James Edward is the next. Mary is the wife of J. C. Martin, of Great Falls. Joseph Walker is a resident of Spokane, Washington. Maggie is Mrs. B. F. McFarland, of West Bend, Iowa.

James E. Walker was reared on a farm in Palo Alto County, Iowa, and his education came from the public schools of Wisconsin and Iowa. In April, 1880, a few weeks after reaching his twenty-first birthday, he started from Iowa for Montana. From Sioux City he made the trip by boat on the Missouri River to Fort Benton. The voyage lasted thirty-one days. There were no railroads leading into Eastern Montana at that time, and the river was still the favorite route for travel, though the river was open to navigation only a few months in the year. While the boat was near Yankton, South Dakota, some shots were fired upon it from a camp of half-breeds. The passengers had been shooting at ducks along the way, and the surmise was that the half-breeds had mistaken this for an act of hostility and had fired in return. One night the boat took fire, causing much excitement, but the flames were soon extinguished. Mr. Walker arrived at Fort Benton on the 18th day of May, and soon joined a brother who had preceded him. His first employment was as a bull-whacker in the service of the freighting outfit of Kipp and LeVassey, operating between Fort Benton and Helena. During the next several months Mr. Walker drove a ten-yoke team hitched to three wagons, the party being made up of from six to seven men. The average time consumed in the round trip was about a month. The wagons carried a miscellaneous assortment of freight and commercial goods. On one occasion Mr. Walker's swing wagon was loaded with a thousand dollar piano. Not long ago when he read the news of how a piano had been delivered to the President of the United States by airplane, he was forcibly reminded of the tremendous change in transportation in the course of half a century. His next experience was on the ranch of Croff and Woolsey on the Missouri River, from which he went to the Rowe ranch, and during the winter worked at getting out timber for the Wareham brothers, contractors. The following March he went to the Barker mines, spending three months with a group of prospectors who were working what at first proved a promising lead, but eventually proved disappointing. In June Mr. Walker returned to Fort Benton and resumed bull-whacking, driving north to Fort Welsh for a trip or two. During the fall he worked on a ranch and in the winter made a hunting trip, killing deer and antelope and selling the venison. This was attended with some profit. During the next summer he acquired a four-horse outfit and set up in business for himself as a freighter between Fort Benton and Barker. With the coming of bad weather he left this business and again resorted to hunting, this time for buffalo. Mr. Walker was one of the last of the buffalo hunters of Montana. He and a party found a herd in the Bearpaw Mountains, and killed a number of the fast-disappearing bison. They dressed the meat and carried out a four-horse load to Fort Benton, where the meat was sold for seven cents a pound. Only a few years before there had been no market for buffalo meat except for the choice portions of the tongue and hump.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Walker rigged up a breaking outfit and began breaking sod for land owners. The following winter he again did some buffalo hunting. He had broken some sod for Paris Gibson, later United States senator and the founder of Great Falls. He used his plow and outfit for Mr. Gibson in laying out the new town, plowing a strip on Central Avenue sixty feet wide and a mile long, and a strip of similar width on Ninth Street for a distance of half a mile. This work was done in 1884 and was the preliminary to the starting of what is now one of Montana's important cities. After the town was started Mr. Walker and his partner opened the first restaurant, located at Second Street and First Avenue, South. This was the first brick laid in Great Falls and is still standing. After a year or more the partners leased the business to others and Mr. Walker then entered a homestead east of Great Falls. He occupied it during the terrifically hard winter of 1886-87. While there he was engaged in handling horses, but in 1889 sold his claim and horses and then entered a tree claim in the Red Butte country. This was the scene of his activities until 1894, and while there he engaged in the live stock business.

It was in 1894 that Mr. Walker located permanently in the Highwood region of Chouteau County, resuming ranching on Highwood Creek. Later he began buying land near where Highwood now stands, and in 1914 moved to his present site, about three miles below that town. Until this became an attractive region for small farmers and land owners he used the open range for running live stock, but after the range was curtailed he settled down to a program of farming and stock raising on his own land. He accumulated a ranch of 1,612 acres in a body. The Milwaukee Railroad now runs through the land. He uses the land for the production of grain and hay, and is still in the sheep and cattle business on a smaller scale than formerly, wintering about 325 sheep and about 140 head of White-faced cattle.

Mr. Walker during the World War helped sell Liberty Bonds and raise funds for the Red Cross, and two of his sons were with the colors. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892, and has been a steadfast Republican. He is a

E. E. Blumenthal

[illegible] children and grandchildren, many of them [illegible] Mrs. Walker [illegible]

[illegible] and has two children. [illegible] Walker, also a Highwood [illegible] their children are [illegible] Walker is still at home. [illegible] Highwood, and has a son, [illegible] Walker, who has [illegible] on the ranch.

[illegible] mining engineer of high attainments [illegible] his profession has been comprehensive [illegible] now president of the Montana [illegible], chemists and assayers. This [illegible] a substantial [illegible] in connection [illegible] mining industry in Montana, was organized [illegible] and its headquarters are established [illegible]

[illegible] ver, Colorado, where he was engaged in the jewelry business at the time of his death.

After completing his studies in the high school of his native city of Denver, Emil E. Blumenthal became a student in the celebrated Colorado School of Mines at Golden, and in due time he was graduated as a member of the class of [illegible]. During the ensuing eighteen years he was actively engaged in the work of his profession, first in Colorado and later in Montana, in which latter state he has maintained his residence since [illegible]. He was professionally in service with the [illegible] Company of Montana in the latter part of this period, and in [illegible] he organized

member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his family are Methodists.

Six years after coming to Montana, on September 8, 1886, Mr. Walker married Miss Jennie Evans. His progress in material prosperity and business experience has been accompanied by an increase of his domestic circle, and he and his wife now have an interesting group of children and grandchildren, many of them in the home locality. Mrs. Walker is a daughter of W. S. and Jane (Sloan) Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were married at Fort Benton by Rev. Mr. Vigus. They did their first housekeeping at Great Falls. Mrs. Walker finished her schooling at Fort Benton and as a young girl had taught school in Iowa. The first of the children is Lewis Arthur, now postmaster of Montague, Montana. He married Irene Gorman, and their children are Freda, Charles and Donald. Mariette, the second child, is the wife of Ted Seibel, of Boise, Idaho, and their family consists of Hazel, Marguerite, Clinton, Nina Edith, Jimmie and Glenn. Elmer Walker, of Highwood, married Eva Mitchell and has two sons, David and James. Fred Walker, a farmer of Waltham, Montana, married Ethel Buckmaster and has three daughters, Lucile, Bernadine and Carol Jean. Clara is the wife of Sidney Johnson, of the Walker ranch, and their two children are Kenneth and Julia. John Walker, a farmer near Highwood, married Agnes Stensgard and has two children, John Jr. and Anita Louise. Glenn Walker, also a Highwood farmer, married Lela Stensgard, and their children are Marlis, Eugene and Howard Glenn. Fanchon Walker is still at home. Bessie is the wife of Floyd Davidson, of Highwood, and has a son, Billie. The youngest of the family is Clifford Walker, who has graduated from high school and assists his father on the ranch.

EMIL E. BLUMENTHAL is a mining engineer of high attainments, his practical experience in his profession has been comprehensive and varied, and he is now president of the Montana Laboratory Company, assayers, chemists and analysts. This corporation, which controls a substantial business in connection with the varied phases of mining industry in Montana, was organized by Mr. Blumenthal, and its headquarters are established in the City of Philipsburg, the judicial center of Granite City.

Mr. Blumenthal was born in the City of Denver, Colorado, August 13, 1874, and is a son of Emil and Minnie (Leichsenring) Blumenthal, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter of whom was born in Philadelphia but reared and educated in Saint Louis, Missouri. Emil Blumenthal became one of the representative business men and highly honored citizens of Denver, Colorado, where he was engaged in the jewelry business at the time of his death.

After completing his studies in the high school of his native City of Denver, Emil E. Blumenthal became a student in the celebrated Colorado School of Mines at Golden, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. During the ensuing eighteen years he was actively engaged in the work of his profession, first in Colorado and later in Montana, in which latter state he has maintained his residence since 1899. He was professionally in service with the Granite Bi-metallic Company of Montana in the latter part of this period, and in 1916 he organized the Montana Laboratory Company, of which he has since continued the president and which has become, under his able direction and progressive policies, one of the leading concerns of its kind in the state, this company now controlling a large and representative business. During the period of the nation's participation in the World war Mr. Blumenthal's concern handled all the manganese used in connection with war activities by the United States Government, this manganese being taken from the prolific mines near Philipsburg.

The political allegiance of Mr. Blumenthal has been given to the Democratic party and he has been influential in its local councils, but he deviated from his course of party alliance by supporting the Republican presidential ticket in the national election of November, 1928. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Blumenthal has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and has the distinction of being a life member of the Consistory at Helena, while also in the capital city his name is to be found enrolled on the roster of the Nobles in Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, he being likewise a life member of this organization. In the York Rite he is a past master of the Philipsburg Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and has served as its secretary during the past twenty years; he is a past high priest of the local Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons; his chivalric affiliation is with the Commandery of Knights Templar in the City of Missoula; and he has given five terms of service as patron of the Philipsburg Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, in which his wife is an active and popular member. Mr. Blumenthal is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of Philipsburg, and here he has given more than a quarter of a century of effective service as a member of the Board of Education of the district, of which he is now the president, this district being specially noteworthy by reason of the high standing of its Marshall Creek School, of which specific mention is made in the following sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal are popular figures in the social and cultural life of their home community, and here both are active members of the Presbyterian Church.

On the 10th of May, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Blumenthal and Miss Emma L. Augenstein, and they have six children: Emil L. was a student in the medical department of Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1930. He has made a fine record of scholarship, and it is to be noted that in his graduation in the Granite County High School his credit record was 233 points, though only 160 are requisite, his average grade all through having been 96.4 per cent. While taking his pre-medical course in the University of Montana he received the A credit in twenty-two and one-half hours' work in one semester, besides which he was a popular member of the University Glee Club, the University Quartet, and a member of the track team, in which he set a record of a quarter mile in fifty seconds. Emil L. Blumenthal married Miss Therese McDonald, of Philipsburg, and she is a graduate of the University of California, she being with her husband at Palo Alto, that state, where he is pursuing his professional studies, as previously noted. This popular young native son of Montana has the distinction of being a life member of Algeria

Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is deeply interested in the history and precepts of the other Masonic bodies with which he is identified. Albert B., next younger of the children, was graduated from the Missoula County High School in 1922, and in Montana high-school athletics his shot-put record of fifty feet and four inches has never been broken. In 1922 he was entered in the athletic competition in the City of Chicago, and there gained in the shot-put a record second only to that of Bud Hauser, the world champion. In 1926 he was graduated from the University of Montana, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in sociology, and in the following year he received therefrom the degree of Master of Arts in psychology. In 1926 he won, and he still holds, the inter-collegiate shot-put record for Montana. He is now a member of the class of 1930 in the University of Chicago, in which he is working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in sociology. He married Miss Marie Cullen, of Brainard, Minnesota, and they have one child, Cullen Albert. Allene, third in order of birth of the children, is the wife of Nelson Byberg, who is a mechanical engineer, and they reside in the City of Missoula. Mrs. Byberg was graduated from the Missoula County High School. Louise M. Blumenthal, fourth in order of birth, was a student two years in the California Teachers College in the City of San Francisco. Louise likewise was graduated from the Missoula County High School and had two years of study in the same San Francisco college as did her older sister, she being now a successful and popular teacher in the State of Washington. Florence is preparing herself for the profession of trained nurse, as a member of the class of 1930 in the training school maintained in connection with the Los Angeles General Hospital, California. She completed in three years the prescribed four years' course in the Missoula County High School, in which she stood second in a class of 145 members drawn from all parts of the United States in the annual competition of the National Honor Society, she having withdrawn from high school when it became necessary for her to submit to a surgical operation. Eveline, youngest of the children, broke all scholastic records at the University of Montana, making sixty-nine grade points in the winter quarter, breaking her brother's record of sixty-six and a half, established in 1926, completing the four years' course in three and graduating in June, 1930.

PHILIPSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The vital little industrial City of Philipsburg, judicial center of Granite County, is known for the general efficiency and excellent equipment of its public school system, and is designated as District No. 1, where its principal school is located. The district has an average of 250 pupils, and had in 1928 242 students, not including those in its well ordered high school department. This school, at Philipsburg, retains eight regular teachers, all of whom have received collegiate degrees, and special teachers of art and music are retained. The school is notable in the marked effectiveness of its student self-government. R. A. Barker is principal of the school, and his popularity is on a parity with his loyalty and efficiency in his profession. He was born at Steubenville, Ravalli County, Montana, and received the advantages of the University of Montana and also of those of Walla Walla College at Walla, Walla, Washington. He was a valued member of the corps of instructors at Bozeman Academy three years, and there served as head of the English department and also as dean of men. He gave a year of service as a teacher in Washington State Academy at Walla Walla College, his early pedagogic service having been in the rural schools of his native county. He has been retained by the public schools at Philipsburg somewhat more than three years, and gave two years of service as city superintendent of schools. The Philipsburg schools have a library of 1,500 well selected volumes, and this library is conservatively valued at $20,000. The school is provided with a modern motion-picture machine that has proved a valuable adjunct to the service. Of Emil E. Blumenthal, the loyal and valued president of the Philipsburg Board of Education, individual mention is made in the sketch preceding.

WILLIAM T. MORROW. To most people Montana's past is revealed through the medium of printed records. To William T. Morrow of Fort Benton this past is recalled through a memory still vivid of events comprised in his own experience and within his own observation. Nine years old when he came to Montana with his father in the first migration of the early '60s, he was an intensely interested spectator of the rapidly changing panorama of scenes around him. His father was a companion and associate of many of the most notable characters of Montana's early days, and the son was frequently along with his father, and in that way acquired first hand impressions of figures who are recalled to others of the present generation through the stories and portraits of them painted by historians in the histories of Montana and the West.

William T. Morrow was born at Perth, Ontario, Canada, October 26, 1854. His father, Malcolm Morrow, was also born in Ontario, of Highland Scotch parentage, his people having come to America from the North of Ireland. His father also bore the name of Malcolm. Malcolm Morrow, Sr., lived to be ninety-nine years of age, spending his last years in total darkness. He died in Ontario. Malcolm Morrow, Jr., married Jeanette Mathieson, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, also of Highland Scotch parentage, her people having spoken the Gaelic tongue. The children of Malcolm and Jeanette were: Mary, who married Robert Coburn and died at White Sulphur Springs, Montana; Belle, who married John Green and died at Fort Benton; Malcolm, who died at Fort Benton and left a family; David, who died at Kalispell, Montana, leaving children; William T.; Jeanette, whose first husband was John Whitehead, a partner of Bill Negus, the stageman of the Helena and Lost Horse and Lincoln region, and later she married Frank Leedy; Catherine, who is the widow of Doctor Frields and lives near Butte, Montana; Agnes, who married Mortimer L. Strong and died near the Sun River Crossing in Montana; Laura, the widow of James Adams at Great Falls; Martha, who was born in Montana, married James Scott and lives in Bremerton, Washington.

In 1857, when William T. Morrow was three years of age, his parents moved to the State of Iowa, settling at Dover. There Malcolm Morrow followed his trade of barrel maker. In the spring of 1860 he sold all his Iowa possessions except his work cattle and a few cows, and equipped two wagons to join in the exodus that took so many thousands out of the Middle West, from its fields and factories, to the gold region of Pike's Peak in Colorado. Sometimes the family were in company with other wagon trains and sometimes alone. Only a few miles west of the Missouri River the Indian country began, roamed over by the Cheyennes, Pawnees and the Arappahoes, but the Morrows escaped any hostile contact. On reaching Denver they first camped across the Platte River, at the mouth of Cherry Creek. Their home was a tent until Malcolm Morrow hauled enough logs from the mountains to build a home. His capital on reaching Denver was two dollars and a half, which he used to buy the axe for cutting logs. From the several cows they brought along Mrs. Jeanette Morrow sold milk to the tenters and campers along the river. In the summer of 1861 Malcolm Morrow went to California Gulch to prospect a mine, and the same fall he moved from his log cabin home to Plum Creek, a locality abounding in scrub oaks, which he cut up and made into wood, hauling it to Denver and selling it at fifteen dollars a cord. Once while hauling the wood he was met on the road by a party of recruits enlisted for service in the Union army and bound south for New Mexico. The officer in command requested Malcolm Morrow to unload his wood and haul army supplies, and he was kept at work for three months, the officer giving him a voucher for his pay. In the fall he resumed cutting cord wood at Black Hawk Point, and the following spring moved his family to that locality, hauling wood into the quartz mills at Black Hawk Point. The Bobtail and Gregory mines were then the big quartz properties.

In 1863 William T. Morrow accompanied his father on a trip back to the Missouri River. They drove two yoke of oxen, and on going down the Platte River to Nebraska City they witnessed a magnificent display of the plains wild game, countless buffalo, antelope and deer, and also frequent herds of Indian ponies, but the only habitations encountered were the adobe stations where the Pony Express riders fed their horses. William T. Morrow is one of the few men now living who saw these hardy and fearless mail carriers of the plains, who from station to station transported mail forty miles a day. During this trip the Morrows fell in with Nick and John Pearson, freighters between Denver and Nebraska City. The Pearsons had just killed a buffalo, and invited them to take what meat they desired. Malcolm Morrow set out a large quantity of ham steak, tying it on the wagon bows so that it might dry. Not long afterward they noticed a man approaching them on foot, then another and another, until finally fourteen magnificent specimens of the Pawnee tribe, each armed with bow and arrows, had congregated about them. The Indians indicated by signs that they were hungry. They were painted in war colors. One of them climbed on the Morrow wagon as if to help himself to the buffalo meat. Malcolm Morrow, being a husky man and utterly fearless, shoved him back. That was an act displeasing and the Indians drew their bows and arrows. In the meantime the Pearson brothers seeing the threatened trouble had returned, and together they drove off the Indians. The purpose of this trip to Nebraska City was to secure some mining tools, some chickens, and also a couple of cows. They returned in safety and joined the other members of the family on Plum Creek, fifteen miles above

Denver. Here the first important news received was that connected with the discovery of the new field in the Bannock and Alder Gulch districts of Montana. Malcolm Morrow was not long in making up his mind to join in the stampede, starting off alone with his team of one yoke of cattle hitched to a light covered spring wagon. He joined with others as he went along, crossing the mountain and plains region of Colorado, Idaho and Montana, and located at Bevin's Gulch about twelve miles from Virginia City. There he made camp and opened up a claim. He had a partner named Kennedy and the two mined there during the season of 1863-64. While there Malcolm Morrow had his first contact with those "road agents" whose activities constitute the chief crime record of early Montana. Several of them ate meals with Morrow and Kennedy. Perhaps the most famous of them all, the notorious George Ives, had a camp in Wisconsin Slough, not far from the Morrow camp. Malcolm Morrow was a witness of an incident which is described in Montana histories and which brought him in contact with one of Montana's greatest men, A. M. Holter, who was one of the first settlers in that region and was then operating a small sawmill on Mill Creek, sawing lumber, which was sold at Virginia City. One day George Ives watched Holter as he left for the market with his lumber, and on his return Ives demanded his money. Holter told him he had not collected for the sale, but Ives promptly drew his pistol and fired. Holter dodged, the bullet striking the oxyoke and then glacing through his forehead, making a scalp wound. Holter feigned death, and Ives rode off. Malcolm Morrow was the first on the scene and helped conduct Holter to a place of safety. That made Holter one of the most determined enemies of Ives and eventually led to the discovery of his activities as the leader of the gang, which more than anything else precipitated the organization of the Vigilantes. Malcolm Morrow saw a great deal of J. X. Beidler, the determined leader of the Vigilantes, and many others who were prominent in that movement, including the husky Englishman, Thomas Baum, whom the Morrows had known while in Denver, where he had worked in the store of Billie Kiscadden. William T. Morrow himself frequently saw Beidler and Baum and their associates when they came to the Morrow home, hearing these leaders of the Vigilantes talk over the situation and lay their plans for ridding the country of Ives and his gang. A full account of the story of the Vigilantes is presented in the carefully studied articles in the pages of the general history volumes, and the only preference of mentioning them here is to note the personal relationship that the Morrow family had to them. Malcolm Morrow worked with the Vigilantes on several occasions, and he was one of the men assigned to guard duty while road agents were in custody awaiting execution. Several times he accompanied Tom Baum and once entered a cabin where five men were present. Baum looked about with his light and discovered the particular man he wanted, telling him he had a warrant for his arrest, and when his prisoner hesitated Baum took him with his powerful arms and shoulders and literally lifted him up and shoved him out the door, while Malcolm Morrow backed out with his pistol pointed at the other four.

In the meantime Malcolm Morrow in March, 1864, had gone back on horseback to his family at Denver and on the way out helped escort, with Beidler and Featherston, Billie Kascadden, who had sold his store and was carrying a load of gold on a mule. They accompanied Kiscadden until he reached a point where he could secure safe transportation for his gold. Malcolm Morrow then went on to Denver and soon loaded his family and effects into two wagons drawn by ox teams. They started immediately for Bevin's Gulch, encountering many trials and hardships on the way. Malcolm Morrow was very restless, wanted to be getting somewhere, and frequently tired of sailing along with other wagons and would then pull on ahead. This left him without help when needed, but his ready wit and resourcefulness solved the problems. Several times the wagons had to cross flooded streams. He would raise the wagon bed to the top of the standards, fastening them there, then drive the cattle into the water, himself hanging to the oxbow and bobbing up and down as the cattle swam across. The wagon carrying his wife and children would swing around downstream until striking the sandbar on the other shore, and then the cattle would haul the vehicle out through the sand. Malcolm Morrow usually drove two yoke of cattle and a yoke of cows, while his son David drove two yoke of steers. Along with the party went forty-one head of cattle, probably the largest single bunch of cattle driven from Denver to Virginia City in that early day.

On returning to Bevin's Gulch Malcolm Morrow found that his partner had sold the mine and left the country. He then took up another claim about where Harris Gulch and California Gulch join, and for a time peddled milk and sold butter around Virginia City. In the fall of 1864 he moved his family to Wisconsin Slough, but about that time there came to his ears news of the discoveries at Last Chance Gulch, and he went along with the stampede to that place, moving his family in the spring of 1865. He still had the two wagons and the same cattle he had used in crossing the plains. In 1865 Malcolm Morrow bought a ranch from Bob Herreford in Big Prickley Pear Valley, north of Helena. The following spring he and his two older sons raked up each a team of three yoke of oxen and began freighting from Fort Benton to Helena. This was before the King and Gillette road was graded through Prickley Pear Canyon. Each wagon carried forty hundredweight. At Lyon's Hill and Medicine Rock they had to hook nine yoke of cattle to a single wagon to get it over the ridge. Provisions were then very scarce in Montana, and Malcolm Morrow once paid as high as $150 for a sack of flour. In the fall of 1866 he and his older son went to Utah, each loading up forty hundredweight of flour at Provo, and brought it to the Big Prickley Pear Valley, where the flour was loaded on a scaffold built high within the house to protect it from flood waters. When the flood came and put the kitchen floor afloat the only dry place for sleeping was on top of the flour.

Malcolm Morrow again joined in another rush, that to Lost Horse Canyon in the spring of 1867. While there he found a ranch to his liking at the mouth of Deer Creek, and built a house there for his family. His next venture was Georgetown, where he bought a toll road and an interest in a mine. The toll road went up Canyon Creek on the way to Lincoln Gulch. He built thirteen bridges along the road. Later he moved to the forks of Virginia Creek and Canyon Creek, making considerable improvements and changing the road to follow up Virginia Creek to take in some of the mining camps. The next scene of his experience was at Trinity Gulch, where he bought a butcher shop. William T. Morrow drove a wagon which delivered the meat. While there Malcolm Morrow assisted Tom Cruse in setting up an arastra, a machine to try out the quartz contents. Cruse later sold his property for more than a million dollars. Mr. Morrow came to know many other of the noted miners on Silver Creek and other districts. Malcolm Morrow owned one of the first threshing machines in that section of Montana and threshed the grain of a wide community during three seasons. This was one of the early experiences of the growing boy, William T. Morrow, who helped handle the machine, and in that way he got an acquaintance with nearly all the farmers of the region. Not long ago William T. Morrow was carrying on a correspondence with George Beatty, a Beaver Creek farmer who was one of the patrons served by the Morrow threshing outfit, and they recalled many other interesting personages and events of the time. George Beatty was the leading Methodist of that region, and largely through him church services were held, and at one of these William T. Morrow first met the pioneer preacher, Rev. Van Orsdale, called Brother Van, who was often entertained at the Morrow home.

The last mining venture of Malcolm Morrow was on Dog Creek, just over the mountain from the head of Silver Creek, where he had "bar diggings," and nearby was the diggings of Billie Butler. After the death of his wife, Malcolm Morrow and his son William moved to Fort Benton, where his son-in-law, Doctor Frields, lived. Doctor Frields was a noted wagon boss for the freighting outfit of Garrison and Wyatt. After coming here Malcolm Morrow took up a ranch on Shonkin Creek, not far from Fort Benton, and for a few years engaged in farming and cattle raising, and also operated one of the first ferries across the Missouri River in this locality. After disposing of his ferry he took up land on the bench north of Fort Benton, where he undertook to demonstrate a proper method of farming this type of land. One of his old neighbors was the rather noted character, W. O. Dexter. Malcolm Morrow passed away in 1890, at the age of sixty-seven, and is buried in the cemetery at Fort Benton.

Nearly all the events and experiences above recounted constitute a part of the record of William T. Morrow, who saw and was a part of them. These experiences were his chief training in lieu of schools and books. Most of his formal education came from the instruction of teachers who were hired to instruct the children in the home. On moving to Chouteau County he and his two brothers and their father brought with them a bunch of cattle. From that time William T. Morrow has been identified with the live stock industry, at first with his brothers and later individually. In 1878 William T. Morrow entered a homestead on Shonkin Creek, and that land is still owned by him and was his ranch headquarters. Mr. Morrow did his part in civilizing the region around Fort Benton. When he came there the country round about was still largely occupied by numerous "squaw men" and even less reputable characters, and much of the disorder and crime could be traced to people of that type. Mr. Morrow served on several grand juries which led the way toward cleaning up the disputable places. He has frequently been a juryman. He has always voted Republican in national politics, and he comes of a Presbyterian family. William T. Morrow is also one of the few men now living who hunted the buffalo when these great herds of bison covered the plains of the Northwest. In December, 1871, and January, 1872, he and his two brothers made a buffalo hunt on the bleak prairie at Benton Lakes. At that time buffalo were in front of them, behind them and all around, and since they were armed with needle guns obtained from the soldiers at Fort Shaw the only limit to their kill was their physical strength. Two other men who accompanied the Morrow brothers on this hunt were Billie Van Wert and Sam Leeper.

William T. Morrow married, January 23, 1884, at Helena, Miss Elizabeth Bach, who came to Montana from Brooklyn, New York. She was a niece of Mrs. Charles Lehman, whose husband was for years a prominent merchant of Helena, and later transferred his business to Lewistown, Montana, where his widow resides. Mrs. Morrow was one of three orphan children whom Mrs. Lehman brought out from Brooklyn and reared. Mrs. Morrow was nineteen years of age when she married. She passed away December 23, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow had four children. The son William G., a general farmer and rancher, married Hazel Stockton and has two sons and a daughter. Charles W. Morrow, the second son, a resident of Fort Benton with a ranch on Shonkin Creek, married Edna Josephine Manuel, and they have three daughters. The daughter Mary Elizabeth Morrow is the wife of Oscar Paul, of Fort Benton, and their family consists of three sons and one daughter. The third son is Harry R. Morrow, a rancher and farmer on the Missouri River near Fort Benton. He married Miss Paul and has one daughter.

ERNEST R. JONES is owner of a big farm and ranch in Cascade County, located two miles south and nine miles east of Power. With twenty years of experience he is justly regarded as one of the master wheat growers in this locality. His success and prosperity have been the result of overcoming many obstacles and preserving in spite of hardships and setbacks.

Mr. Jones was born May 17, 1880, in Illinois. His grandfather, Martin Jones, was a Kentucky miller and farmer, owning one of the old water power mills in that state. Earlier generations of the family probably lived in Virginia. David Fred Jones, father of the Montana rancher, was born at Owingsville, Kentucky, grew up there as a farmer and miller's son, and had no opportunity to attend school. He borrowed books, studied at every leisure opportunity, and eventually became a man of wide information and of knowledge out of the ordinary. As a boy he was converted, and during most of his active life his career was devoted to the service of the Christian Church. His natural eloquence and his zeal brought him into prominence as a preacher when only sixteen years of age. He was ordained and at the age of nineteen went to Illinois, locating at Marion. He was pastor in a number of localities around Stanford and finally was made state secretary of the Illinois

Christian Missionary Society. After being engaged in that work in Illinois he was sent to South Carolina for two years, to Alabama two years, and for five years was secretary of the Missionary Society of his church in Oklahoma. A breakdown in health compelled him to resign and return to Illinois, and he made his home at Stanford in that state until his death in February, 1928, at the age of seventy-two.

David Fred Jones married Sarah See, who was born at Owingsville, Kentucky, daughter of Samuel See, a farmer. She is still living, and of her five children four grew to mature years: Ernest R.; Maggie, wife of Bert Bowling, of Mason City, Iowa; Jennie, wife of John Thompson, of Santa Anna, Texas; and Howard F., a linotype operator at Bloomington, Illinois.

Ernest R. Jones was eager to get into a life of work and action, and at the age of sixteen he left school and took a place in the local station of the Chicago & Alton Railway at Stanford, Illinois. He learned telegraphy and the other routine of a station agent, and from that time until he came to Montana he was in varied departments of the railway service. He worked for the Rock Island, the Burlington and Frisco and the Big Four Railways, being with the Frisco for a time at Sapulpa, Oklahoma. He was chief clerk of the freight office of the Big Four at Harrisburg, Illinois. He also was a fireman and a brakeman. One of his railway friends was a Missouri man who came out to Montana and was made agent for the railroad at Moore. Desiring to be relieved so that he could return with his family to Missouri and there being no relief men within the State of Montana available, he wrote to his friend Jones, who accepted this opportunity to come to the Northwest, and in 1906 he relieved his acquaintance as station agent at Moore. All the money he had when he came to the state was twelve dollars and a half. For two years he remained at Moore in Judith Basin County as agent for the old "Jawbone" Railway, now part of the Milwaukee system. On giving up this work he went to Great Falls, clerked in the real estate office of Todd and Dorrance, and in 1908 arrived in Cascade County and made his start as a homesteader and farmer in the vicinity of Power. He filed on the southeast quarter of section 1, township 22 north, range 1 east, at once occupying the land, and it has been the center and objective of his work and interests ever since. During the first year he built a house twelve by fourteen feet, with basement, broke twenty acres of ground, fenced in the quarter section, and then found that his finances were depleted, and he had to secure work away from the farm.

In March, 1910, he found employment with the T. C. Power Company, and was with that well known mercantile organization seven years. For a considerable time he attended to his duties by riding back and forth on his bicycle from his homestead, and in that way was able to keep his farming operations under way. He raised several good crops of wheat and with the proceeds bought an adjoining quarter section of land. It was also during this time that he came to know and eventually married a young woman who had taken up an adjoining homestead. After leaving the T. C. Power Company Mr. Jones spent a year as a salesman for the Hart-Power Company, and then for a year sold tractors for the International Harvester Company.

With the outbreak of the war the supply of tractors for farming purposes was exhausted, and that automatically put him out of a job as a salesman. He then returned to his farm and ranch, and has found this business sufficient to occupy all his time and energies. He and his wife together own three quarter sections and he uses another half section, most of it being seeded to wheat. His banner crop year was in 1915, when he had a yield of fifty-seven and a half bushels to the acre. In 1928 his spring wheat from five hundred acres produced thirty-five bushels to the acre. His crop of spring wheat in 1929 threshed only eight bushels to the acre from 520 acres. The drought that year seriously affected this region and all but ruined spring wheat, though fall wheat yielded over thirty bushels to the acre.

While living and working in this community during the past twenty years Mr. Jones has always shown a public spirited willingness to participate in community affairs for the benefit of all. He was registered during the World War, but was not classified, and his chief contribution to patriotic endeavor was intensive farming. He was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Stanford, Illinois, and politically he cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Jones married, December 18, 1911, Margaret McCabe, who was born at Fountain, Minnesota, where she was reared and educated. She learned the trade of milliner and was forewoman in the millinery department of one of the large houses of Minneapolis. Coming to Montana, she took charge of the millinery store of Mrs. Fisher at Helena, and in 1908 she filed on a homestead claim, the same year as did Mr. Jones. Mrs. Jones has a brother, Leo McCabe, at Butte, Montana, a sister, Mrs. Will Messick, of Billings, Montana, and another brother, Michael, and sister, Miss Rose, who live at Fountain, Minnesota. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born three children. The son Fred Owen is attending high school at Great Falls, Ruth Margaret, born in 1915, is also in high school, and Howard Ernest, born in 1918, is in grade school. In order to afford proper educational opportunities to these children Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a home at Great Falls.

JOSEPH D. NEVILLE is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the City of Whitefish, and has by his ability and achievement won prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of Flathead County.

Mr. Neville was born in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, on the 22d of August, 1887, and is a son of Michael R. and Bridget (Gleason) Neville, the former of whom was born in Tamworth, Ontario, Canada, and the latter of whom was likewise a native of the Province of Ontario, she having been of Irish ancestry. Michael R. Neville's father was born in Ireland and thence came in an early day to Tamworth, Ontario, Canada, it being a family tradition that the lineage of the Neville family is to be traced to English origin.

Michael R. Neville was reared and educated in his native province, and was a young man when he joined in the gold rush to California. In the course of his life he resided for varying intervals in the Province of Ontario, in Nevada and in San Francisco, California, and finally, in 1881, he entered claim to a tract of land in Manitoba and there developed a productive farm estate, both he and his wife having there passed the remainder of their lives and he having been eighty-three years of age at the time of his death in 1926. Both he and his wife were devoted communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. Of their children Joseph D., of this review, was the fifth in order of birth, and of the other surviving children brief record is here entered: Allan E. is a leading lawyer and a former mayor of Kerrobert, Saskatchewan, Canada, a graduate of Manitoba College and the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, with B. A. and LL. B. degrees. John D. is a physician and surgeon at Kerrobert, Saskatchewan, Canada, he having been graduated from Queen's College at Kingston, Ontario. He is also a former mayor of Kerrobert, Saskatchewan. Charles J. is engaged in the mercantile business at Waskada, Manitoba, Canada. Evalyn M. is the wife of John O'Connor, and they reside at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Percy G. is president of the Dooley Implement Company of Plentywood and Dooley, Montana. He and Joseph D. are also interested in the drug business at Whitefish, Montana.

Joseph D. Neville was reared to manhood in his native province and there received his early education. As a youth he learned telegraphy and became an operator in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, he having subsequently served in a similar capacity and as ticket agent with both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroads. Within this period of service he resided in turn at Moorhead, Minnesota, and Fargo, North Dakota. It was in the year 1911 that he became assistant city passenger agent for the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads in the City of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and in 1917 he was made city ticket agent for the Chicago & Northwestern lines at Minneapolis, Minnesota. In the meanwhile he availed himself of the advantages of the Saint Paul College of Law, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1917 and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. With the Government control of railroads he was appointed chief clerk in the consolidated ticket office in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which position he occupied until 1919, when he initiated the practice of his profession in Saint Paul, but on account of his impaired health he soon came to Whitefish, Montana, where his brother had previously engaged in the drug business, and here he has since continued in the active general practice of law, with well proved ability as a trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. He served as city attorney from July, 1925, until May, 1928, and was again appointed city attorney in May, 1930.

Mr. Neville is a Democrat in political adherency, and he and his wife are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he has membership in the Flathead County Bar Association and the Montana State Bar Association. His wife, whose maiden name was Lucy C. Keegan, was reared and educated in Sioux City, Iowa. She is a graduate of Epiphany Cathedral Academy of the city. Her parents were John J. and Margaret Keegan. John J. Keegan was superintendent of the

E. C. Clapper

Sioux City Street Railway System for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Neville have two daughters, Margaret Virginia and Jean Patricia.

HON. ELLSWORTH CARL CLAPPER. Perhaps no city of its size in Montana is better governed or is in a more favorable condition than is Cut Bank in Glacier County, which is prospering under the second administrative term of Mayor Ellsworth Carl Clapper, an experienced and able business man. Mayor Clapper came to Cut Bank, Montana, to join his father, in 1912, and almost immediately, although not yet of man's estate, demonstrated so much energy and sound business capacity that Glacier County soon recognized the value of his undertakings and his ability to handle them. One of his early ventures after coming to the county was the purchase of a power tractor and the breaking of the virgin soil for farmer-settlers, a highly important service at that time. When the rural free delivery service was organized in 1914 he accepted the contract to deliver the mail and held it until 1916. During this time he was additionally engaged in operating a motorcycle repair shop, which, Mayor Clapper asserts, was the real beginning of his present extensive business, the Clapper Motor & Glacier Motor Company, of which he is president. He has numerous additional interests at Cut Bank, Browning and other points. While a man of much well-directed energy must be a valuable asset to any community as an honorable private citizen, when invested with authority as the head of a municipality his usefulness is invaluable.

Mayor Clapper was born at Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, May 15, 1892, a son of W. F. and Mabel (Nicholson) Clapper. The birth of W. F. Clapper occurred at Zanesville, Ohio, and he belongs to a family long established in Pennsylvania, from whence migration was made to Ohio. As a general rule the Clappers have been farmers. Growing to manhood in Ohio, W. F. Clapper was there educated, and about 1886 went to Iowa and settled at Tipton, where he was engaged in farming for some years. At present he maintains his home at Cut Bank, having come to Montana in 1909, and homesteaded here. Until his retirement a few years ago he continued his farming, but is now enjoying the leisure earned by his many years of industry.

Mayor Clapper was reared at Tipton and Estherville, Iowa, attending school at Dolliver, Iowa, and Austin, Minnesota. Until 1912 he was occupied with farming, but in that year came to Montana, as already stated, and from then on has been connected with the activities of Cut Bank. His present business, although actually begun when he had his repair shop, in the public mind had its commencement with his purchase of the Ford agency in 1916, and the assumption of the business responsibilities connected therewith in partnership with Jens Bakke. They remained together until 1919, when Mr. Clapper bought out his partner. Some idea of the growth of the business may be gained from the fact that in 1917 he sold sixty-seven cars, while during 1929, up to August 1, he sold 131 cars. The annual business done by him now averages $175,000. In 1925 he began branching out by establishing a branch at Browning, and in 1929 he bought two other garages at Cut Bank. In addition to handling automobiles, under the name of the Glacier Implement Company, he handles farm machinery and tractors. Mr. Clapper is one of the organizers of the Headlight Butte Oil & Development Company, and is now its vice president and one of its directors. For several years he was president of the Cut Bank Commercial Club. In 1927 he was elected mayor of Cut Bank, and in 1929, was reelected to succeed himself in that office. Upon assuming control of the city's affairs he began at once to improve its financial condition, and has brought business methods into its management so that today there is no city of its size in the state which can show as splendid results as can Cut Bank. In addition to all of his other responsibilities Mayor Clapper finds time for congenial fraternal companionship, and belongs to Cut Bank Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Cut Bank Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand, and he is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Montana, I. O. O. F., as well as of the building committee of his lodge, of which he is chairman. In that capacity he purchased the Odd Fellows Hall at Cut Bank in 1928.

In November, 1917, Mayor Clapper married Miss Helen McDonald, of Missoula, Montana, and they have two children: Donald Ellsworth and James Franklin. The Clapper residence at Cut Bank is one of the most desirable homes in town. Mrs. Helen M. Clapper was born at Helena, Montana, May 21, 1895, a daughter of James McDonald and Mrs. Helena May (Dullea) McDonald. Both parents came over from Ireland, their place of birth, in 1880. James McDonald was killed in a railroad accident in 1911 near Boneta on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mrs. McDonald and the remainder of the family still reside at Missoula.

Following the family tradition Mayor Clapper owns 640 acres of ranch land, but he does not operate it himself, having tenants in charge. Since 1925, when it was erected, he can be found in his offices on the upper floor of the handsome two-story garage and office building of the Clapper Motor Company at Cut Bank. Since he acquired ownership of these enterprises Mayor Clapper has piloted them through years of doubt into the secure harbor of prosperity, and in doing so has earned good will for his companies, and the warm personal regard of the community for himself.

Charles Stephens, rancher and farmer in Chouteau County, his home being eight miles up Highwood Creek from Highwood, is one of the older group of Montana citizens, having come here before the close of the territorial period.

The Stephens family lived for many years in Kentucky. That was the birthplace of Jacob Stephens, whose parents moved west from the vicinity of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The father of Jacob Stephens was the son of an Englishman, while his grandmother was Scotch. Jacob Stephens was a farmer in Kentucky in the days of ox teams and fine saddle horses. That he was rather prominent in local affairs is evident from the fact that at the age of thirty-six he was elected a county commissioner. Jacob Stephens lost his life during the Civil War. He was one of nineteen men murdered by a group of bushwhackers. Jacob Stephens married Polly Ann Wills, whose people had been in Kentucky since pioneer times. Her brother, Nim Wills, was an early distiller. Jacob Stephens and wife had eleven children, the sons being James W., John, Joseph, George and Peter Halleck. Joseph served in the

Union army during the Civil War. Among the daughters were: Mrs. Annie O'Rear; Lettie, who is married and lives in Indiana; Kate, of Indianapolis, widow of a Civil War veteran; and Mrs. Kinney, at Oakland, California.

James W. Stephens, who was born near Mount Sterling in Montgomery County, Kentucky, March 11, 1841, is at the age of eighty-nine one of the venerable residents of Chouteau County. He had the limited education of the subscription schools of his time, and when he was nineteen he left home and went to Illinois. He was employed as a farm hand at Pennington Post near Macomb, and after his marriage engaged in farming for himself, owning about fifty acres of land. From the farm he became a country merchant at Table Grove in Fulton County, Illinois, then moved to the vicinity of Elderville in Hancock County, and was a tenant farmer until he came to Montana.

He came out to this portion of the Northwest alone in 1883, his purpose being to look over the country. The Northern Pacific had not yet completed its line into Eastern Montana, and he chose a means of transportation that had been a popular route for fifty years, steamboat up the Mississippi. From the deck of the steamboat he had the privilege of seeing a few herds of buffalo, then rapidly being extinguished, elk and deer and other game. On arriving at Fort Benton he went to work for Charles Theis, and later for I. G. Baker & Company. He and Luke Curry and Charlie Conrad baled the last buffalo robes sent east from that point. Subsequently he made a permanent location on Upper Highwood, tributary to Highwood Creek, entering as a homestead a half section of land and subsequently taking an "additional" homestead in the mountains not far away. He broke out some sod and raised grain, and like most of the early farmers ran cattle on the open range. Until he gave up farming at the age of seventy he continued raising stock and grain and added another quarter section to his homestead. His life has been a quiet but industrious one, and has won him the high respect of all who know him. He is probably the only man in Montana who cast a presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. This was in the 1864 election. In former years he attended local conventions of the Republican party as a delegate.

He married Miss Clarissa Yocum, daughter of Major Stephen Yocum, of McDonough County, Illinois, formerly of Montgomery County, Kentucky. Major Yocum served with Abraham Lincoln in the Illinois Company called for duty during the Black Hawk Indian War. Mrs. Clarissa Stephens was born in McDonough County, Illinois, being the youngest of a family of ten daughters and one son. Her only brother was killed as a Union soldier in the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro. Clarissa Stephens died in Illinois in 1875 when thirty years of age. Of her four children three grew up: Georgiana, Mrs. George B. Fieser, of Chicago; Charles; and Mrs. Lela DeLuce, of Newport Ritchie, Florida. The second wife of James W. Stephens was Jennie Johnson, and her daughter, Lou Ora, died at Great Falls after her marriage to J. F. Williams.

Charles Stephens was born in Illinois, July 24, 1865. He attended the common schools of that state, and for one year was in a normal school at Fairfield, Nebraska. He was one of twenty-eight young people to pass the county school examination at Fairfield and was given a third grade teacher's certificate. He was twenty-one years of age when he came out to Montana, following his father, making the trip by railroad from Keokuk to Helena and thence by stage to Fort Benton. The rancher, Charles Boyle, gave him his first opportunity to earn a dollar in Montana, and he also worked for wages among other ranchers in the Upper Highwood district, including Jesse Bright and I. G. Baker. After about two years he entered a homestead and took a preemption in the community where his father lived, proved up both claims, added a "stone claim," and bought other tracts of land from time to time, including the old place of his father, until he has over 1,300 acres. In the early years he did mixed farming, both grain and live stock, and his energies are now divided between wheat and Hereford cattle.

Mr. Stephens has always taken his citizenship seriously, and regarding Montana as his permanent home he has sought to use his influence in a constructive way in his home community. For several years he was a trustee of the local school and served one term in the Montana House of the Legislature in the Sixteenth General Assembly. He was elected in the fall of 1918 and served under Speaker Oliver W. Belden of Lewistown, his committee assignments being public highways, state lands and irrigation. He was nominated on the Republican ticket for this office without solicitation on his part. Fraternally he is affiliated with Cascade Lodge No. 34, A. F. and A. M., at Great Falls. During the World War he was appointed by a Saint Paul bank as local agent to sell Government bonds, and he and his family all participated in war work at different times.

He married at Helena, December 30, 1912, Miss Atilda Paulson, who was born in Chouteau County August 21, 1888, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Paulson, who came from Norway. She was one of five children, the other two surviving being Mrs. Mary Lee and Harry Paulson. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have four children: Charles W., attending high school at Great Falls; Ruth, in the Great Falls Junior High School; Margaret, in the Washington School at Great Falls; and Howard, who is in the country school near the family ranch.

ARCH FRANCIS MANLEY, trainmaster at Miles City for the Milwaukee Railway System, is a son of a railroad man and has enjoyed a steady position during the twenty years of his work, starting as timekeeper, and his friends and associates predict for him a much greater measure of official responsibility.

He was born at Saint Paul, Minnesota, July 25, 1892, son of A. J. and Mary (Donovan) Manley. His father, a native of Massachusetts, came to the Northwest when a young man and for forty-six years was with the Great Northern Railway Company in the capacity of conductor. He died in 1919. His wife was born in Wisconsin, and is still living at Saint Paul.

Arch Francis Manley grew up at Saint Paul, was educated there, graduating from high school in 1909, and also attended a college. He began railroading as timekeeper at Spokane with the maintenance of way department of the Great Northern Railway and after one year was put in charge of an extra gang as foreman. Two years later he was promoted to assistant roadmaster, and continued in that capacity until 1915. Since that year he has been with the Milwaukee System, at first as extra gang foreman, then roadmaster until January 1, 1928, at which date he was given his present responsibilities as trainmaster at Miles City.

Mr. Manley is a member of the B. P. O. Elks and the Catholic Church. He married, in 1913, Miss Lenora Crowe, of Pendleton, Oregon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Crowe. She attended school at Dayton, Washington, and Pendleton, Oregon, and is a member of the Ladies Auxiliary of the B. P. O. Elks and the Catholic Church. They have two children, Frances, born February 3, 1916, and Helen, born January 26, 1917.

SEYMOUR E. ANDERSON. Experienced as a business man, traveled and well educated, Seymour E. Anderson, proprietor of the S. E. Anderson Motor Company, of Laurel, has built up a fine connection, and won universal approval from his associates on account of his character and pleasant personality. He was born at Montevideo, Minnesota, February 27, 1895, a son of Andrew M. and Signe E. (Vick) Anderson.

Andrew M. Anderson was born in Norway, in 1832, and came to the United States in 1862, locating at Montevideo, where he operated a general store, also one at Albee, South Dakota. His death occurred in 1918, he passing away leaving an excellent record for honorable business dealing and high personal character. The wife and mother survives him, and is now living at Los Angeles, California. In addition to Seymour E. Anderson the parents had the following children born to them: Alfred, who is engaged in the implement business at Watertown, South Dakota; Benjamin, who is postmaster and farmer at Grenora, North Dakota; Arthur, who is a farmer near Turner, Montana; Olga, who married A. C. Erickson, a merchant of Albee, South Dakota; Molly, who married A. J. Peterson, a merchant of Ravillo, South Dakota; and Minerva, who married H. E. Roskamp, a contractor and builder of Klamuth Falls, Oregon.

His early schooling received at Montevideo, Minnesota, Seymour E. Anderson later attended the East High School of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the Minneapolis Business College. In 1917 he was graduated from the School of Military Aeronautics at Austin, Texas, and during the World war he was in the air service at Brookfield, San Antonio, Texas, holding the rank of lieutenant. Late in 1918 he was in New York City ready to go overseas when the armistice was signed, making further shipment of troops unnecessary.

With his return to civilian life Mr. Anderson came to Billings in 1919 as manager of the Montana Tractor School, which position he held for eighteen months. At the same time he bought two airplanes and did commercial flying from 1919 to 1923. In the latter year, in partnership with Harry Sorenson, he bought out the Laurel Auto Supply Company at Laurel, Montana. After a year, in 1924, he sold his interests to his partner, and moved to Oregon. In the fall of 1927 he returned to Laurel and bought back the same business which he now operates under the name already given, that of S. E. Anderson Motor Company, and he has the agency for the Chevrolet cars and carries on a general automobile repair business. The returns are substantial, and his sales records are a credit to the merits of his cars and his abilities as an agent.

On December 19, 1924, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Blodwyn Hopkins, of Laurel, Montana, a daughter of David R. and Lillian (Baker) Hopkins, the former of whom was at one time yardmaster for the Northern Pacific Railroad at Laurel, but is now stationed at Billings, Montana, although he still lives at Laurel, where he and his wife own their residence. Mrs. Anderson has one sister and two brothers, namely: Sarah, who is the wife of B. A. Nutting, of Laurel; and David and William. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have no children. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his family attend the Lutheran Church of Laurel. Since his honorable discharge he has been an officer in the Reserve Corps of the regular army of the United States. From his boyhood on Mr. Anderson has realized that there is no easy road or short cut to success. It means constant hard work and saving and many sacrifices. However, the ultimate satisfaction of having accomplished something or having succeeded is greater than all the so-called pleasures indulged in by the lazy man or the spendthrift.

WINFRED W. SMITH is owner and active head of the creamery industry of Choteau, a plant that has had much to do with the development of dairying interests in Teton and adjoining counties. Mr. Smith's father was active in bringing about the establishment of the Choteau Creamery in 1914 and has made it one of the best equipped and most successfully operated industries of its kind in the state.

Mr. Smith was born in Channahon, Will County, Illinois, February 15, 1880, son of William T. Smith and a grandson of Charles Clayborne Smith. His grandfather was a Kentuckian, an early settler in Will County, and spent his active career as a farmer and stock raiser there. He is buried in the cemetery at Channahon. He was too old for service in the Civil War and his sons were too young. He married a Miss Burr, and eight of their nine children grew up and those now living are: Mrs. P. W. Smith and Mrs. Henry Hicks, of Joliet, Illinois; Barton, of Toledo, Ohio; Charles W., of Wisconsin; and Mrs. Henry Miller, in Texas.

William T. Smith was born in Will County, Illinois, finished his education at Evanston in that state, and devoted his active years to farming, stock raising and the varied investments and interests of the family both in Illinois and in other states. He was a Democrat, was elected to local office, was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in October, 1925, and is buried in his home community in Illinois. His wife, Mary Helen Fowler, who died in November, 1928, at the age of sixty-eight, was a daughter of Charles Fowler. Their children were: Winfred; Mrs. H. H. Sutton, of Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. T. G. McGlenn, of Ellensburg, Washington; and Mrs. G. G. Shepherd, of Breckenridge, Minnesota.

Winfred W. Smith spent the first fifteen years of his life on the home farm in Will County, Illinois, attended country schools there and then accompanied his parents to Minneapolis, where he was graduated from high school in 1897. In 1898 the family moved to Kenmare, North Dakota, where they owned some mining property, and Mr. Smith had charge of this from 1898 to 1911. After leaving North Dakota he moved over the international boundary line to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and for six years was in the retail lumber business. It was in 1914 that his father had become interested in the creamery industry at Choteau, Montana, and Mr. Smith in 1917 returned from Canada and took over the management of the plant, and that has been his regular business for the past twelve years. The Choteau Creamery has a capacity for the manufacture of about 500,000 pounds of butter annually, and it draws its supplies from practically all over Teton County and a portion of Cascade County.

Mr. Smith is an active member of his community, is a past master of Choteau Lodge No. 44, A. F. and A. M., a member of the Lions Club, and he cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904. He married at Oakland, Nebraska, June 15, 1921. Anabell Emory, who was born at Herman, Nebraska, and is a graduate of the Nebraska State Normal School at Peru and of Chicago University. She taught music and art in public schools in Nebraska, and was thus engaged at Choteau, Montana, prior to her marriage.

Frank H. McGowan, one of the prosperous ranchers of the Highwood locality of Chouteau County, became a resident of Montana in 1889, the same year that the territory was admitted to the Union. He was then a youth of sixteen. His home has been on his ranch two miles west of Highwood since 1903.

Mr. McGowan was born August 27, 1873, in Minnesota, and was reared on a farm in Martin County, that state. He had a public school education, and it was his fitness for manual work that gave him his first opportunities in Montana. Mr. McGowan's parents, Daniel McGowan and Kate McConville, were married in their native locality of County Mayo, Ireland. Daniel McGowan was only nineteen when he started for America, bringing his young wife and their first child. They became Minnesota farmers, and died in Martin County, Daniel in 1898, at the age of seventy-three, and Kate at the age of sixty-eight. They are buried in a church cemetery near the old home. The children of these parents were: John, of Great Falls, Montana; Mrs. Ella Bow, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Rose Gibson, who died at Plentywood, Montana; James, of Minneapolis; Daniel, of Plentywood; Frank H.; William, who died at Plentywood; Mrs. Theresa Anderson, of Suffrage, North Dakota; and Kate, of Fairmount, Minnesota.

Frank H. McGowan on reaching Montana joined his brother John on Highwood Creek. John McGowan had come here two years earlier. Mr. John McGowan now conducts an employment office at Great Falls. Frank McGowan's first work in the state was on one of the ranches of I. G. Baker on Highwood Creek. He remained an employe of the Baker ranch for eleven years, finally becoming its foreman. This connection gave him opportunity to meet and know some of the famous characters in the older generation of Montana ranchers, cattle and sheep men. One of these was the venerable Jack Harris, still living at Fort Benton. Occasionally he rode the range with the late Milton E. Milner, one of the spectacular citizens of this region. He knew Charles Lepley, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel at Fort Benton; John Lepley, an uncle of Charles, one of the biggest cattle men of this region; Malcolm Morrow, whose activities are familiarly recalled; Albert H. Davis, now living retired at Square Butte; J. William Sullivan, who owned the Square Butte ranch. Some of the later men of his acquaintance and most of whom are still active in the cattle industry were George L. Overfield, W. D. Kingsbury, George Patterson, Orville Patterson, Cy Buck and the Thain brothers. The holdings of these men in the aggregate would have constituted a large and important share of the live stock industry in Eastern Montana.

Mr. McGowan on leaving the Baker ranch bought what was known as the James Arneoux ranch, then owned by Peck and Lacy. It had been started on the homestead of the Frenchman Arneoux. Mr. McGowan acquired this quarter section. Its improvements included a log and frame house of six rooms, but this building has altogether disappeared. Some shelters were also on the land for sheep. However, Mr. McGowan chose cattle for his line of business, starting with about 280 head. Cattle were then worth about twenty-five dollars a head. His herd comprised various strains and colors, about the average of the mixed stock then found in Eastern Montana. He was not satisfied with the average grade, and during the subsequent years was steadily engaged in breeding up for better quality. He continued active as a cattle man until 1919, when he sold his stock and has since turned his efforts more and more to general farming, and is now rated as one of the largest grain raisers of Chouteau County. His usual seasonal production is about 400 acres of wheat. His best years came in 1927 and 1928, when he had a crop averaging about forty bushels to the acre. He seeds winter wheat, employs the summer fallow system, cropping half his tillable land and resting the other half. Mr. McGowan has been a hard worker, has given close attention to his business, and has reached more than the average prosperity from his enterprise. Today he owns 1,500 acres in a body, and this gives him all the business he cares to handle. Like many other large grain growers he depends almost entirely upon power machines for plowing, seeding and harvesting.

Mr. McGowan has always sought to do his duty as a citizen and has kept in close touch with the political and civic affairs of his locality. He was for some years a trustee of the local schools and in November, 1912, was elected a commissioner and served on the board of Chouteau County four years, his colleague being G. C. Ihmsen and Jurgan Engellant. The board during this time took some important steps for road building and maintenance, buying a power grader and road drag. The county also issued bonds to purchase this machinery and try out a program of road building. Mr. McGowan is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Bryan in 1896, the years the famous Nebraskan made his first bid for the presidency.

Mr. McGowan had been in Montana for ten years and was twenty-six years of age when he married at Fort Benton, November 29, 1899, Miss Theresa Casey. She came from Faribault, Minnesota. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Casey, were natives of Ireland. Mrs. McGowan was born July 3, 1873, and has one living brother, Tim Casey, of Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan had three sons. The oldest, Gerald, graduated from the Great Falls High School and died at Portland, Oregon, just about the

W. M. Black.

time he reached his majority. Robert McGowan finished his education at Great Falls and is active on the McGowan ranch. Gordon, the youngest, is attending high school at Highwood. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mrs. McGowan also chose the Democratic party as her political affiliation.

W. M. BLACK is one of the able and representative members of the bar of Toole County, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Foote, MacDonald & Black, which here controls a large and important general law business.

Mr. Black was born at Pembina, North Dakota, August 20, 1881, and is a son of William D. and Nancy (Copeland) Black. William D. Black was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, where he was reared and educated, the family lineage tracing back to staunch Scotch-Irish stock. William D. Black continued his residence in Ontario some years, and was there identified with the lumbering industry, as had been his father. Upon coming to the West William D. Black took up a homestead in the Red River Valley of the present State of North Dakota, but in 1883 he went to the Green Bay district of Wisconsin and there became a pioneer in the lumbering business in Shawano County, where he likewise engaged in farming. He passed the closing years of his life on his home farm near Pulaski, Shawano County, Wisconsin, where his death occurred in 1916.

The subject of this review was an infant at the time of the family removal to Wisconsin, where he was reared on the home farm and where he supplemented the discipline of the district school by attending the public schools, including the high school, at Seymour. He taught three years in the Wisconsin schools, near the parental home, and thereafter passed a year as a student in the University of Wisconsin. He devoted the next year to further service as a teacher, and he then entered the law department of the University of Valparaiso, at Valparaiso, Indiana. From this institution he received, in 1909, his degree of Bachelor of Laws, and for a time thereafter he was employed in a law office in the City of Chicago. In 1910 he established his residence at Spokane, Washington, where he taught school one term. In the fall of that year he came to Montana and located at Joliet, Carbon County, he having been associated with the county attorney at Red Lodge, and the year 1912 having marked his admission to the Montana bar. He forthwith established his residence at Shelby, and he here taught three terms of school, his service in this capacity having terminated in 1914, in May of which year he was elected the first county attorney of the new county of Toole, he having been active and influential in effecting the organization of the county. He again served as county attorney in 1917-18, after having been associated with his predecessor in the year 1916, and in 1919 he was elected representative of the county in the State Legislature, his service having continued until 1921 and he having been assigned to various committees of the House of Representatives, including the judiciary committee and the committee on irrigation and water rights. In the World war period Mr. Black served as a member of the legal advisory committee of Toole County, and the year 1929 finds him in service as a loyal and valued member of the city council of Shelby. His political alignment is with the Republican party, he has membership in the Montana State Bar Association. He has been counsel of the local organization of the Modern Woodmen of America since 1916, is affiliated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Shelby board of education, and is a charter member of the local Lions Club, of which he is a past secretary and treasurer. He and his wife have membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1923 Mr. Black became a member of the law firm of Erickson, MacDonald & Black, and upon the retirement of Mr. Erickson, when he was elected governor of Montana, the firm name was changed to MacDonald & Black. In 1926 C. A. Foote, of Kalispell, was admitted to the firm, and the present title of Foote, MacDonald & Black was then adopted. Governor Erickson is still retained as an associate but not an active member of the firm. Mr. Black is the owner of his attractive home place in Shelby and also has several farms in this section of the state.

In 1912 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Black to Miss Pauline J. Robinson, of Shelby, and they have two children, Carroll and Lois.

JOHN W. WOODCOCK, whose home is across the Missouri River from Fort Benton in the Highwood locality of Chouteau County, is a veteran rancher of Montana, where he has lived for forty years, and during that time he has accomplished a great deal of important work in promoting the live stock industry.

Mr. Woodcock was born in Andrew County in Northwest Missouri, March 17, 1868. He is a great-grandson of the Williams who with two companions captured Major Andre, the British spy who was the go-between in the negotiations with Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point during the Revolution. Mr. Woodcock's father went to Missouri from Ohio and spent his active life as a teacher. He died in 1877, when only forty-two years of age. The mother of John W. Woodcock was Louisa Holt. Her father, Benjamin Holt, for whom Holt County, Missouri, was named, was a conspicuous figure in the development of the northwestern part of that state and acted as Indian agent in the Platte Purchase, and had the responsibility for moving a band of Indians to the country west of the Missouri River the year the "stars fell," about 1835. John W. Woodcock was one of a large family of children, those living being: Miss Sallie, a retired teacher at Savannah, Missouri; Benjamin, a live stock dealer at Miles City; Miss Mary, a professional nurse of Kansas City; John W., of Fort Benton; Mrs. Susan Brand of Andrew County, Missouri; Mrs. Lena Cobb and Mrs. Laura Crowley, twin sisters, both living in Buchanan County; Missouri; Mrs. Bettie Evans, of Hot Springs, Arkansas; and William, of Miles City, a field man for the Federal Land Bank board.

John W. Woodcock came to Montana when a young man of twenty years, and his first work was trailing sheep in Custer County. During the next five years he became familiar with the various angles and problems of sheep and cattle raising. After returning from a visit to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 he was made foreman for John T. Murphy in Chouteau County. Mr. Murphy was then one of the leading ranchers in this section of the state. He remained as his foreman for eighteen years, but in 1907 engaged in the cattle and sheep business for himself in the Highwood Mountains in Chouteau County. His start here was made with a small band of sheep and a few hundred head of cattle. From the first he has used his first brand, HY, though in the course of his operations he has acquired several other brands, and a few of them are still in use. Beginning with only two sections of land under his ownership, he has acquired a larger range from time to time until almost ten sections have been assembled to satisfy the needs of half a thousand head of cattle and sheep. His connection with the sheep industry has been primarily in providing stock for practical sheep men to handle on a share basis. He also managed the sheep and wool departments of the estate of an old friend when that estate was at the mercy of creditors and required just such a man of experience and practical knowledge as Mr. Woodcock to prevent total loss to the family.

As a cattle man Mr. Woodcock's interest has been primarily the production of beef. He has brought up and introduced improved beef strains into his herd, utilizing pure bred bulls and cows with pedigrees, and his herd of pure breds has long been notable in this section of the state. The Hereford-Durham blood is the cross he is promoting at this time, and the results have justified all his anticipations for a superior beef type. Mr. Woodcock has always been a close student of the conditions of the industry, including the market, and he has regulated his affairs so that it has been possible to sell when live stock quotations at the leading markets are at the high point, and during the lulls he marks time until the next favorable upturn.

Mr. Woodcock has used considerable land for practical farming purposes, producing hay and grain for his stock, and this has been another element in his success as a rancher.

He and his family until recent years lived on the Shonkin ranch. He then bought the rather historic old place just across the river from Fort Benton. This provides a home where his children have had access to a good high school, and some of them have also entered the University of Montana.

As a citizen Mr. Woodcock has felt a deep interest in the provisions made for local schools and in other enterprises where the people of the community must help themselves. He had limited opportunities to attend school himself when a boy, largely due to the early death of his father, and as his own children have grown up it has been a big part of his ambition to see them well educated, and not only that, but he has worked to provide similar opportunities for other families, and has always counseled the need of education as a factor in his community. Mr. Woodcock after he had spent several years in Montana went back to Missouri and for almost a year was a student in a noted old normal school then maintained at Stanbury, and this schooling he has always regarded as an important element in his successful career. However, the best of his education has come from contact with the world of men and affairs. He has been a close observer and a student, is a sound thinker, a man of action, and people regard him highly for his wisdom as well as his material success.

In politics he was not drawn into candidacy for public office until recently, and then only as a result of certain conditions that seem to make his interposition a matter of duty. For several years the small tax payers of the state had obviously been doing more than their share in meeting the public expenses, while people of wealth and rich corporations were evading a just distribution of tax burdens. Mr. Woodcock keenly felt the injustice of this situation, and a great many people knowing his views and his ability to defend and uphold them urged that he become a candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature in 1926. He yielded to this demand, and announced his candidacy the last day for the filing of candidates' petitions. Notwithstanding his party affiliations were with the Democrats, he defeated his Republican opponent by a greater majority than the Republicans had been receiving in the county. Accordingly he went to Helena as an outspoken advocate of tax reform. He fathered the bill to provide a remedy, and one of his friends fathered it in the Upper House and another in the Lower House. It passed both bodies and the governor signed it early in the session. Consequently the present tax law of Montana is largely the result of the agitation which Mr. Woodcock started and which his many Republican friends enabled him to get through the Legislature. He also introduced several other bills which became laws. At the close of the session he was completely satisfied with having achieved the object of his political service and had no desire for a second term. However, his many friends in the county refused to accept this decision. When he complained of the expense for filing they put on the table before him more than was needed for this purpose. He then assured them that it was not the money sacrifice so much as his sincere desire to get back into private life, and after having received such a demonstration of confidence he could not well refuse a second nomination. He was elected and is now in his second term. During the first term he was under Speaker Bailey, and the second term under Speaker Ralph C. Bricker. During the first term he was assigned to the committee on counties and county divisions, and in the second term was on three other important committees, revenue and taxation, education and memorials. Mr. Woodcock inherited his political partisanship largely from his mother, who is still living and who when he was a boy was still strongly impressed with the influences of her southern birth and training, and was not kindly disposed toward the Republican party. However, Mr. Woodcock has found as much satisfaction in an honest and fairminded Republican as he does in a Democrat of like conviction. He is a Democrat in national affairs, but locally exercises his judgment and his ballot expresses the opinion of an unprejudiced voter.

During the World War Mr. Woodcock was assigned the work of helping raise war funds by the sale of Liberty Bonds. He was awarded a medal for his outstanding success in handling a pro-German community in this sale. When as an old friend and neighbor he went among them presenting the situation, he found a ready response from people who were attached by racial and home ties to the nations with whom we were at war. Mr. Woodcock is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is affiliated with Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

He married at Saint Paul, Minnesota, November 14, 1907, Miss Olga Smith, who was born and reared at Saint Paul, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Smith. She received part of her education in a convent at Saint Paul. Her two brothers are Sigfred, of Chouteau County, Montana, and Oscar Smith, of Portland, Oregon. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock are: John W., Jr., and Olga, both students in the University of Montana; Mary and Ben, attending the Fort Benton High School; and Sena and Betty Jane, both grade school at Fort Benton.

PETER MATTHIES before his election to the office of sheriff of Stillwater County had become widely and favorably known all over the county by his work as a rancher, and particularly as manager of the Poultry Growers Association at Columbus.

Mr. Matthies was born on a farm near Walnut, in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, January 30, 1877. His father, John Matthies, was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, of Norwegian ancestry, and came to America in 1868. He spent the rest of his life as an Iowa farmer. He married in Iowa Margaret Langholtz, who was born in Denmark.

Peter Matthies grew up in Iowa, had a high school education, also attended a business college and the University of Iowa at Iowa City, and for a number of years lived in Missouri, being a farmer and in the automobile business at Lees Summit, Pleasant Hill and Kansas City. In 1914 he came to Montana, and subsequently established his ranch and farm of 355 acres near Columbus in the Stillwater Valley.

From the first he specialized in poultry growing and in the production of seed. He organized and for five years had the management of the Poultry Growers Association. Through this association he accomplished some wonderful work for the valley in improving and perfecting marketing methods, in getting improved strains of turkeys and other poultry, in encouraging scientific feeding for the production of eggs and chickens and turkeys for the market. In 1928 $65,000 worth of turkeys were sent to the market through this association, aggregating over 200,000 pounds. The eastern markets learned to depend upon the grading of this association.

Mr. Matthies married Miss Nellie Wilson, of Iowa, a graduate of an Iowa high school and an academy at Council Bluffs. Mr. Matthies first appeared as a candidate for the office of sheriff in 1926, and in 1928 was elected to that office by a large majority. He is a Democrat, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Lutheran Church and the Farmers Union of Stillwater County.

JAMES HENRY STINSON, of Cook City, has been in Montana for many years, and his experience as a business man has brought him in touch with a number of the most progressive localities of the state.

Mr. Stinson was born at Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada, June 8, 1860, and in the course of his working experience he has lived in a number of states and territories. His grandfather, John Stinson, was a native of New Hampshire, and was a United Empire Loyalist who about the time of the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain moved to Canada, where he served as a captain of militia. He took up and acquired some extensive holdings of land in Ontario, 1500 acres in Halderman County, and another 1500 acres in Prince Edward County. There is a town, Stinson Point, named for him. Mr. Stinson's father, Henry Stinson, was born in Canada, and lived there all his life. He married Mary Van Horn, also a native Canadian, her father, John Van Horn, having been a New York State man. Mr. Stinson's parents were members of the Quaker or Friends Church.

James Henry Stinson was educated in common schools in Ontario, attended the Ontario Commercial College at Belleville, and his first connection in a commercial way was with the hardware business. That was the line he followed for a great many years, even after coming out to Montana. He was in the hardware business at Picton, Ontario, until he came to Montana, arriving in the territory March 4, 1887. For a time he was employed in a hardware store at Livingston, and spent eight years at Butte, working for the Montana Hardware Company and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. For two years he was with the hardware department of the Ross Dyer Mercantile Company at Big Timber and for six years was associated with the hardware business of Yeagan Brothers at Billings. He first came to Cook City in 1901, but soon went back to Billings, where he remained another six years. In 1907 he located permanently at Cook City, He has lived through the most interesting period of this community's history. He was in Cook City when there were four hundred voters there and fourteen saloons. During the past twenty years his time has been taken up with mining ventures. He has developed several valuable mines in Miller Mountain and in the Granite Mountains, and for the past six years has been superintendent of the Western Mining & Power Company.

Mr. Stinson married, in Canada, Miss Sarah Snyder. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Big Timber, is a Democrat, and has served as notary public at Cook City, and was also elected a justice of the peace, but declined to qualify because his time was fully taken up with business.

HON. CLYDE E. BURRELL, legislator, former sheriff of Fallon County, came to Montana in May, 1901, and worked on a ranch in the Upper Yellowstone Valley during that summer at Emigrant, Montana. He came to Custer County that fall, where he followed the occupation of cowpunching, sheepshearing and general ranch work for the following five years, and then took up a homestead, where he has resided ever since except for four years while serving as sheriff, and during that time continued the active management of his ranch. During the past twenty years he has won a successful place among the ranchers of this district.

Mr. Burrell was born at Spencer, Iowa, April 19, 1883. His father, William A. Burrell, was born at Rockford, Illinois, in 1851, and devoted all his active life to farming and ranching. He lived in Illinois, Iowa and finally in Minnesota, and served as deputy sheriff and as a member of the school board at Pine River, Minnesota, for a number of years. He died at the home of his son Clyde in Montana in 1926. William A. Burrell married Esther Mack, who was born at Byron, Illinois, and died in Iowa. Clyde E. Burrell was the only son of five children. His sisters are all married and living in North Dakota, Seattle, Washington, and Staples, Minnesota.

Mr. Burrell spent the first thirteen years of his life in Iowa. He accompanied the family on its removal to Pine River, Minnesota, where he finished his schooling, and at the age of sixteen started

Teddie Martin

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out to make his own way in the world. He mastered the fundamentals of the sheep and cattle business in Montana, where he worked as a cow puncher, shearing sheep and all the other duties of a ranch hand. After he came to Montana in 1906, the homestead which is the nucleus of his present holdings, comprising 4,000 acres of range and valley land in Fallon County, his home being ten miles southeast of Ismay, in the vicinity of Twin Buttes. His attractive home is one of the evidences of the prosperity he has achieved since coming to Montana. On his ranch he runs large numbers of sheep and cattle. He is a member of the Montana Wool Growers Association and a very effective leader among the farmers and stock men of the state.

Mr. Burrell married Miss Maria Dottie McMurray. She was born in Ireland and was two years of age when her parents came to America and settled in Custer County, Montana, in 1885. Her father, John McMurray, was a pioneer stock man in the vicinity of Terry, and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burrell have a daughter, Florence, who is a member of the class of 1930 in the Baker High School. Mrs. Burrell is a popular member of several civic and social organizations in her home community. Mr. Burrell is affiliated with Ismay Lodge of Masons and the Scottish Rite bodies at Billings, and is a Republican.

In 1922 he was candidate for sheriff of Fallon County, but was defeated that year for the nomination. In 1924 he was elected sheriff and reelected in 1926. His two terms in that office set a high mark of efficiency, in which law enforcement was uppermost. Then, in 1928, his friends and supporters chose him as representative of Fallon County in the Twenty-first General Assembly of Montana. In the following session he did some especially valuable work as a member of the ways and means committees, and his other committee memberships were dairying, public buildings and institutions, oil and gas and state lands. He was one of the members of that Legislature who had the distinction of not introducing bills, and his best service was given in carefully scrutinizing the current program of legislation and giving his support to essential matters.

TEDDIE MARTIN has been one of the leading merchants at Alberton, Mineral County, during a period of more than twenty years, and his store and its contents were destroyed by a disastrous fire that ravaged the central district of the town in December, 1928. With characteristic courage and resourcefulness he has since reestablished his business, and with new and larger quarters and more modern equipment and facilities the enterprise is to be carried forward on an even larger scale. He has handled general merchandise, and select and comprehensive stock, effective service and fair and honorable dealings have been the basis on which he has developed in the passing years a most substantial and well ordered mercantile enterprise.

Mr. Martin is able to revert to the old Pine Tree State as the place of his nativity, but has been a resident of Montana since he was about three years of age. He was born on a farm near Preskisle, Arastook County, Maine, November 16, 1883, and is a son of Vital and Ozita (Leveque) Martin, both of whom were born and reared in Maine and both of whom now reside on their fine ranch estate near Clinton, Missoula County, Montana, the father having celebrated in 1928 his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary and having long been one of the progressive representatives of agricultural and live stock industry in this state. Vital Martin first came to Montana in the year 1880, and for two years he was identified with the lumber business in Deer Lodge County. He then returned to the old home in Maine, but in 1886 he came again to Montana, accompanied by his family, and became a rancher on the Missouri River, near Choteau, Fort Benton County, moving to Clinton, Montana, forty-one years ago. With this basic line of industrial enterprise he has continued to be identified during the intervening years, though he is now living virtually retired, with standing as one of the sterling and honored pioneer citizens of Missoula County. His wife is of French lineage and was a member of a family of sixteen children.

Teddie Martin was the fourth in order of birth in a family of thirteen children—four sons and nine daughters, and he passed the period of his childhood and early youth on the old home ranch near Clinton, his educational advantages having been those of the public schools of the locality and period. At the age of fourteen years he left the parental home and entered the employ of the Western Lumber Company at Lothrop, Missoula County. He remained with this company eight years and then, at the age of twenty-three years, established his residence at Alberton in 1907. Here he has centered his business activities during the intervening period and here he is an honored and influential citizen who has ever commanded the unqualified confidence and good will of the community in which he has stood forward as an enterprising business man and liberal and public spirited citizen.

Mr. Martin is a stalwart in the local ranks of the Republican party. In 1909 he was appointed assistant postmaster of the village, and in 1911 was made postmaster, an office of which he has continued the efficient incumbent continuously since that time. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their home community. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Martin is affiliated with both York and Scottish Rite bodies, and he is a past master of the Blue Lodge at Alberton, his maximum York Rite affiliation being with the Commandery of Knights Templar in Missoula, and his Scottish Rite affiliations being with the Consistory in the City of Butte, where also he is a Noble of Bagda Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has membership also in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Martin was a member of the Alberton Board of Education at the time of the erection of the present modern building that affords facilities for both the grade and high school departments.

July 22, 1905, recorded the marriage of Mr. Martin and Miss Inez Haight, who was born in Michigan and who was seven years of age when she accompanied her parents on their removal to Montana, where she was reared and educated and where her gracious personality has retained to her a host of loyal friends. Teddie, Jr., only child of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, is a student in the department of business administration in the University of Montana, and will there be graduated as a member of the class of 1930, he being popular at the university as well as in his home town, and his proclivities for business being already manifest.

A slight retrospect of the business career of Mr. Martin is consistently entered here, as showing how fully he has justified the confidence and esteem reposed in him. At the age of twenty-three years he had saved from his earnings the sum of $1,100, and from boyhood his ambition had been to become a merchant. At the age noted he went to two substantial citizens of Missoula and stated to them that he wished to buy a store at Alberton, and with them he discussed ways and means for obtaining the additional funds that he deemed requisite for investment in business and stock. It developed that he required in addition to his own funds an extra sum of $4,500, and his two advisers then directed him to approach the president of the First National Bank of Missoula and apply to him for the loan of the needed sum. He explained the situation to this bank official, who shortly handed to him for signature a note for $4,500 and who stated that no further security than the signature of Mr. Martin was demanded. The banker and the other two Missoula citizens had correctly "sized up their man," and fully justified was the confidence they thus reposed in Mr. Martin, who in due course repaid the money he had borrowed on his personal note and whose loyalty has been manifest in all relations of life, as has also his integrity of purpose. When he encountered the disastrous fire that destroyed his business establishment December 28, 1928, the Missoula men who had helped him at the inception of his independent business career, in 1907, drove the thirty miles from Missoula to Alberton, in zero weather, on the day of the fire and informed him they were ready to render any financial assistance he might require in resuming business. The people of the local community showed the same spirit of loyalty and appreciation, and many delayed needed purchase until his store was again opened for business in order that they might thus award him their patronage instead of going elsewhere. Loyalty and fairness ever beget similar response, and this was significantly shown when Mr. Martin was thus called upon to face reverses resultant upon the destruction of his store and business.

WILLIAM H. GEBO. A resident of Red Lodge for more than thirty years, during the greater part of this time William H. Gebo has been the incumbent of various public offices, and is now serving his fifth consecutive term as assessor of Carbon County. Prior to taking up his present duties he had developed a reputation for efficiency, energy and honesty in the posts to which he had been assigned or elected, but it has been as assessor that he has established himself firmly in the confidence of the people and won the unqualified endorsement and praise of the State Board of Assessors.

Mr. Gebo was born at Ogdensburg, Saint Lawrence County, New York, May 2, 1875, and is a son of Frank and Julia Gebo. His father was for years a farmer on the banks of the Saint Lawrence River, New York, and in 1890 came to Montana and located at Red Lodge, near which community he engaged in farming for about six years. He then returned to the Empire State, where he continued agricultural operations until his death in 1911, Mrs. Gebo passing away in January, 1897. The family is of French descent.

William H. Gebo received his education in the public schools of Frazee and Detroit, both in Becker County, Minnesota, and upon taking up his residence at Red Lodge, Montana, engaged in mining for about two years. For the following two years he clerked in a store, and then returned to mining, at which vocation he spent about six years. In 1899 Mr. Gebo gave up his employment as a miner to accept the position of marshal of Red Lodge, a position in which he served until 1901, and was then appointed under sheriff of Carbon County and acted in that capacity until January, 1907. From 1907 until 1909 he was chief of police of Red Lodge, and when he left that office took up his residence on a ranch in Carbon County, where he remained until the fall of 1911. In the fall of 1912 he was elected sheriff of Carbon County and served two terms in that office, until January 1, 1917, during the remainder of which year and the year 1918 he was engaged in the real estate business. In 1919 and 1920 he was clerk at the Pollard Hotel, Red Lodge, and in the latter year was elected assessor of Carbon County, which position he still occupies, having been reelected four times. Mr. Gebo is a member of the Assessors Association of Montana and of its stock committee, and has been very active in the organization. He has improved the method used in the tax roll, has changed the assessment blanks, and in many ways has effected greater efficiency. He made an improvement in the blank for real estate assessment, for which he received praise from the State Board of Assessors. Among his other labors he has reduced the expenses of the assessor's office more than $700 per year every year since 1924, and uses the honor system in assessing personal property. The confidence in which he is held by the people of his community may be judged by the fact that he has been reelected every time by an increase in majority of from 400 to 600 votes over his previous election. A Republican in his political allegiance, Mr. Gebo is very active and prominent in party affairs, and is a man of influence in Carbon County and Montana. He has been a member of the Woodmen of the World for about a quarter of a century, as he has been also of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and while not a professed member of any denomination is a generous supporter of all church movements.

In August, 1897, Mr. Gebo was united in marriage with Miss Anna Tennent, of Red Lodge, daughter of Mrs. Lizzie Tennent. She was educated at Red Lodge, where she was graduated from the Carbon County High School, and is active and popular in social, club and civic affairs. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gebo: Floyd, born in 1898, a graduate of the Carbon County High School, who is now under sheriff of Carbon County; Raymond, born in October, 1910, a graduate of the Carbon County High School, who is now a clerk in the mercantile store of Salso & Company at Red Lodge; and William H., Jr., born in May, 1920.

George Norman Tennant, Choteau agent for the Milwaukee Railway Company, has lived out his life on both sides of the international boundary line in western Canada and Montana, and prior to coming to Montana was in the Canadian government service.

He is a son of the late Henry Tennant, whose brief history is a record of remarkable experience. He was a soldier in the British service for many years, and was a representative of the British Empire either as a soldier or as a civilian employe nearly all his life. He came to know many distinguished men in government and military circles, and was the type of man whose character insured his constant respect and esteem.

Henry Tennant was born in Bombay, India. When he was fourteen years of age he entered the British army and served as drummer boy with the British forces during the Crimean war, taking part in the famous siege of Sebastopol and was present at the "Charge of the Light Brigade" as Balaclava. Even at that early age he was awarded a clasp for his part in the siege and in the battle of Balaclava, and was also recipient of one of the Turkish medals distributed by the Turkish government among their allied forces in the British army. Later Henry Tennant was awarded a medal in recognition of his twenty-five years of good conduct and performance of duty as a soldier by the British war department. He retired as color sergeant of his regiment, the Sixty-third Manchester.

He made his first trip to Canada from England with the British army at the time of the Fenian raid. When the regiment went back to England he resigned and remained in Canada, joining the government civil service. He settled at Goodrich, Ontario, where for a time he engaged in farming and two years later went out to Fort Garry, where the City of Winnipeg was subsequently developed. He traveled west by boat from Saint Paul, Minnesota. At Winnipeg he at once entered politics, and was elected a member of the provincial legislature of Manitoba, serving several terms as a member of the conservative party. Later he was Canadian collector of customs, and was holding that office when he died at Coutts, Alberta, in 1913, at the age of seventy-six. He is buried in the cemetery at Winnipeg.

Henry Tennant married in Cork, Ireland, Nano O'Connell, who was born there, and is of the same family as Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish patriot and statesman. She died at Lethbridge, Canada, two years before her husband. Of their family of seven sons and two daughters six of them are living. Mrs. P. H. Buckley, of Sweet Grass, Montana; Ed, of Lethbridge, Canada; Henry, of Coutts; Catherine, of Lethbridge; Abram, of Stockett, Montana; and George N. The deceased children were Thomas, who died in Alberta, Joseph, who died at Lethbridge, and Fred, who died when thirteen years of age, while attending St. Boniface College in Winnipeg.

George Norman Tennant was born at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, June 27, 1886. When he was five years of age the parents moved to Coutts, Alberta, the international boundary line, and he grew up in an atmosphere that made him familiar with official routine. He finished his education at Lethbridge, and his first opportunities to learn the railroad business came as a messenger boy in the service of the Albert Railway & Coal Company, a narrow gauge line operating between Great Falls and Lethbridge. He learned telegraphy at Lethbridge and in 1906 he left the railway service to become an employe of the Confederate government as subcollector of customs at Coutts. In 1913 he was appointed a preventive officer and was then chief clerk to the collector of customs in 1914.

In 1916 he resigned from the Government service and came to Montana to become station agent for the Great Northern Railway at Choteau. He left the Great Northern to join the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific and for a short time was train dispatcher at Lewistown, but returned to Choteau as local agent at the time the railroads were turned back by the Government. He is a very capable representative of the railroad and has made himself popular as a local citizen of Choteau. He is secretary and treasurer of the Lions Club, is a member of the Knights of Columbus and a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Tennant married at Lothair, Montana, in July, 1914, Miss Regina Hutcheson, of Red Wing, Minnesota. Her father, W. L. Hutcheson, was born in Minnesota, was in the hardware business at New Rockford, North Dakota, and in 1913 came to Montana, and is now a resident of Great Falls, engaged in the Government postal service. Mrs. Tennant was born in Minnesota in 1894 and was reared and educated at Red Wing. The other children of her parents were: Norbert, of Florida; Walter, a cattle man in Montana; Laura, wife of Herman Afflerbach, of Great Falls; Cecilia, a teacher at Gallup, Montana; and Edward, of Great Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Tennant have a family of four children, Norma, Walter, Terrance and Rosemary Tennant.

HON. EDWARD P. CONWELL. Numbered among the able attorneys of Red Lodge, and a man sagacious, learned and resourceful, Hon. Edward P. Conwell is admirably adapted for the office of county attorney of Carbon County, and in it is rendering a service that is deeply appreciated by his fellow citizens. He was born at Grand River, Iowa, March 27, 1878, so is not a native son of Montana, but his interests are centered here, and its prosperity and continued advancement are held close to his heart.

The parents of Edward P. Conwell, Edward and Julia (Daughton) Conwell, were born in Ireland, he in County Donegal and she in County Kerry. In 1849 Edward Conwell came to the United States, and after traveling about for a time, settled at Grand River, Iowa, where he was long engaged in farming. As the years passed he became one of the substantial men of his community, and for three terms was county commissioner of Decatur County, and was always active in the Democratic party. For a long period he served on the school board, and for several years he was a director of the Iowa State Fair. The death of this representative citizen occurred in 1916. The wife and mother was brought to the United States when she was four years old, in 1848, by her parents, and she and her husband were married at Leon, Iowa, January 19, 1870. She survived her husband several years, and passed away in 1921. The paternal grandfather, Patrick Conwell, served as postoffice inspector of Ulster, Ireland, for forty years, and for five years was postmaster of Carrick, County Donegal, Ireland. Coming to the United States, he lived at Grand River, Iowa, and there died in 1872, being at that time ninety-eight years old. His father, the great-grandfather of Attorney Conwell, was an Englishman, sent to ulster for postoffice work. The maternal grandfather, James Daughton, immigrated from County Kerry, Ireland, to the United States in 1848, and, locating at Leon, Iowa, was there engaged in farming until his death in 1894.

Edward P. Conwell attended the local schools, and was graduated from the Leon High School in 1899. For the following two years he taught school, being superintendent of schools for Decatur and Pleasanton, Iowa, for one year each. Then, entering Huron, North Dakota, College, he did special work in English, after which for one year he was principal of the Artesian, South Dakota, High School; and for the same length of time he was superintendent of the Montrose, South Dakota, High School and of the schools of Valgo, South Dakota. For the following two years he was superintendent of the schools of Choteau, Montana, and at the termination of that period he entered the legal department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated therefrom in 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately thereafter Mr. Conwell established himself in a law practice at Gallup, New Mexico, and while there was appointed city attorney, and served in that office for one year. Returning to Montana, he settled at White Sulphur Springs, and served that community as city attorney for two years and city clerk for the same length of time. Going then to Winslow, Arizona, Mr. Conwell held the office of city attorney for two years. With the entry of this country into the World war he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and was freight inspector under the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau for one year. On March 4, 1921, Mr. Conwell arrived at Red Lodge, and here he has since remained, building up wide and valuable connections. In 1926 he was elected county attorney on the Republican ticket, and was reelected to the same office in 1928. Always a stalwart Republican, he was for some years chairman of the county central committee of his party, and for one term he was secretary of the same organization of Navajo County, Arizona, and was a recognized leader of the party in that state, carrying on as he did state-wide campaigns, and influencing thousands because of his great oratory. Just as he worked in Arizona so he does in Montana, and he is called upon to support the state and national ticket. In addition to his official duties he is attorney for the Horseshoe Mining Company, and has other private clients. All his life he has been a member of the Catholic Church.

On June 27, 1916, Mr. Conwell married, at Maloy, Iowa, Miss Callista Shay, a daughter of T. S. and Rose (Lambert) Shay, the former of whom is president of the bank at Maloy, and an extensive stockman. Mrs. Conwell was educated in a ladies seminary in Illinois, from which she was graduated. She is a member of the Royal Neighbors, and is active in her order, and in community work. Mr. and Mrs. Conwell have five children, namely: Mary, who was born September 3, 1918; Rose, who was born July 28, 1920; Edward, who was born September 11, 1921; Margaret, who was born April 7, 1923; and Robert, who was born January 24, 1925.

In addition to other accomplishments and connections Mr. Conwell is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, and is dictator of his lodge. He was elected professor of English in the State Normal College, Flagstaff, Arizona, but declined the honor. During the time he was in Cumberland University he was editor of the college paper for a year; and he edited the *Labor Bulletin* at Kansas City for a year. His literary labors have not been discontinued, and he has achieved an enviable reputation as a newspaper writer, and is now editing a column in the weekly paper of Red Lodge each week. During the Spanish-American war he was a member of the Fourth Missouri Infantry, for which he volunteered at Maryville, Missouri, in 1898, but was beyond the age limit for active service during the World war. The above brief record gives an idea of the services and abilities of Edward P. Conwell, and his value to Red Lodge and Carbon County, for no community can rise above the character and work of its leading citizens, as they shape its destiny and further its progress, and the others but follow.

Percival P. Smith is a wheat farmer three miles northwest of Bear Spring in Fergus County, and has been a resident of this locality since the spring of 1913. He is a carpenter and contractor by trade, and in addition to farming has done a great deal of work in building houses and other structures over this region.

Mr. Smith was born in Jefferson County in Northern New York, April 14, 1878. His parents, Charles and Eliza (Marshall) Smith, were natives of England. Charles Smith was a shoemaker by trade, followed that business at Pillar Point, Jefferson County, and later in Ontario, Canada, where he was married. His wife died in 1886, and Charles Smith passed away in Watertown, New York, at the age of sixty-three. Of their eight children only two are now living, Mrs. Emma Burleigh, of Watertown, New York, and Percival P. After the death of the mother the oldest daughter took charge of the home and the younger children.

Percival P. Smith attended grade school, and when only fourteen years of age began earning his own living, at first working in a market garden near Watertown, delivered milk for a dairyman in the city, and subsequently served a three years' apprenticeship as a carpenter. During his apprenticeship he was paid twenty-five cents an hour, and after qualifying as a journeyman he remained under his employer, J. T. Hunter, as a worker for five years. During this time he also carried a course with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton in mechanical drafting. Having the practical and technical ability, he started contracting, and since coming to Montana has drawn the plans and put up a great many homes in and around Denton. Among such residences are those of George Aune, Messrs. Mondale, Powers, S. Brown, Cross, George Smith, Mossy, and he put up the Methodist parsonage in Denton, the James Johnson country home, and numerous large barns around Denton and Everson.

Mr. Smith married at Watertown, New York, in April, 1913, Rose Sharlow. She was born at Watertown and that was also the native place of her parents, William and Mary (Stephens) Sharlow, who are still living there, where her father was a blacksmith. Her mother was a sister of B. F. Stephens, of Lewistown, Montana. Mrs. Smith was born July 21, 1887, and the other children of her parents were: Gertrude, of Watertown; Ethel, wife of Bernard Butler, a lawyer at Watertown; Elizabeth and George, twins, the latter a resident of Albany, New York.

It was shortly after their marriage that Mr. and Mrs. Smith started west, making a leisurely journey through Canada along the Grand Trunk Railway, stopping at Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Leftbridge, and thence to Great Falls. Mr. Smith found his most promising opening as a mechanic at the new town of Denton. He soon homesteaded in the Everson community, not far from Wolf Creek, and in complying with the requirements of the homestead act he put up a frame house 14 by 18 feet, at first a single room, and this was his home while living there.

His active efforts as a farmer and grain grower began in 1921, on land he has leased. Under the lease he broke the sod, and

W B Hennessy

has been a wheat grower with a satisfying degree of success in the years since the close of the drought period. The largest crop was in 1927, when on 140 acres he threshed about forty bushels to the acre, after having received a hail adjustment of 25 per cent. His largest acreage in any one year was 300 acres. On approximately half of his land he pursues the summer fallowing method. Mr. Smith uses power machinery for grain ranching. His land is owned by B. F. Stephens, of Lewistown, and as a builder he put up the structures on the ranch, comprising a generous home and numerous barns and sheds.

Mr. Smith has been active in community affairs and is serving as clerk of school district No. 137, and was secretary-treasurer of the local Community Club during the first year of its existence. He is a Republican in national politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the World war they did their share of patriotic duty, contributing to the war chest and purchasing bonds. Mr. Smith was registered under the second draft law. While living at Watertown, New York, he took his Masonic degree, and is now a member of the Denton Lodge, and his wife belongs to the Eastern Star Chapter. Mrs. Smith is head of the Girls' Club of her community. To their marriage were born five children, Dorothy, Stephen, Jane, Billie and Clair. Billie is deceased. The daughter Dorothy was born at Watertown, New York, while her parents were back on a visit.

William B. Hennessy, president of the Hennessy Lumber Company, and mayor of Conrad, is one of the men of Pondera County whose operations cover many lines and a wide territory, and whose influence has been a powerful one in his community since he located here. He was born at Renfrew, Ontario, Canada, June 26, 1882, a son of Michael Hennessy, also a native of Renfrew, and himself a son of Thomas Hennessy, a North of Ireland man, whose life was spent in farming, and whose death occurred at Renfrew when he was eighty-two years old. He married a Miss O'Rieley, and their son Michael was one in a family of three sons and six daughters, and three of these daughters are still residents of Canada.

Michael Hennessy was educated in the country schools of the Renfrew neighborhood, and the man who taught him also taught Mayor Hennessy. In 1890 Michael Hennessy brought his family to the United States and settled at Saint Thomas, North Dakota, and there he continued his farming, which he had begun in Canada. However, the final sixteen years of his life were spent in the elevator and grain business at Saint Thomas, and there he died, December 27, 1928, aged eighty years. His wife died in 1889, aged thirty-two years, having borne her husband six sons: James P., who resides at Minneapolis, Minnesota, vice president and general manager of the Shevlin-Clark interests in wholesale lumber; Thomas, who resides at Long Beach, California; William B., whose name heads this review; John L., who is associated with William B. in the Hennessy Lumber Company; Patrick J., who is a general merchant of Pembroke, Ontario, Canada; Richard L., who is a wholesale lumberman of Olympia, Washington. After the death of his first wife Michael Hennessy married Miss Sophia Aurie, and they had one daughter, Irmine Hennessy, a school teacher of Beach, North Dakota.

After the death of his mother, being then but seven years old, William B. Hennessy lived in the home of an uncle for several years, and then returned to his father. Until he was fifteen years old he attended the public schools, and then began farm work, and remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority. However, for the subsequent four years he continued to be a farmer, but then, in 1907, he entered the lumber business with John M. O'Connor, of Saint Thomas, North Dakota, as a helper around the yard. After a year he was given charge of the yard, and held that position for three years, or until he left North Dakota for Montana. Upon coming to Montana he established himself at Big Arm in the Flathead country, but his first winter was spent at Kalispell. Entering the lumber business at Big Arm, he remained there for a time, going thence to Libby, Montana, and finally came to Conrad in 1916, as manager of the Great Falls Lumber Company, and retained that position until in January, 1928, when he purchased the yard from the company, and he, his brother and Mrs. Hennessy organized the Hennessy Lumber Company, a corporation, engaged in a general lumber and building material business at retail.

Mr. Hennessy has always been active in politics, being a Democrat in national affairs, and served as alderman of his ward for one term, and he was elected mayor while in the council, and that without opposition. Since then he has been reelected four times. Under his regime the water works plant has been installed, the city first buying the old plant and replacing it with the new one that cost $180,000, and comprises some nine miles of pipe line which carry the water from wells yielding an abundance of soft water, some of which are flowing wells. The airline system pumps seven wells at a time, and with a gasoline pump for emergency occasions there is ample water at all times. The first paving has been done under his administration, and four blocks are completed; stone sidewalks have been built, as well as a storm sewer. The installation of natural gas in 1929 was done during his administration, and he put the torch to the gas which opened the system for the city. All special improvements made up to 1929 are paid for, and the water system is on a paying basis. The Pondera County *News* in its report of the Gas Day celebration, to the success of which business men, school children and the public in general contributed, described the culminating event as the lighting of the gas torch by Mayor Hennessy and his happy speech of welcome to visitors and other participants in the program of the day.

Mr. Hennessy is a member of the Community Club, now the Lions Club. In the war period he was very active in the Pondera County Chapter, American Red Cross, at Conrad.

Twice married, William B. Hennessy's first wife was Mary E. Stanley, whom he married at Polson, Montana, but she was born at Faribault, Minnesota, a daughter of Edward Stanley. She was educated in the high school of her native place, and came to Montana in 1912, locating at Polson, where she met Mr. Hennessy. Mrs. Hennessy died in 1923, when she was about thirty-five years old, leaving three daughters, Margaret, Mary Louise and Jean, all of whom are attending the graded school at Conrad. Mr. Hennessy was married second to Miss Mary M. Masega, born at

Winona, Minnesota, a daughter of Robert Masega, and they have one child, Catherine Rita Hennessy, born in March, 1928. Mrs. Hennessy's father was born in Poland and her mother in Germany, and the following children were born to them: Mrs. Leo Zimmerman, who resides at Winona, Minnesota; Frances, who resides in Chicago; Mrs. Edward Koenig, who resides near Conrad on a ranch; Mrs. Hennessy, the date of whose birth was September 21, 1891; and Gertrude, who is a graduate nurse. Mrs. Hennessy was interested in social welfare work in Winona County and was probation officer of the Juvenile Court. The Hennessy family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

HON. RICHARD J. WILLIAMS, justice of the peace at Laurel, and proprietor of a flourishing real-estate and insurance business of that place, is a man who is regarded as an outstanding figure in the life of Yellowstone County. He was born in England, September 10, 1877, a son of Richard and Emily (Welsh) Williams.

Richard Williams was born in England, of Welsh parentage, while his wife was born in England of Irish parentage. They were only nineten and sixteen, respectively, when they were married, and came to the United States October 4, 1865. Mr. Williams took out his citizenship papers as soon as possible, and was a staunch and loyal American thereafter, giving his full support to the land of his adoption.

After his arival in America he followed mining, first working at Port Henry, Essex County, New York, but in 1877 he same to Montana, and was foreman in one of the mines at Butte for some time. Just prior to his death he moved to Erie, British Columbia, where he died in 1904, when he was fifty-seven years old. When he first went to Butte the journey was made on a saddle horse. A white man stole the horse from him and about six months after an Indian stole the horse from the stable in Centerville. In the meanwhile Mrs. Williams had returned to England, where she died in 1889. She had been in ill health, but her malady, not properly diagnosed, proved to be cancer, and it had made such progress that there was no hope for her. She was a true Christian, and one who would never listen to neighborhood gossip, and, although her last days were filled with great suffering, she would gather about her those of her family who were good singers, and sing hymns of praise. Thus she passed from untold agony on earth most joyfully into eternity. After her demise the family returned to Butte, Montana.

Judge Richard J. Williams received early schooling in England. According to the custom of the country at that time, he was put to work at a tender age, and by the time he was eleven years old he was a tool packer, and he also worked in the blacksmith shop at the Alice mines after coming to Butte. There he continued until after the panic of 1892, at which time he leased the Boston mine at Butte, and after working the ore he moved to the Ontario mine in Montana, between Rimini and Elliston, and remained there for thirteen months. The next change was when he went to Coulterville, California, and following milling and blacksmithing for the Boston & Montana Mining Company. Eighteen months later he returned to Butte, and, although then but nineteen years old, was carman and engineer at the Modock mine. At the end of a year the mine shut down, and he went with the Parrot mine for a year. From then until 1908 he worked for different mines in Butte, but left that city in 1908 and went to Virginia City, and worked in the Apex mine, becoming in the course of time its superintendent. Over exertion brought about a breakdown in health, and this, superimposed upon an injury sustained while with the Parrot mine, forced his retirement from mining. Although he was brought to Laurel on his back, he persevered until he recovered sufficiently to go to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and continued with that road for four or five years. Having never fully recovered, he sustained another breakdown, left the road and bought a truck farm, on which he remained for five years, in the healthful outdoor labor regaining his health.

In 1918 Judge Williams moved back to Laurel, and for two years was in the employ of the Settergren Furniture & Undertaking Company, leaving it in 1920 to go into the grocery business for himself. Again his health failed, due to inside confinement, so he sold his business and went to the coast for a short time. In 1922 he once more came back to Laurel, and established himself in the real-estate and insurance business. For eight years he has been a justice of the peace and for two years a police justice, in both offices giving unquestioned satisfaction, few of his verdicts being reversed. During the years he was connected with mining Judge Williams had many exciting experiences, three times barely escaping death, and these would make a most entertaining and thrilling book if he ever cares to put them in book form. His present occupation is one that suits him, for he has entirely recovered his health, and he has built up a valuable connection.

On March 13, 1901, Judge Williams was married to Miss Alma Merritt, a daughter of Harry and Emeline (Goldwothy) Merritt, the former of whom is deecased. The latter survives and is now the wife of D. W. Wattsadough, of Laurel. Mrs. Williams has two sisters, Elverine, who is the wife of George W. Hasper; and Henriette, who is the wife of Percy Farmer, of El Paso, Texas. Judge and Mrs. Williams have one son, Merritt, living, having lost four children in infancy. Judge Williams is a member of Corinthian Lodge No. 72, A. F. and A. M., of Laurel; and Colanthe Lodge No. 40, K. of P. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CLARENCE EMMERSON THOMPSON. Since 1921 the office of county clerk of Carbon County has had as its incumbent Clarence Emmerson Thompson, now a resident of Red Lodge, who has had a varied, interesting and highly honorable career. During his life he has resided in various communities and has filled a number of public offices, and throughout a long span of years has so conducted himself and so discharged his duties and responsibilities as to gain and hold the unqualified confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

Clarence Emmerson Thompson was born in Daviess County, Missouri, November 2, 1872, and is a son of W. L. and Josie (Welborn) Thompson. His paternal grandfather was M. Q. Thompson, who was born in Ohio, but moved with his parents as a child to Illinois, and upon reaching his majority left the home place and settled in Missouri, where he rounded out his career as an agriculturist. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Thompson served in the war between the states, at the close of which he was returning to his home up the Mississippi River when the steamboat upon which he traveled blew up and he was among those killed.

W. L. Thompson was born at Quincy, Illinois, where he married Josie Welborn, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana. Not long thereafter they went to Daviess County, where they resided for some years, then pushing on to Iowa, where the father was engaged in farming. In 1880 he came to Montana on a steamboat up the Missouri River, landing at Fort Benton in July of that year. He became the founder of the Town of Jefferson City, where he was connected with the smelter for about six years, but finally returned to Missouri and resumed farming, in which he continued to be engaged until his death, October 31, 1928, his wife having passed away in 1875, both in the faith of the Baptist Church. During his youth Mr. Thompson enlisted for service in Missouri during the war between the states.

Clarence Emmerson Thompson attended the graded school at Bancroft, Missouri, until he was eight years of age, at which time he accompanied his father to Montana and received further instruction at Jefferson City. Upon his return to Missouri he pursued a course at the Stanbury Business College, in Gentry County, Missouri, and his next vocation was that of farming, in which he was engaged for ten years. He then returned to Montana and took up his residence at Bridger, Carbon County, where he made his home from 1903 until 1921 and became one of the leading men of his community. He carried on a successful general merchandise business there for a time and also engaged in profitable real estate operations, and was active in business and public life, serving as postmaster for twelve years, United States commissioner for a like period, and as mayor, police judge and justice of the peace. He is a leader in the affairs of the Republican party in Montana, and on numerous occasions has been a delegate to state and county conventions. In 1921 Mr. Thompson was elected county clerk of Carbon County and moved to the county seat, Red Lodge, where he has since maintained his residence, with offices in the courthouse. He has been reelected five times, which fact, in itself, evidences the able and energetic manner in which he has discharged his responsibilities. Mr. Thompson is a thirty-second degree Mason, and while residing at Bridger was secretary of the Blue Lodge for twelve years. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows when he was twenty-one years of age, and is twice past grand of that order, likewise being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His uncle, Milton Thompson, came across the plains to Virginia City during the great gold rush, and Mr. Thompson of this review was in attendance at Virginia City during the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Virginia City Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M. With his family he belongs to the Christian Church.

In March, 1905, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Goldie Gebo, of Bridger, daughter of Henry and Ella (Gochenour) Gebo. Her father came from Illinois to Montana about 1893 and became a farmer and miner, also opening the Bridger coal mine. He now resides at Fort Benton, his wife having passed away about 1923. Mrs. Thompson was educated in the Carbon County schools, and is a popular and active member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of Rebekah, being also a leader in social, club and civic life, and in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson: Clarence Arthur, born December 9, 1908, who graduated from the Carbon County High School in 1925, and now is his father's assistant in the county clerk's office, married Miss Sallie Snika, of Red Lodge, in October, 1926, daughter of John and Mary (Litovius) Snika, who was educated at the same school and was graduated in the same year as her husband, and they have one son, Jack, born May 24, 1927; George Emmerson, born January 20, 1910, a graduate of high school, class of 1928, now identified with the Thompson Lumber Company of Red Lodge; and Josephine, born January 24, 1915, who is attending the grade school at Red Lodge. Both sons have attended citizens' training camps and are both members of the De Molays.

JOSEPH GEHRETT. The power of the Fourth Estate has long been recognized, and perhaps more in the less congested sections than in the mighty cities of the country. The reason for this lies in the fact that the newspaper of the smaller communities gives the details of the everyday lives of friends and neighbors, while the metropolitan dailies write, as a rule, of those who are strangers. Today the weekly paper brings to each householder of the towns, villages and rural districts the events of the neighborhood, written by one whom they know, the advertisements of those with whom they have dealt for years, with enough of outside matter to give an added interest. One of these newspapers which is well known over Yellowstone and adjoining counties is the *Laurel Outlook*, with a circulation of over 2,300, and the reputation of being probably the largest weekly paper in Montana. Joseph Gehrett, a practical newspaper man, and Campbell B. Calvert, a son of a clergyman, are the owners of the *Outlook*.

Joseph Gehrett was born at Cleveland, Ohio, December 18, 1876, and came to Montana in the spring of 1880, with his parents, Philip and Gertrude (Klinkner) Gehrett. The father was also born in Cleveland, and when he left that city for Montana, traveled with his family in the overland stage, although he had previously, in 1869, made a preliminary trip to look over the prospects. The Gehretts settled at White Sulphur Springs, and there the father was in business as a general contractor. He died at the age of seventy-four at Laurel, the mother having passed away at the age of sixty-eight years. In addition to Mr. Gehrett of this review the parents had a daughter, Mamie, the wife of Frank J. Wild, of Pullman, Washington.

Joseph Gehrett attended the high school of White Sulphur Springs and Cleveland Business College, remaining in the latter for one year. At the age of eighteen years he entered the printing businss, working on the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, of White Sulphur Springs. Later, in partnership with T. W. Averill, he bought the *Townsend Star* in 1897, and published it for several years, after which Mr. Gehrett returned to White Sulphur Springs, as manager of the *Meagher Republican*. After two years in that connection he went to Billings as superintendent of the *Evening Journal,* and held that position for three years. Moving to Laurel, in 1906, he worked on the *Sentinel* for a year, and then accepted the managership of the *Laurel Outlook,* which was later purchased by him and Mr. Price. In January, 1918, Mr. Price sold his interest to Campbell B. Calvert.

On June 2, 1898, Mr. Gehrett was married to Miss Bertha D. Docksteader, of Winterset, Iowa, a daughter of John A. Docksteader, at one time sheriff of a county in Iowa, but now a resident of Laurel. The mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gehrett have one son, Joseph Owen, aged thirteen years. Mr. Gehrett attends Saint Anthony Catholic Church, and Mrs. Gehrett attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACK A. RAITT, editor and publisher of the *Judith Basin Star,* is not only one of the outstanding figures in journalistic circles in this part of Montana, but he has the distinction of owning a paper that has had but two owners in addition to him, for its founder, M. L. Tuve, conducted it from its first issue in 1908 until he sold it to S. E. Peterson. The latter, forming other connections which have made him somewhat prominent throughout the state in newspaper work, sold the *Star* to Mr. Raitt. Further than this Mr. Raitt has been connected with the *Star* during the entire period of his residence at Hobson, having entered the employ of its founder in 1909, when the paper was but a year old. Having been associated with practically all of the progress of this journal, Mr. Raitt is naturally proud of it, and feels that it is a credit to him and to the people who support it at Hobson and throughout Judith Basin County.

The birth of Jack A. Raitt occurred at Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada, in October, 1875, and he is a son of Thomas G. Raitt, also born in New Brunswick, as was his wife, formerly Fyfe Chalmers, whose father was a native of Scotland, a man six feet three inches in height, and as broad as the open door. Thomas G. Raitt died December 25, 1905, and his wife died three months before him. They left Canada in 1880 and came to the United States, first living in New York City, but later going to Boston, Massachusetts. There Jack A. Raitt began attending school, but his studies were interrupted by another change when his parents migrated to the then frontier settlement of Ashland, Wisconsin, which had six log houses and one log store. This was prior to the laying out of either Duluth or Superior. Captain Dougherty built the first steamboat to run on the Chequamegon Bay, off Lake Superior, and Thomas G. Raitt installed its engines, fired the vessel and took it on its maiden trip, knowing how to carry on these operations owing to the fact that he had been a locomotive engineer on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. However, with the exception of the service he rendered Captain Dougherty, Thomas G. Raitt did not carry on his former calling after moving to Wisconsin, but was the pioneer photographer of Ashland, and continued that line of work after moving to Durand, Wisconsin in 1889, and that town continued to be his home community, and he and his wife both died there and there they are buried. They had five children, namely: Jack A., who is the eldest; Charles, who resides at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mazie, who is the wife of D. M. Grinnell, of Natches, Washington; Frank, who is a resident of Helena, Montana; and Grant, who is also a resident of Minneapolis.

Leaving school at a somewhat early age, Jack A. Raitt acquired his education principally in the print shop, and he learned his trade of a printer on the *Pepin County Courier.* For some years he traveled through Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, working at his trade as a traveling printer, and then he acquired ownership of the *Drake News* in McHenry County, North Dakota, and later of the *Wells County News* of Fessenden, North Dakota. After some six or seven years at Fessenden he sold both plants and came to Montana.

At the time of his arrival in the state he had decided to keep out of newspaper work, and he entered a homestead in Meagher County, now in Wheatland County, and proved up his own claim. While he thus secured a much needed rest, he did not find in ranching work that was congenial. In fact the lure of his former occupation remained, for it is an accepted truth that "once a newspaper man, always one," and he found that he could not be satisfied to do anything else. There fore he looked about him for an opening, found it at Hobson, and came here, as already stated, and since February, 1910, he has been its owner and editor of the *Star,* an independent weekly circulating in Judith Basin and Fergus counties. Mr. Raitt early entered the thirteen-year fight to create a new county out of the west side of Fergus County, and witnessed the Birth of Judith Basin County. In this fight he threw himself, his energy and money, and is proud of what he and his associates accomplished. He has always fostered the public schools, and worked for the success of the Hobson community and for the new county, but his friends have never been able to induce him to accept nomination for county office. He has been a member of the Hobson School Board since it was created, and assisted in establishing the first high school, and in enlarging the school building. For eight years he was a member of the board of aldermen, and he is now serving his second term as mayor of Hobson. The building of the sidewalks of concrete and the surfacing of the streets are the work of his administration.

When the United States declared war with Spain Mr. Raitt tried to enlist, but was refused. His active part in the World war was taken through the columns of his paper, although he was personally active in the Red Cross campaigns, and he was registered in the last call.

For several years Mr. Raitt has been secretary of the Sapphire Club of Hobson. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, and to the Knights of Pythias. His first presidential ballot was cast at Durand, Wisconsin, for William McKinley.

On November 7, 1907, Mr. Raitt was married at Valley City, North Dakota, to Miss Grace Connelly, a daughter of M. T. and Letitia (Green) Connelly, who pioneered into Kansas overland when Mrs. Raitt was a child. There Mr. Connelly homesteaded, but did not succeed in proving up his claim in Western Kansas, so lost out on that venture, as did so many in that section of the country, and exchanged his interest for one mule. This mule and the one he possessed enabled him to drive his family back to Illi-

Ralph L. Barton

nois. About 1900 he once more tried pioneering, this time in North Dakota, became a prosperous farmer, and is now a resident of Everett, Washington. Mrs. Connelly died at Everett in 1906. Mrs. Raitt was born in Illinois in 1883, and was educated in Eastern Illinois, and after being graduated from the State Normal School at Charleston, entered newspaper work, conducting the *Drake News* in North Dakota. She has been active in journalism ever since, and is associated with her husband in the issuance of the *Star*. Socially she is very prominent, and is a charter member of the Hobson Woman's Club, is identified with the Red Cross, as she was during the World war, and during that period she was connected with all of the war activities of her community. Since girlhood she has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Raitt: Warren, who is a graduate of the Hobson High School; Gordon, who is also a graduate of the Hobson High School; and Helena, Carol and Rita. Carol is connected with the Hobson Glee Club; Helena is a member of the Hobson Basketball Team; and Gordon is a member of the Hobson Football and Basketball Teams.

RALPH L. BARTON. All of the elements of a successful business man seem to combine in the personnel of Ralph L. Barton, of Harlem, president of the Harlem Milling Company, a young man of enterprise, leadership and pronounced initiative in every worthwhile undertaking in the community.

The Barton family was established in Montana by his father, Charles Henry Barton, who grew up in Wisconsin, learned the trade of harness maker and located at Chinook, Montana, a short time before the Great Northern Railway was built through this region. In 1893 he moved from Chinook to Harlem, and carried on a business as a general merchant there until his death in 1914, at the age of fifty-four. He was a Republican in politics, and had many political connections with his home county and state. He was once a member of the Republican state committee and had as personal friends many of the leaders in the party. For one term he served as county commissioner of old Chouteau County.

Charles Henry Barton married in Wisconsin Miss Alice Heath, who died in 1901, leaving three children: George Rex, of Beverly Hills, California; Ralph Leslie; and Earl W., whose home is at 1611 North Hudson Avenue, Los Angeles. Charles Henry Barton married for his second wife Minerva E. Mitchell, who resides in California, and by her first husband has a son, Samuel Mitchell.

Ralph L. Barton was born in Montana, July 10, 1894. He completed his high school course and finished his education in the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota. In the meantime as a boy he had a routine of service in his father's store and from school he returned to his father's business. Later he looked after the cattle on his father's ranch, but in the fall of 1916 resumed his place in the business at Harlem.

In the winter of 1918 Mr. Barton enlisted and joined the United States Marine Corps. He was employed as a recruit instructor at the Mare Island Navy Yard in San Francisco Bay until April, 1919. On returning to Montana he managed the grocery department for the Lake Mercantile Company until August 1, 1920, since which time he has been connected with the milling company, formerly as secretary and treasurer and now as president and manager. He is also one of the directors of the First National Bank of Harlem and is manager and part owner of the Grand Theater. Mr. Barton has served as city treasurer, is a member of the American Legion Post, the Lions Club and the Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Charles Hughes. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He served five years with Company M, One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry, Montana National Guard, resigned as second lieutenant March 20, 1930, and was transferred to the Reserves, with above rating.

Mr. Barton married at Havre, Montana, December 24, 1925, Miss Katherine A. Granger. She was born at Harlem, daughter of William H. and Susie (Fleming) Granger, who came to Montana from Wisconsin. She was reared and educated in Harlem and attended the State Normal School at Dillon and taught in rural localities of Blaine County and in the village schools at Harlem. Mrs. Barton was born July 3, 1901. The other children of her parents were George, Mrs. Lulu Gwaltney, Alfred, James, Leo and Amoretta. Mr. and Mrs. Barton have a son, Charles Henry, born April 16, 1927, and a daughter, Wana Lois, born March 16, 1930.

HON. ROYAL F. CRANSTON, mayor of Winifred and editor and owner of the *Winifred Times;* is one of the outstanding figures in Fergus County and a man whose service to the people of his district cannot be overestimated. His prompt and cheerful response to all calls made upon him is proverbial, and it has won for him deep appreciation and warm friendships. He is a veteran of the World war, and as a soldier was as loyal and helpful as he was and has been as a private citizen.

The birth of Mayor Cranston occurred near Prairie du Chien, Grant County, Wisconsin, October 29, 1878, and he is a son of Royal Cranston, a native of Illinois, but reared in Wisconsin. Royal Cranston married Caroline Bradley, who was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Josiah Bradley. Royal Cranston died at Kettle Falls, Washington, in 1925. His wife, Caroline Cranston, died at Colville, Washington, February 3, 1930. He was a veteran of the war between the states, during which he served as a member of Company K, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. His regiment was under the command of General Sherman, and Mr. Cranston participated in the siege of Vicksburg and later in the famous march to the sea. While he served throughout his full three years of enlistment and was honorably discharged without having been either wounded or captured, a brother of his was killed in action. After the close of the war Mr. Cranston was engaged in farming, moved to South Dakota, and in 1893 was elected a member of the Legislature of that state and served for one term. Until the organization of the Populist party he was a Republican.

The mother of Mayor Cranston, Caroline (Bradley) Cranston, was the second wife of Royal Cranston, and she bore her husband seven children, and he had three by his first marriage, ten in all. The survivors are: Mrs. Austin B. Crane, who is a resident of Pullman, Washington; A. E., who resides at Spokane, Washington; Isaiah, who resides at Rice, Washington; Mayor Cranston; N. W., who resides at Pollock, South Dakota; Ray, who resides at Rice, Washington; Linnie, who is the wife of Percy Sauers, of Seattle, Washington; and Clarence, who resides at Kettle Falls, Washington. Isaiah Cranston, of the above family, served in the Spanish-American war, after which he went to the Philippines, serving there in a South Dakota regiment during the insurrection, and was invalided home just before the war was over.

Only a few months old when his parents moved to South Dakota, Mayor Cranston was reared in Brookings County, where his father entered land, until he was sixteen years old, and then he went to Alexandria, Minnesota, and learned the printer's trade with the *Alexandria Citizen.* With it completed, he returned to Brookings and resumer his studies in the South Dakota Agricultural College, where he had been a student before he left home. Later he leased the old *Brookings Individual,* a newspaper now defunct, and after some experience with it he went to Campbell County and bought an interest in the *Mound City Courier,* but six months later went to Linton, North Dakota, and established the *Linton County Advocate.* After a year he sold it and located at Pollock, South Dakota, where he founded the *Pollock Progress,* which he conducted for eleven years. At the expiration of that period he came to Montana and established himself at Winifred. While at Pollock he assisted in incorporating the town, and during the entire time he lived there served as a justice of the peace. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Legislature of South Dakota, and served under Speaker C. J. Morris. While in the Legislature he served as a member of the committee appointed to investigate the State Soldiers' Home; and he introduced five bills, three of which became laws, and one of the three was the first bill to pass that session. All of the bills were drawn in the interest of state economy.

Mayor Cranston came to Fergus County with the intention of founding a newspaper, and the *Times* came into existence as the result in March, 1913, at Hilger, this county, but in the following July the plant was moved to Winifred, and with the exception of three and one-half years he has been identified with this organ personally. The *Times* is an independent home and community weekly, and has a large circulation throughout Fergus and surrounding counties. One of the periods when Mayor Cranston was absent from the editorial chair covered the time between 1924 and 1926, when he was at Spokane, Washington. The other period of absence covered his war service during the World war. He enlisted at Fort Wright, Spokane, Washington, was placed in the quartermaster's department, and sent to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, and later to Newport News, Virginia, from which latter he was sent overseas aboard the Madawaska, one of the German interned boats, the former name of which was Kaiser Wilhelm Second. The vessel had a load of 1,500 troops of a miscellaneous character, and it came into port at Brest, France, September 21, 1918. Mr. Cranston was connected with the Graves Registration Service, in which eleven companies participated. It was their duty to keep a record of all those killed, to search for the bodies of the dead and to bury them, and while in France these troops kept up the military cemeteries of the United States on foreign soil. Personally Mr. Cranston was connected with the work at Toul, and he was at headquarters at Neuf

Chateau when the order was received for the return to this country of the unit with which he was serving. He sailed from Brest on the *Charlotte Victoria,* and reached port without any undue incidents, being more fortunate on the return voyage than he was on going over, as the Madawaska was threatened by German submarines several times, in spite of its large convoy, and depth bombs were dropped upon two occasions. After landing at Hoboken on his way home, Mr. Cranston and his fellow soldiers were detained for a few days, then sent on west to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and they were honorably discharged at Fort D. A. Russell July 30, 1919, Mr. Cranston as sergeant of his company. In addition to his service during the World war Mr. Cranston enlisted for service during the Spanish-American war, but his company was not called. He belongs to the local post of the American Legion.

Following his discharge Mr. Cranston went to Spokane, Washington, where he spent the ensuing winter, and then, in March, 1920, returned to his newspaper at Winifred. He has been very active in the city and county; helped organize the local district and the Community Club. He was chosen clerk of the board of education; has oftentimes served as police judge of Winifred, and is now mayor. Occasionally he has been committeeman, and during all of his residence at Winifred he has been a justice of the peace. His first presidential ballot was cast for William Jennings Bryan in 1900, while he was a resident of South Dakota.

Robert A. Baxter turned his face to the West when a young man, and from the Pacific Coast arrived in the Territory of Montana in March, 1871, when everything was new and wild, and the population consisted chiefly of a few scattered farming communities and a few ranchers. Robert A. Baxter gave his best contribution to the development of Montana through his work as a rancher and farmer. He was an early resident in the Gallatin Valley, and his ever willingness to aid his fellowmen financially and otherwise made him exceedingly well known and esteemed throughout the Bozeman district, although he was not a member of the Society of Pioneers.

He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, April 28, 1836, and his parents, Robert George and Sarah (Anderson) Baxter, and his paternal grandfather, Robert A. Baxter, were also natives of that locality. Robert A. Baxter at the age of twelve accompanied his younger sister and brother to Ontario, Canada, where the sister and brother spent the rest of their life on a farm. Mr. Baxter attended school both in Ireland and in Ontario, had the training of a farm youth, and was twenty-nine years old when, in 1865, he started west for San Francisco, traveling around by the Isthmus of Panama and crossing from east to west about where the Panama Canal is now built. He had considerable experience as a farmer in California, and while there learned the methods and system of irrigation farming. He also owned property in San Francisco for a number of years. Five years later he visited his sister and brother in Canada, and then again turned to the West, traveling over the recently completed line of the Union Pacific Railway as far as Corinne, Utah, and thence traveled by stage to the Gallatin Valley of Montana.

Here he preempted a claim of eighty acres, five miles northwest of Bozeman, and during his later years increased his holdings to

400 acres, comprising one of the most productive ranches, with irrigation facilities, in that part of the state. He was a pioneer in the use of irrigation for raising crops, and for many years his ranch produced regularly of wheat, oats, barley and hay. He put up a fine home, many barns and other buildings. Mr. Baxter in 1913 retired from his ranch and lived in the City of Bozeman, in a modern home on West Lamme Street, until his death on January 10, 1927. He was a man of marked integrity and for years served without bond as treasurer of the Farmers Canal Company. He was a stockholder and director of the Commercial National Bank of Bozeman and the Belgrade State Bank, and a trustee and stockholder of the Bozeman Milling Company, and in his locality in the country served as a school trustee. He was an independent Democrat.

Robert A. Baxter married, February 18, 1880, Miss Mary A. L. James, who was born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, May 12, 1850. Her parents, John and Margaret James, of English and Scotch descent, came from Ireland. Mrs. Robert A. Baxter passed away February 5, 1926. They were the parents of three children: Sarah Alberta, Robert George and Clarence I. Sarah died at the age of seven and Clarence at the age of ten.

Robert George, the only surviving representative of the family, is a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Bozeman.

ROBERT GEORGE BAXTER, owner of one of the finest and best equipped grain and stock ranches in the Northwest, was born in the Gallatin Valley, and has lived there all his life. He is a son of the late Robert A. Baxter, whose career as a Montana pioneer and a developer of the home ranch is sketched preceding this.

Robert George Baxter was born May 19, 1882, on the old homestead in Gallatin County, graduated from the Gallatin County High School in 1901, and in 1903 received the degree of Master of Accounts from the commercial department of the Montana State College. For a quarter of a century he has been part owner with his father and has had entire charge of the home ranch, and has been its owner since his father's death. He has increased its area to 640 acres, and the entire acreage is under irrigation. The Baxter ranch is famous for its pure bred live stock and as a special seed grain growing proposition. It has Shorthorn cattle and O. I. C. hogs and percheron horses. The seed grains grown on the Baxter ranch have a high reputation throughout the Northwest, and the grain production commands a steady premium for all that can be sold. Mr. Baxter has also remodeled and redesigned the old ranch home, which when built was one of the best country houses in the Gallatin Valley. He has installed electric lighting, modern sanitary plumbing, and it is a complete and commodious home for the family. Practically all the fields of the ranch are fenced with woven wire fencing. In addition to the home ranch Mr. Baxter owns and operates wheat, stock and dairy ranches in other sections of the Gallatin Valley, having tenants on these properties.

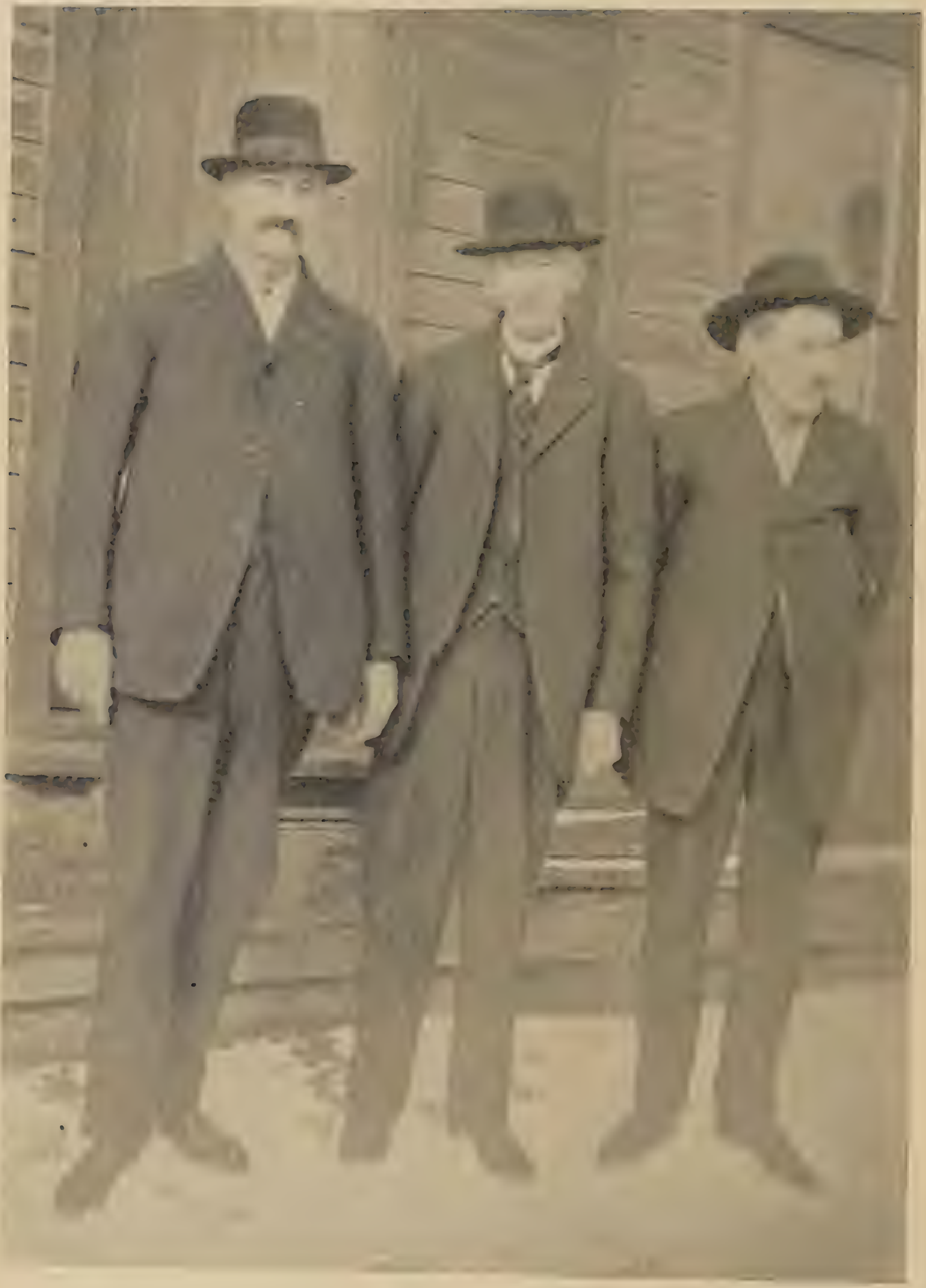
Mr. Baxter is a director and member of the executive committee of the Bozeman Community Hotel Association and at present superintendent of buildings and grounds. This hotel was financed by the business interests and men and women of Bozeman and Gallatin County, Mr. Baxter being one of the leading promoters and stockholders. The hotel was named "The Baxter" in honor of the Baxter family, and it cost, including grounds and buildings, about $300,000, while about $60,000 was expended in furnishings. It is one of the finest hotels between Minneapolis and Seattle. Mr. Baxter has a luxuriously appointed apartment in the hotel, where he and his family spend the winter months, while the remainder of the year they live on the home ranch. Mr. Baxter is a life member of the B. P. O. Elks and was the youngest member in the state at the time he joined. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, is vice president of the Bozeman Kiwanis Club, director of the Chamber of Commerce, is an independent Democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a stockholder in the Commercial National Bank of Bozeman and the Belgrade State Bank.

Mr. Baxter married, November 16, 1915, Miss Marie C. Daugherty, who was born at LaPlata, Missouri, April 8, 1896, daughter of M. H. and Viola (Jones) Daugherty. Her father came to the Gallatin Valley and settled eight miles west of Bozeman in 1898 and was a rancher in that community until his death in 1901. He was a Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Baxter's mother still lives on her home farm in Gallatin County. Mrs. Baxter graduated from the Gallatin County High School in 1915 and had special courses in music. She is active in the social and club life of Bozeman and a member of the Episcopal Church. They have two children, Vesta Fern, born August 13, 1918, and Mary Catherine, born April 12, 1920, both attending the grade schools of Bozeman.

JAMES J. LACKLEN. The automobile industry, in one of its numerous and far-reaching ramifications, is successfully and honorably represented at Big Timber by the Lacklen Motor Company, of which the president is James J. Lacklen. Mr. Lacklen, although a native of the East, is a true example of that tempestuous energy and indomitable spirit that is eminently characteristic of the West. He is a member of the army of men who have not needed the aid of others in the achievement of success, but have worked their own way to the peaks.

James J. Lacklen was born March 5, 1885, at Steelville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Robert Allison Lacklen. His father, also a native of the Keystone State, was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade in his youth, and followed that vocation throughout his life in Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of fifty-four years, in 1898. He was a man of great physique and energy, and while he did not accumulate a fortune through his industry, he acquired the respect and esteem of the communities in which he resided.

James J. Lacklen attended the public schools of Steelville, Pennsylvania, until the death of his father, when he was thirteen years of age, and the family, left in modest circumstances, moved to Wilmington, Delaware, where the youth completed his public school education. He then began work as a messenger boy in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and as such was given an opportunity to learn some of the more modern business methods, one of which was the operation of the first telephone exchange for the general offices of the railroad at Wilmington. Mr. Lacklen was given the foresight to recognize and appreciate the future of the automobile, although even he, as thousands of other astute business men



Frank. Billy. & Sam Mather

throughout the country, could not realize to what great proportions this industry would grow. At any rate, after he had grown to manhood he opened one of the first garages at Philadelphia, where he is still remembered as one of the pioneer men of the trade, and where he also owned and operated the first five gallon gasoline pump in Philadelphia.

In 1917, believing there were greater opportunities awaiting him in the West, he sold his garage business at Philadelphia and went to New Orleans, where he spent a short time, as he did also at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. He finally came to Montana, and first settled at Billings, where he was employed by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. In 1919 Mr. Lacklen came to Big Timber and organized the Lacklen Oil Company, for distributing oil and gas. In 1924 he took over the agency for the Ford Motor Company, and within a short period of time developed one of the most flourishing enterprises of Montana. In 1927 he built his present garage and show room, which has been so built and equipped as to compare favorably with any establishment of its size in any of the large cities of the country. Mr. Lacklen is one of the best known and most highly valued citizens of his community, and bears an excellent reputation for straightforward dealing, integrity and probity. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of Ali Baba Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Billings; governor of the Thirty-seventh District of the Lions Club, and delegate to the International Convention of 1929, held at Louisville, Kentucky; served for several years as chairman of the Carnegie Library Board of Big Timber; and is a member of the Rod and Gun Club and other organizations.

Mr. Lacklen married Miss Laura Conlyn, of Wilmington, Delaware, who was born and educated there, and is a member of one of Wilmington's prominent families. They are the parents of one daughter: Hester, a sophomore at the University of Washington, at Seattle. Mr. Lacklen is a Democrat in politics, and has been active in the affairs of his party.

FRANK MATHER, of Cook City, a resident of Montana since 1883, is a mine owner, and as a prospector has explored nearly every promising gulch, hill and mountain in the state during the past forty-five years.

Mr. Mather was born at Elk Horn, Wisconsin, January 1, 1857, youngest of the children of Philo and Susan (Barber) Mather. The Mather family came to America in Colonial times. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, his father born at the town of North East and his mother at Peach Bottom. His father was born July 9, 1804, married in Pennsylvania and came west and settled on a pioneer homestead in Wisconsin. Eventually he sold his homestead farm, but continued his life as a farmer in that state until his death in February, 1893. His wife passed away March 28, 1904. Most of their children moved on west and several of them lived in Montana. The oldest son, Carlton William, born February 13, 1840, in Wisconsin, was in Denver during the Civil war period, and was one of the pioneer prospectors of the Pike's Peak country. Later he came to Alder Gulch, Montana, was a miner there and at Helena, and for many years followed merchandising at Helena, Eureka, Nevada and in the Black Hills district of South Dakota. He had been a resident of Butte for a number of years before his death, which occurred January 25, 1923. He was buried by the members of the Masonic fraternity. The second child, Jeannette Mather, born January 10, 1842, at Burlington, Wisconsin, died in 1923, the wife of Nelson Dewing, a prosperous farmer at Elk Horn, Wisconsin. Lucy Mather, born April 1, 1843, and died February 22, 1908, was married at Honey Creek, Wisconsin, to L. Simmonds, a butcher and farmer. Loretta Mather, born February 11, 1845, died November 20, 1881, was married at East Troy, Wisconsin, to Silas Crounse, who came out to Montana and was at one time postmaster of Helena. Delia Mather, who was born at Mukwonago, Wisconsin, October 15, 1853, and died June 27, 1881, was the wife of John Moffet, a clerk in the postoffice at Helena. Cyrus P., born at East Troy, Wisconsin, August 23, 1848, died August 31, 1870, at Helena, where he was a miner. Samuel Sherman Mather, next to the youngest child, was born at Mukwonaga, Wisconsin, October 25, 1851, located at Cook City, Montana, in 1880, and was a miner there until his death on February 2, 1927.

Frank S. Mather grew up and attended public schools at Elk Horn, Wisconsin, and his experience before coming west was gained on a Wisconsin farm. He arrived in Montana May 10, 1883, and for the first two years was employed by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Butte. Since 1885 his home has been at Cook City, and in the course of more than forty years he has developed many valuable claims. His most important properties at the present time are on Henderson Mountain, where he also owns a fourth interest in a homestead. He has made a success of his work as a miner, and he has known most of the old-time miners and prospectors in the state.

Mr. Mather has never married. As a pioneer he saw the country around Cook City when it was largely a wilderness, with deer and elk roaming at large. Many of his friends and acquaintances know him as an exceptionally good violinist. He owns a violin which his oldest brother, Carlton William, bought at the age of fourteen. Mr. Mather is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

HENRY EATON SHIPMAN. The history of Montana is a record of the deeds and accomplishments of those men who have played a part in its development, and it is only fitting that due prominence should be given those who faced the dangers and privations of the frontier during the formative period in the territory, as well as the others who have been connected with its later progress. The Shipman family is one that stands out among those who located in Fergus County in 1882, since which time those bearing the name have never failed in either public or private capacity. Henry Eaton Shipman, now living at Lewistown, a retired civil engineer, and formerly a rancher, is one of this family, and he was born at Royalton, Vermont, November 24, 1866, a son of Clark Bigelow and Augusta F. (Perham) Shipman.

Clark Bigelow Shipman was born at Rochester, Vermont, a descendant of the Clark family which was established in Massachusetts in 1638; his wife was born in the same year as her husband, and she was a daughter of John Perham, a native of Bethel, Vermont, and a farmer. Both parents were well educated, and both taught school in Vermont before coming West. They were Universalists in religious belief. In political faith Clark Bigelow Shipman was a Republican. His death occurred in February, 1913, when he was eighty-two years old, his widow surviving him four years, when she too passed away. Because both of them belonged to colonial families their children are eligible to different colonial organizations, and through the Bigelow brothers, who fought in the American Revolution, they are eligible to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. These brothers were among the patriots of the battle of Lexington.

Clark Bigelow Shipman and his wife became the parents of five children, all of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Winifred A. Erickson, who is now a resident of Palo Alto, California, with a daughter, Gertrude J.; Rebecca M., who is a resident of Lee, Massachusetts, unmarried; Henry Eaton, whose name heads this review; Margaret M., who is a graduate of Tufts College, with the Master's degree, and lives with her sister at Lee, Massachusetts; and one other.

A man of great industry, Clark Bigelow Shipman never shirked work no matter how commonplace it might be. He came to Montana in the hope of finding an opening for improving his financial condition, and arrived here early enough to see the last of the wild life of the territory. He shot and killed at least two buffalo in the vicinity of his ranch.

The Shipmans, father and son, came as far as Dillon by rail, and from there staged to Helena. Arriving in the fall of the year 1881, both father and son worked during the succeeding months chopping wood for Timothy Wilcox, and lived in a cabin in Lewis and Clark County. In the spring they left there, and, driving their own team, one bought from Mr. Goodell, of Helena, whose son is now a resident of Hobson, Judith Basin County, they came to Meagher County, now Fergus County, arriving at what was then called Philbrook. There they stopped as the guests of Theodore Gray and his mother, but soon thereafter located on the Judith River, some thirteen miles west of Lewistown, where the father entered his homestead, preemption and timber claim. They proceeded to build their claim shanty, a cabin of cottonwood logs, a one-room shelter, to which more room was added, this being done for the accommodation of the women members of the family, two sisters, who joined them in the late summer of 1882, coming by steamer up the Missouri River. The girls were met by the father and brother at Claggett, who awaited the boat bearing the relatives.

The business of the family became the cattle industry, the raising of vegetables for the mining camps of Maiden and Lewistown as soon as the latter was established. One of the sisters taught the first school in the community of Philbrook, and they both taught on and off at different places. The elder one, Winifred A., the first teacher, later married Nicholas M. Erickson, then a prominent merchant of Lewistown, operating as a partner of T. C. Power & Brother, and later as a member of the Power Mercantile Company. After the death of her husband Mrs. Erickson remained in the company until quite recently, when she sold to a Mr. Symmes.

In the fall of 1890 the remainder of the family came to Montana, accompanied by the mother, and all lived on the ranch, to which they continued to add other portions of the public domain.

Subsequently the ranch was sold to J. Q. Adams, who represented the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the parents returned to Vermont, having ample means for comfortable living.

Henry Eaton Shipman is a graduate of Tufts College, a Universalist university, in a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, and his degree is that of Bachelor of Mechanical Arts, now Civil Engineering, which he received in 1888. He returned to Montana after graduating, did local surveying and ranched on the homestead prior to its being sold, which was an extensive proposition, as the ranch comprised 6,000 acres. Following the selling of the ranch Mr. Shipman returned to the East, located at Brattleboro, Vermont, and for several years was there engaged in the lumber business as a manufacturer. In 1923 he once more returned to Montana, and established himself at Lewistown.

Becoming interested in city real estate, and the financing of built is the Shipman home. Outside of looking after the interests in promoting the Scott Addition, and one of the residences thus built is the Shipman home. Outside of looking after the interests he has at Lewistown, Mr. Shipman is now retired.

In 1904 Mr. Shipman was married at Lewistown to Miss Grace S. Martin, a daughter of Oscar Martin, of Rochester, Vermont, a farmer by occupation, and Susan (Campbell) Martin, both the Martin and Campbell families being old Colonial ones of New England. Mrs. Shipman is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of the children born to her parents four survive, namely: Mrs. Blanche Eaton, of Hancock, Vermont; Ray E. Martin, a farmer of Rochester, Vermont; Mrs. Shipman; Calphurnia, "Callie," now Mrs. Frank Hanna, of Newcastle, Maine. Mrs. Shipman was a student of Goddars Seminary, Barre, Vermont, the Universalist Fitting School, and she taught in Vermont and the Rock Creek School in Fergus County. Mr. and Mrs. Shipman have three children: Henry Nicholas, who is a graduate of the Lewistown High School, and is identified with fur farming; Richard P., who is a student of Tufts College; and Susan Grace, who is a student of the Lewistown High School. Mr. Shipman has no fraternal connections. He is a Universalist and a Republican. There are few men held in higher esteem than he in his community, and it is safe to say that few improvements are made or proposed without receiving his hearty endorsement, for he is modern and a friend of progress in all forms.

Roscoe Clarke Dillavou was educated for the law in his native State of Illinois and has earned a brilliant record in his profession since coming to Billings, where he has built up a large professional following and gained a reputation for constructive leadership in politics and affairs.

He was born at Lodge, Illinois, January 2, 1890, son of Samuel E. and Mary (McDaniel) Dillavou. His father was born in Illinois, April 17, 1865, and his mother in Indiana, September 16, 1868. Samuel E. Dillavou is in the farm implement business at Champaign, Illinois.

Roscoe Clarke Dillavou was educated in the grade and high schools of Tolono, Illinois, and in 1907 entered the University of Illinois, taking his A. B. degree in 1911, and his degree in law in 1913. He had one year of experience in practice at Champaign, and in 1914 came out to Montana and located at Billings. Mr.

Dillavou also has to his credit two terms of service as a representative of Yellowstone County in the State Legislature, and is now serving as county attorney of Yellowstone County.

He is a Republican in politics, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Loyal Order of Moose, and is a member of the Lions Club. He married Miss Louise Bradford. She is an Iowa girl, daughter of Morris and Hattie (Fullerton) Bradford. She was only three months old when her father died. Mr. and Mrs. Dillavou have two children, George Jackson and Harriet Louise.

WEYMOUTH D. SYMMES. To some men is given the ability to conduct large business enterprises, and at the same time serve in high official positions in their communities, and one of them of Lewistown worthy of more than passing mention is Weymouth D. Symmes, president and manager of the Power Mercantile Company, former mayor of Lewistown, and one of the leading citizens of Fergus County. He was born in Aylmer, Quebec, Canada, in 1870, a son of Thomas J. Symmes. The family was established in the New World in 1648, the American founder locating in the Massachusetts colony. There the Symmes descendants continued to reside, becoming active in the development of Boston, but as they were strong tories, when the colonists revolted against the British rule they remained loyal to the king, crossed into Canada and located at Aylmer, Quebec, and it is from them that Weymouth D. Symmes traces his descent.

Thomas J. Symmes died at Aylmer, Canada, after a long and active life, at the age of sixty-nine years. For two terms he served Aylmer as mayor, being elected both times as a conservative. He married Miss Mary Weymouth, born at Bethel, Vermont, and a daughter of Judge Weymouth, a prominent citizen of Jefferson, Wisconsin. Mrs. Symmes died at Niagara Falls, New York, in 1914, aged sixty-nine years. She was a most remarkable lady, for in addition to attending to the responsibilities of her large family she did a considerable amount of writing for newspapers, and attained to an enviable reputation in literature. Six sons and one daughter were reared to maturity by her and her husband, and the four sons surviving are: Charles, who resides at Santiago, Chile, is a civil engineer who built the Chilean Railroad through the Andes Mountains, is married and has children; Thomas J., who is an attorney of Chicago; William H., who is also an attorney of Chicago, is a member of the firm of Kirkland, Flemming, Green & Martin, is married, and has three children; and Weymouth D., who is the second in order of birth. Col. Howard C. Symmes, one of the deceased sons, was killed in action while leading his regiment over the top, Easter Monday, 1918, at Aarras, France. He was a mechanical and electrical engineer and machinery inspector for the British government in the Johannesburg mining district in the Transvaal, Africa, prior to the outbreak of the World war in 1914, and there he had maintained his residence for some years. His widow and two children survive him and now reside in London, England.

Weymouth D. Symmes grew up in his native place, and while learning to be a farmer up to the age of nineteen years he received the equivalent of a high-school education in the Aylmer Academy. Farming did not appeal to him, and he decided to come to the

United States and join an aunt who lived at Livingston, Montana, and there he earned his first money in the United States working as a bookkeeper. Soon after his arrivel in this state, however, he went to Helena, and, recognizing the need for further training, took a year's course in a business college, earning the money to carry him through. When he had completed that training he went to Missoula, and for a year was in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, assisting to survey the entire line of the road from Livingston to Hope, Idaho, for the purpose of making a permanent plat. When he left this road he came to Lewistown, arriving here in March, 1892, having already acquired considerable experience.

Although he had held higher positions, Mr. Symmes did not scorn the one of delivery clerk offered him by the Power Mercantile Company, but accepted it April 12 of that year, and proved so efficient and trustworthy that he was promoted most rapidly until within two years he was manager of the company. When Mr. Symmes entered the house it was operated under the name of Power Brothers, but in March, 1894, the business was incorporated as the Power Mercantile Company. In March, 1923, Mr. Symmes succeeded Mr. T. C. Power as president. This concern, now the largest business house at Lewistown, was established by the Power brothers, T. C. and John Power, and N. M. Erickson, August 1, 1883. In 1894 Mr. Erickson died, and in the course of time the Power brothers passed away. The Power Mercantile Company began business with a capital of $10,000; today it has a paid up capital of $500,000, but at the time Mr. Symmes became manager the capital was $100,000. It is a department store carrying on a retail business, and its equipment surpasses anything else in Montana. Its facilities for conducting business, its connections and the faculty possessed by Mr. Symmes in gauging popular demand, swells the annual volume of business in a healthy and honorable manner. From forty to fifty people are employed throughout the year, with a much larger force at special seasons.

In addition to his connection with this important enterprise Mr. Symmes has accomplished much for the public welfare. From 1913 to 1917 he was mayor of Lewistown, and during his incumbency of the office the entire business district of the city was paved, the ornamental lighting system was installed, as was the gravity pipe line from the spring six miles up Spring Creek. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, and he belongs to the Lewistown Rotary Club. During the World War he was chairman of the Fergus County Council of Defense, being appointed by Governor Stewart. Mr. Symmes has been advanced through all of the bodies of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, and he is a charter member of the Lewistown Lodge, B. P. O. E. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

In August, 1898, Mr. Symmes was married at Lewistown to Iona Long, a daughter of W. A. Long, born at Santa Cruz, California, but reared at Lewistown and Great Falls, Montana. Her final educational work was taken at San Francisco, California. She is the elder of two daughters, her sister being Mrs. Howard Lepper, of Lewistown.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Symmes: Dorothy, who was graduated from Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin, and soon after leaving school was married to Don Wave, of Hollywood, California, and they have two sons, Dick and Dan; Elizabeth, who is a graduate of Vassar College, is her father's assistant in business; Mary Ruth, who was graduated from Sullins College, where she took a secretarial course, resides at Lewistown; Grace is a senior in the University of Southern California; and Weymouth Daniel, Junior, is a high-school student.

DONALD GRANT MACKENZIE. Usually when the copper industry is mentioned, the general layman thinks only of the actual mining of the metal itself, giving no thought to the various correlative interests which are indispensable to the successful carrying on of this tremendous labor. One of the most important of these is the logging department, the operations of which assume astounding proportions, and necessitates the employment of thousands of men skilled in this kind of work and executives of experience and ability. Of the latter, one who has displayed the possession of qualities of a high character is Donald Grant MacKenzie, superintendent of the logging department of the Anaconda Mining Company, with headquarters at Greenough, Missoula County.

Mr. MacKenzie was born at Dingwell, Scotland, April 11, 1887, and is a son of Hector and Katherine (MacKenzie) MacKenzie, natives of Scotland. Hector MacKenzie was a seafaring man, and for more than thirty-five years was captain of vessels which traveled the seven seas, touching at various European ports, sailed Asiatic waters and were not unknown to Mediterranean and Indian Ocean ports. He died in September, 1923, respected and esteemed as a man of honesty and integrity, and his widow survives him at the old home at Dingwell. The paternal grandfather of Donald G. Mackenzie, George MacKenzie, was an agriculturist and fisherman, and passed his entire life in Scotland, as did the great-grandfather, Roderick MacKenzie, who followed the same vocations throughout his career.

Donald Grant MacKenzie attended the grade and high schools of his native place, and after his graduation from the latter became identified with an engineering firm of Glasgow, Scotland, to take an engineering course. In December, 1904, he left his native land and came to the United States, first spending a short time in the East and subsequently moving on to Arizona, in which state he spent six months in the woods at Flagstaff, as an employe of the Michigan Timber Company. The next three years he spent in mining at Ouray, Colorado, for the Venture Company of London, making his headquarters at Camp Byrd, and in 1909 became a laborer in the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, where he also spent about three years. Finally his loyalty and industry secured attention and appreciation and he was advanced to the post of scaler, which he held for about two years. His next advancement was to the position of time-keeper for about three years, and he was then made camp foreman and held that post about six years. In 1923 Mr. MacKenzie was made superintendent of the logging department, and has retained this position to the present. Mr. MacKenzie, through his long and varied experience, and his personal contact with all work from the humblest to his present status, has become an expert in his line and is often conferred with as an authority. He is a third degree Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the American Legion and the Hoo Hoos. When the United States became involved in the World war Mr. MacKenzie enlisted at Spokane, Washington, and was sent to the American University, at Washington, D. C., for his training. He was sent to Brest, France, in December, 1917, with the Twentieth Engineers, Forestry Department, and spent nineteen months overseas in the building of roads, repairing of bridges, etc. He remained in France for a long period following the signing of the armistice, but was eventually sent back to the United States and received his honorable discharge in June, 1919, at Fort Russell, Wyoming, having attained the rank of second lieutenant while in France. Mr. MacKenzie is a Republican in politics and is much interested in the affairs of his party as they affect the general welfare. He is a member of the school board and has been chairman of Sunset District for three years. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

On April 11, 1923, Mr. MacKenzie was united in marriage with Miss Grace O'Neil, of Denver, Colorado, daughter of James and Rosela (Milligan) O'Neil, the former a deceased locomotive engineer and the latter a resident of San Francisco, California. Mrs. MacKenzie was educated at the Ouray (Colorado) High School, and is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Presbyterian Church. They have one daughter, Iva Rose, born August 29, 1927. In 1928 Mr. MacKenzie made a visit to his old home in Scotland, where he had also been a visitor from France.

ANDREW HANSON. Almost every country points to some or many special advantages, and among those maintained in Norway and recognized in other lands is that deep respect for practical learning that supports the great technical schools that encourage and contribute to the education of growing youth in every industrial line.

It was in one of these well founded institutions that Andrew Hanson, supervisor of buildings and bridges for the Northern Pacific Railway at Livingston, Montana, spent the closing four years of training in the carpenter trade, and when, in 1896, he came to the United States and sought employment, first in North Dakota and Minnesota, he was found to be thoroughly competent. When so expert a workman came within the knowledge of that mighty organization, the Northern Pacific Railway, despite his youth, in June, 1900, he was called to that organization's offices at Glendive as building and bridge carpenter. In 1904 he was made assistant building and bridge foreman at Glendive, and in the spring of 1906, foreman of the Yellowstone Division, and continued to 1918, when he was promoted to supervisor on the Yellowstone Division, being transferred to Livingston, in the same honorable capacity, in 1926. Mr. Hanson is a notable example of the thorough training given by Norway's system of technical schools.

Andrew Hanson was born in Norway January 14, 1877, a son of Hans Glattetra and Asta Hanson. The father was in the lumber business in Norway, and he died there about 1912, the mother having passed away about 1906.

Only eighteen years old at the time he came to the United States, Andrew Hanson first worked on farms in South Dakota until 1898, and it was at that time he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific, as already stated. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Employes, the Veteran Association of the North-

Thomas J. Jackson

SHOP SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY SHOPS
LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

ern Pacific, and he is a York Rite and Shriner Mason. The Lutheran Church holds his membership.

In June, 1904, Mr. Hanson was married to Miss Olana Klomstad, of Glendive, Montana, born in Norway. In 1901 she made the long journey to the United States by herself, her parents, who are still living, having never left Norway, but are still operating their farm, the one on which she came into the world. Like her husband Mrs. Hanson was educated in the schools of Norway. She is a member of the Eastern Star and of the Lutheran Church, and is an active and highly regarded factor of both organizations. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hanson: Henry, who was born in 1905, has attended military training camp for three years, was educated in the Glendive grade schools and the Park County High School, is in the block signal department of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and is unmarried; Othar, who was born in 1910, is a student in Bozeman College; Inger, who was born in 1912, is a student in the Park County High School; George, who was born in 1916; Lillian, who was born in 1919; and Roy, who was born in 1922.

Mr. Hanson is a Republican, but has not cared to enter the lists for political favors. When he learned the carpenter trade he worked ten hours a day, and at night went to school for several hours; a strenuous life somewhat different from that led by the apprentice of today.

THOMAS J. JACKSON, shop superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway at Livingston, is a veteran in the service of this road. He has been with the Northern Pacific thirty-five years, and in all that time has made only one move, that being when he was transferred from Brainerd, Minnesota, to Livingston, where he has been located probably longer than any other local official of the system. Mr. Jackson is a master mechanic in the real sense of that term, and a very able executive as well. He enjoys the confidence of his higher officials and his men, and is one of the popular citizens of Livingston.

He was born on a farm in Tama County, Iowa, September 30, 1867, son of J. L. and Susan (Baggs) Jackson. His parents were born in Mansfield, Ohio, and in 1852 moved out to Iowa and settled on a farm in Tama County, where they lived out their lives. They were active members of the Christian Church, and the father was a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in 1915 and his wife, in 1910.

Thomas J. Jackson grew up on a farm, attended public schools in Iowa and was twenty-two years of age when he began his career as a machinist apprentice with the Iowa Central Railway in the shops at Marshalltown. He spent four years and six months there, for six months was a machinist with the Chicago Great Western Railroad at St. Paul, and three months with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at Boone, Iowa.

Mr. Jackson entered the service of the Northern Pacific at Brainerd, Minnesota, January 2, 1896, and after one year as machinist was made machine foreman in the machine shops, remaining there six and a half years. On June 11, 1903, he was transferred to Livingston, Montana, where he was general foreman of shops and roundhouse until November, 1905, and at that date became shop superintendent, a post of duty and responsibility he has held now for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Jackson has been a witness to and a participant in the remarkable increase of the shop facilities at Livingston, an increase that reflects the tremendous expansion of the Northern Pacific Railway in this division. When he went there the roundhouse had fifteen pits, and these were enlarged to twenty-four pits in 1907, and at the present time there are forty-four pits. A new stationary plant has been built, the new store department, in a separate building two stories and basement, was erected in 1915, and during 1923-24 a new boiler shop was built with crane capacity sufficient to handle the largest boilers of the locomotives. In 1925 was installed a large transfer between the boiler and machine shops. Mr. Jackson throughout his service has distinguished himself by his fidelity to his work and his company, and he took a very decided and important stand in the strike of railway machinists a few years ago, his influence and position being accorded a great deal of praise by the higher officials of the railway.

Mr. Jackson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, is a knight commander of the Court of Honor in the Scottish Rite bodies, and is a past master of Lodge of Perfection, and holds the office of eminent commander in the York Rite bodies. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

He married in June, 1898, Miss Isa F. Long, of Marshalltown, Iowa. She was a small child when her mother died. Her father, I. N. Long, is a retired farmer at Marshalltown. Mrs. Jackson attended school there. She is a member of the Eastern Star and the Congregational Church. They have two daughters. The older, Miss Zadie Rae, born September 26, 1905, was graduated from the Park County High School at Livingston, the Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, and the University of Montana, and now teaches in the public schools of Livingston. Miss Ruth Martha, born December 31, 1909, was also graduated from the Park County High School and is a student in the University of Montana.

Charles M. Huffine came to Montana in 1900, and since April, 1902, has been interested in land and farming in the Warm Springs Creek region of Fergus County, about midway between Denton and Lewistown. Everyone who drives along that highway knows how conspicuously the Huffine ranch improvements stand out and attract attention.

Mr. Huffine was born in Roane County, Tennessee, November 13, 1873, a son of William H. Huffine and grandson of Ephraim Huffine. His grandfather came from Germany, settled in East Tennessee, where he was a tobacco grower and slave holder, but at the time of the war favored the Union, and only because he was a cripple was kept out of active service as a northern soldier. He adapted himself to the conditions prevailing after the war and was a very substantial citizen of Roane County. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, the four sons being Daniel, Benjamin, Ephraim and William H. William H. Huffine spent his life in Roane County, where he died at the age of sixty-two. His first wife was Amanda Smalley and their children were: John, who was killed while driving over the railroad track in the Gallatin Valley of Montana; William, of Gallatin Valley; Rachel, wife of

Samuel Longbottom, of Seattle, Washington; Sallie, wife of John Wilkerson, of London County, Tennessee; Newton, of Long Beach, California; and Jennie, wife of Willard Smith, of Salt Lake, Utah. The second wife of William H. Huffine was Nancy Jane Brown, who was born in East Tennessee, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tooten) Brown. Of her children Charles M. Huffine is the oldest, and the others are: Roger H., of Long Beach, California; Francis M., who died at Bozeman, Montana; Fielder E., of Roane County, Tennessee; and Emmet, who lives near Belgrade, Montana.

Charles M. Huffine grew up on a Tennessee farm, helped his father and gained a practical knowledge of the business which he has followed under different conditions in Montana. He attended public schools, the Grant Memorial University at Athens, Tennessee, and finally Draughon's Business College at Nashville. Mr. Huffine was an educator before becoming a Montana rancher. He began teaching in public schools at the age of seventeen, and he did his last teaching work at Deerfield in Fergus County, Montana.

He came out to the Northwest a young man with no capital and spent the first two years in Gallatin County. In April, 1902, he came to his present location in Fergus County. From his work as a teacher he had money to pay for his land entry and start improvements. A contest arose over his homestead and he lost it, subsequently buying the rights of the adjudged claimant. From that time down to the present, a period of over a quarter of a century, he has been farming and stock raising in this valley, handling cattle and horses, and since 1927 sheep, of which he now runs about 1,200 head. He is one of the few men who have kept in the horse breeding business, having a hundred head of pure bred Percherons and sells both to local and foreign markets. While he was one of the first men in this community to buy and use a tractor, horse power farming is still the big item and he employs about twenty-four horses in doing the work of his ranch.

Mr. Huffine, like other men in this section, began raising wheat at an early date, and he has harvested a crop practically every year except the great drought year of 1919. One season he threshed fifty bushels of winter wheat, and in acreage his fields have steadily increased until in recent years he has had about 800 acres sown to that crop. As a grain grower he follows the reliable system of summer fallowing his land.

Mr. and Mrs. Huffine have assembled about 4,500 acres of land in constituting their ranch, and about 1,500 acres are under cultivation. His first home was a three-room frame building, to which he and his wife moved a few years after their marriage. In 1916 they put up a substantial ranch house of eight rooms, thoroughly modern in every way, having Delco lighting system and water plant. In 1927 Mr. Huffine put up a spacious barn, one of the outstanding improvements in the group of buildings that can be seen from the Lewistown-Denton Highway.

Mr. Huffine married in Fergus County, December 25, 1907, Miss Leona Lincoln, daughter of Alvin and Mary E. (Robins) Lincoln. Her parents were both born in Maine, and their more remote ancestry connects them with the Lincolns of England and the Pennsylvania and Virginia stock of the family from which Abraham Lincoln is descended. Alvin Lincoln and wife came as pioneers to Montana, and Mrs. Huffine's mother died in 1903 and is buried at White Sulphur Springs. Of their four children two survive, George Lincoln, of Danvers, Montana, and Mrs. Huffine, who was born at White Sulphur Springs, where her parents settled in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Huffine have two stalwart sons, Charles E., born in 1909, and Donald, born in 1913, both of whom are playing useful parts on the ranch. Charles is a graduate of the Fergus County High School. During the World War Mr. Huffine concentrated his efforts in the intensive production of wheat. He was registered under the second draft law. He has always voted in elections and is a Democrat in national politics. He helped establish the local school near his ranch, and he was the first president of the Deerfield Community Club. Mrs. Huffine is active in club work and both of her sons were interested members of the 4-H Club. Mr. Huffine was made a Mason at Lewistown and is a member of Lodge No. 137. The family are Baptists.

EMIL W. SAXL. The man in whose soul lies a love of music is more fortunate than the average citizen, for to him is accorded the privilege of enjoyment of an art which, to be fully appreciated, must be understood. Emil W. Saxl, owner of the Art Music Store, 417 West Main Street, Lewistown, is one of those fortunate persons who was born with his love and understanding of music, and is a talented musician, playing many instruments. He was born in Bohemia, Austria, January 21, 1874. His father was a wholesale wool merchant at Strakonitz, importing his raw product from Africa and manufacturing it into Turkish fezes, worn not only by the Turkish army and dignitaries of the Turkish government, but also by Shriners the world over. This factory is still in operation, and its produce is famous throughout the civilized globe.

The Saxl family has long been found in that neighborhood of Strakonitz, and there Moritz Saxl, the father, died in 1905. His wife, whose first name was Emily, came from the Sobotka family, and her brother, Dr. Karl Sobotka, was assistant chief surgeon of the Austrian army, with headquarters at Vienna, and during the Bosnian occupation of the war between Austria and Turkey his headquarters were at Serajevo, where in 1914 the Austrian Grand Duke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serbian. The whole world knows the deep woe and terrible suffering of a world that grew out of that event. Mrs. Saxl died December 4, 1904, and lies by the side of her husband in the cemetery at Strakonitz, Bohemia, where also repose the ashes of their son, Doctor Saxl, once an eminent physician of Saint Louis, Missouri. Six sons and one daughter were born to the parents. Otto Saxl, chief superintendent of the Fez and Woolen factory at Strakonitz; Emil W., whose name heads this review; and George M., who is connected with the railway supply department at Capetown, South Africa, are the survivors. The oldest son was Berthold Saxl, and he was the owner of one of the largest glove-making factories of Austria, manufacturing more than one-half of the Dent London gloves made in Bohemia. Another son, Dr. Alexander Saxl, was supreme justice of the entire territory of Moravia and Silesia, with headquarters at Iglau, Austria, and he, too, has passed away. Dr. Ernest Saxl, already referred to, proved his ability before his demise.

When only five years old Emil W. Saxl began his studies, and so brilliant a scholar was he that he applied for and received a permit to enter high school a year before the prescribed age; and the same thing was repeated when he went to the University of Vienna, the largest university of Europe, at which there were more than 4,000 students. After two years' work in the university he came to the United States, at the suggestion of Dr. Henry Wolfner, an authority on diseases of the eyes, then visiting Europe. Doctor Wolfner had as his assistant at Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri, Dr. Ernest Saxl, the two lecturing to the students of the medical school. Doctor Wolfner was a cousin of the Saxl brothers, and consequently interested in them, and he felt that the younger brother would probably achieve as much as the elder in the new world.

Upon his arrival in the United States Emil W. Saxl joined his brother and cousin at Saint Louis, but soon thereafter went to Denver, Colorado, where he secured a position as clerk with Siess Brothers, wholesalers. In 1894 he went to Casper, Wyoming, where for a year he was engaged in work as an orchestra leader, and in 1896 arrived in Montana, making the trip from Casper overland to Lewistown.

Not only was Emil W. Saxl precocious in his other studies, but in music as well, and when but ten years old was a student of the violin under the direction of Anton Dvorak, leader of the National Theatre in Prague, and well-known composer of the "New World Symphony," today regarded as the greatest orchestral composition. While in high school, which he was attending at that time, young Saxl had the good fortune to be associated with many youths of the nobility, and among others he frequently met Grand Duke Franz Ferdinand.

With such a background it was but natural that Mr. Saxl should cherish the desire to engage in a vocation that would enable him to give expression to his love for and knowledge of music, and he began playing the piano in theatres and orchestras, and all the while enlarged his acquaintance. Finally he and Fred Peterson, a cello player, formed a partnership, and opened a music shop. They began with a stock of sheet music and a few pianos and Victor talking machines, in December, 1904, and Mr. Saxl has continued in this line ever since, having now a very large and varied assortment of instruments, his store being the only one at Lewistown to carry only musical stock.

Since he has been located here he has taken on some of the duties of a good citizen, and has served as a member of the city council; has been president of the Employers Association, president of the Outlook Club, vice president of the Boy Scouts, president of the Rotary Club, president of the Chamber of Commerce for more than one term, and he is actively identified with every drive made to promote the welfare of the community. Belonging to the Masonic fraternity and the Elks, he serves both as official organist, and he is a past exalted ruler of the local lodge of the latter organization. He is active in Chautauqua, Lyceum Bureau and similar work, and successfully carries through to ultimate completion whatever he undertakes. A Republican, he gives his party a loyal support. In religion he is of the Jewish faith.

On August 18, 1912, Mr. Saxl married, at Helena, Montana, Miss Jessie Hanon, a daughter of William F. and Sarah Hanon, of Greenup, Kentucky, where Mrs. Saxl was born. Mr. and Mrs. Saxl have two children, Emil, Junior, and Joy Saxl. Both children display great musical talent, and the daughter is studying in Vienna, Austria, the piano and violin being her preferred instruments.

Mr. Saxl is a most remarkable man, in that he is so eminently talented along so many and varied lines. His musical attainments place him among the artists, and yet he is one of the best high-powered salesmen in Montana, whether he is engaged in convincing one of his own customers, or selling the public some civic improvement. Highly educated, a man who has numbered among his acquaintances even royalty, he is the understanding friend of the ignorant and down trodden. Such men as he come but seldom into one generation, and the communities which possess assets of this high character are fortunate indeed, and Lewistown is aware of the fact, and displays appreciation whenever the occasion arises of Emil W. Saxl.

ARTHUR J. MOVIUS is a physician and surgeon, with high rank in the field of surgery, a native son of the Northwest, and has practiced in Montana since 1905.

Doctor Movius was born at Odessa, Minnesota, August 11, 1878, and he grew up in the Dakotas. His father, William R. Movius, was born in Germany, in 1850, and came to the United States at the age of sixteen. He was an early settler in Minnesota, where he worked as a farm hand, and not long after reaching his majority acquired some land in the vicinity of Yellow Banks. He possessed the tenacity and industry that enabled men of his class to make a living out of the soil of the Northwest in spite of pioneer conditions. After establishing a good farm he also operated a store, and subsequently moved to South Dakota, where he continued in business as a merchant until 1890, in which year he moved to Lidgerwood, North Dakota. At Lidgerwood he operated a flouring mill for about a quarter of a century. In 1917 he moved to Billings, later moving to Santa Barbara, California, where he died in December, 1929. He was a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity. William R. Movius married Marcella J. Murray. She was born in Minnesota, and became the mother of eight children: Dr. Arthur J.; Winifred D., who lives in Mississippi; Marcella, wife of Burton Andrews, of Banning, California; Pearl D., wife of Arthur Rozenkranz, an electrician at Oakland, California; Rex M., abstractor in Cottonwood County, Minnesota, with home at Windom; Walter R., an expert accountant at Los Angeles; Harold E., associated with the Santa Barbara Laundry Company in California; and Margaret, wife of Herman Warren, a railroad dining car superintendent, with home at Mobile, Alabama.

Dr. Arthur J. Movius was educated in public schools at Big Stone, South Dakota, and in 1895 graduated from the high school at Fargo, North Dakota. The five years after leaving high school he spent in his father's mill at Lidgerwood. While there he made choice as to a life's vocation, and largely from his own earnings paid his way through the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, graduating with the degree Doctor of Medicine in 1904. He spent a year as an interne in the Asbury Hospital at Minneapolis. While a student and an interne he showed special aptitude and skill in surgery, and surgery has constituted the larger part of his professional work. He is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity.

Doctor Movius' first location in Montana was at Bridger, where he put up a hospital and conducted it four years. In June, 1911, he moved to Billings, and from this larger city his reputation as a surgeon has become extended all over Eastern Montana. Doctor Movius is one of the seven members of his profession in Yellowstone County who are fellows in the American College of Surgeons. He also belongs to the Montana State and American Medical Associations.

Doctor Movius has a ranch of 640 acres in Treasure County, Montana, and a fine country home a half mile northwest of Billings. He is a stockholder in the Security Building and Loan Association of Billings.

Doctor Movius is independent in politics, and is one of the prominent members of the Church of the Nazarene at Billings, serving on the board of trustees of the church. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, is a member of the Billings Commercial Club and Kiwanis Club.

He married in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1906, Miss Marion Murray, daughter of Andrew and Jane (McKenzie) Murray. Her father was a carpenter and farmer, and is now deceased. Mrs. Movius graduated from the Pictou Academy at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and her tastes and accomplishments have meant much to Doctor Movius in his professional career and to their household of children. Doctor and Mrs. Movius have six children: Marcella Jane, born May 15, 1907; Marion, born January 20, 1909; Arthur J., Jr., born October 15, 1910; William Robert, born November 10, 1914; Andrew Murray, born July 13, 1920; and Margaret Evelyn, born April 1, 1922.

Prof. Walter B. LaBonte. Proper education is a preparation for usefulness, not the accumulation of miscellaneous knowledge. As there are diversity of gifts and diversity of tasks, so must there be diversity of training for service. The greater part of book learning in schools is but mental calisthenics, an exercise to develop the mind against the day when it may find employment in a useful task. Therefore, as educators have found, much responsibility rests upon the teachers, for it is from them that the pupils receive the inspiration to make practical application of these mental exercises, and to broaden their scope through co-related reading and close observance. The personality of the men and women who are placed in charge of the expanding mind of the growing child is of greater importance after all than the degrees he or she has gained, valuable as they are. The people of Hobson feel that the board of education exercised excellent judgment in the selection of Prof. Walter B. LaBonte as principal of their schools, for he is a forceful character, a carefully-trained scholar, and a man who loves his profession and gives to it the best that is in him.

Professor LaBonte is a son of Eugene LaBonte, and a grandson of a native of France, who married a French lady, and came to the United States, settling at Essex Junction, Vermont. He and his wife had two children born to them, of whom Eugene LaBonte was the elder, and the one to reach maturity. The birth of Eugene

LaBonte occurred at Essex Junction, Vermont, in 1869. He entered railroad work as an accountant in the general offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Saint Paul, Minnesota, and from there he became a fireman's apprentice at Mandan, South Dakota. From that he rose to be locomotive engineer, and he ran a train on the helper at Helena, Montana, for several years, but is now yard engineer at Billings. For years he has been a member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and a Knight Templar Mason.

Eugene LaBonte married Miss Marie Michaud, born at Montreal, Canada, a daughter of a railroad man in the Saint Paul yards of the Northern Pacific Railroad, whose death occurred at Saint Paul several years ago. His wife was a lady of French birth, and they had twenty-one children, of whom Mrs. LaBonte is the second in order of birth. The following children have been born to Eugene LaBonte and his wife: Fred Eugene, who is a civil engineer at Boise, Idaho, and a veteran of the World War, having served on the *Pennsylvania;* Professor LaBonte, who is second in order of birth; George, who died in early childhood; and Delma, who resides at Redlands, California, the wife of a bee culturist.

The first connection Professor LaBonte had with public-school work in Montana was at Livingston as a pupil in its primary room, and marked the beginning of his own education, which was continued at different points as his father's assignments caused family migrations. Not long after he began his high school work at Helena he enlisted in the United States navy, and he was out of school for three and one-half years, but during the period learned much of great value to him. His enlistment took place at the port of New York, and he went aboard the *U. S. S. Pennsylvania* as a musician in the admiral's orchestra. His first overseas trip was to France when his vessel acted as convoy to the *George Washington* on which President Wilson was crossing to participate in the peace treaty negotiations at Paris. Professor LaBonte spent three winters in Cuba with the same ship, and from there went to the British West Indies, Trinidad and the Barbadoes, and thence to Panama and through the Panama Canal to Calao, Peru. Returning from there he received a special order from the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, to leave the service and return to school.

Obeying this order, Professor LaBonte entered the Montana Wesleyan Academy and completed his high-school work there in 1922. He then matriculated at the Intermountain College, Helena, and was graduated therefrom in 1926, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his college work he was connected with the football team, and for four years was a member of the college glee club. His Pi Kappa key was won in debate against the Montana Agricultural College, which contest was held at Bozeman. He was president of the junior class, and in his senior year he was president of the student body.

Leaving college, Professor LaBonte came to Hobson, and in the fall of 1926 began his connection with the schools of this city as a teacher, and was made their principal in September, 1928. As an outside activity he his handling the glee club work. In fact he is one of the outstanding figures in the musical life of Hobson, and has been invaluable in putting on the musical programs planned by the Woman's Club of Hobson; is director of the choir of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and can be depended upon for assistance whenever anything musical is projected. During the summer of 1928 he attended the University of Washington, where he took a course preliminary to securing his Master's degree in education. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Hobson, of which he is junior warden; has been advanced in Masonry to the Royal Arch, and belongs to the Eastern Star, of which he is past worthy patron.

In August, 1927, Professor LaBonte was married, at Butte, Montana, to Miss Lois Treloar, a daughter of Richard C. and Emily (Thomas) Treloar. Mr. Treloar is foreman of the carpenter shop of the Leonard Mine of Butte, and both he and his wife are natives of England. Mrs. LaBonte is the elder of the two Treloar children, the other being her brother, Donald Charles Treloar, and she was educated in the Butte public schools, and the Intermountain College, from which she was graduated in 1927, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. and Mrs. LaBonte have one child, a daughter, Wilma Claire. It would be difficult to find anyone more genuinely popular than this talented young educator and musician with parents and pupils alike, and his influence with the latter is of a character that strengthens and stimulates, urging on to better and higher accomplishments.

CHARLES M. STONE, of Denton, Fergus County, is a Montana wheat grower who has achieved some very satisfying accomplishments, and it is easy to understand the respect and honor paid him in his home community, where his industry, intelligence and persistence through good years and bad have meant more than his individual prosperity, in fact has been an encouraging example and a contribution to the welfare of the state.

Mr. Stone was born near Spencer, Clay County, Iowa, December 28, 1866. His father, Horace P. Stone, was born along the coast of Maine, where his father had spent his life in the shipping industry. Horace P. Stone went out to Iowa as a pioneer, served with an Illinois regiment in the Civil War, and at its close took up a homestead and spent the rest of his life as a practical farmer. He was active on the local school board, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Republican in politics, and a Methodist. He married Abbie Williams in Vermont, and she was born at Rutland in that state. They had a family of three sons and two daughters, and those to grow up were: Bertha, wife of A. O. Miller, of Boise, Idaho; Nellie, who died in Iowa, wife of William Edwards; Charles M.; and Eugene, who died in Iowa.

Charles M. Stone was reared in a country district of Clay County, Iowa, was educated in the schools of that state, and remained at home helping his father on the farm until after attaining his majority. He worked for wages as a farm hand. His first knowledge of the Northwest was due to a sojourn of about a year at Seattle, Portland, and Pendleton, Oregon, and during this time he worked as a farm hand, thresherman, and with a Government surveying party. After returning to Iowa he followed carpenter work, and became a farmer on his own account. Eventually he sold out his interest there and in 1909 came to Montana, and in the spring of that year entered his homestead in Fergus County.

He was possessed of very little capital, and his first improvements on his farm consisted of a box shack, which constituted the first home of Mr. and Mrs. Stone in Montana. They enlarged this to four rooms, and it in turn gave way to the attractive and substantial residence where they now reside. Other improvements have come on, including ample barns and shelter for stock and implements.

The first year he was in Montana he put in a small acreage in winter wheat, with satisfactory yield, and gradually he increased his acreage until for a number of years past his average has been 300 acres in wheat. In 1926 he threshed 7,000 bushels. His crop has brought him a wide range of prices, as low as sixty-two cents a bushel, and during the war $2.15 a bushel. He had a harvest every year during and following the war. Mr. Stone is a convert to power farming methods. He shipped from Iowa to Montana a threshing outfit, and up to the time of the World War threshed not only his own grain but for many other farmers in his community. He was rather one of the earlier individual farmers to introduce the use of the tractor, and is now using his fifth power machine of that type. Along through the years he has carried on a small dairy, also raises hogs for the market. His homestead was first increased by a quarter section taken under a recent Congressional act, and he also purchased 240 acres, so that his home farm and ranch comprise 560 acres.

Mr. Stone and family have been factors in community improvements. He helped lay out and establish District No. 84, and he and his neighbors put up the schoolhouse, which stands on part of the Stone farm. Two of the daughters of the Stone household taught there. During the World War the Stone ranch was a scene of activity in intensive production of crops. The son went to training camp, became an instructor at Camp Lewis, Washington, was in camp in Alabama and at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, where he was discharged after the armistice with the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. Stone married at Spencer, Iowa, in November, 1891, Miss Clara Warren, who was born in Iowa March 8, 1871, daughter of William and Amanda (Chamberlain) Warren. She was educated in public schools in Iowa, and taught for several years before her marriage. All of her three sisters and two brothers are living. The only other member of her family in Montana is Mrs. Nellie Doolittle, of Bear Springs. Her sister Mrs. Nora French lives at Summit, South Dakota, and Mrs. Florence French, in Minnesota. Her brothers, Arthur and William Warren, live near Spencer, Iowa.

The oldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Stone is Bessie H., a graduate of the Montana State Normal at Dillon and of Washington University, now English teacher in high school at Seattle. The only son, Walter, graduated from the Great Falls High School, later was a student in the Oregon State College at Corvallis, and is now with a dye factory at Worcester, Massachusetts. He married in Massachusetts, while in military training camp, Miss Margaret Howe. The younger daughter, Marjorie M. Stone, is a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College, and has been a teacher, having once taught at Salem, Oregon. She is the wife of James Preble.

Ed. Brannin

SHERIFF OF SWEET GRASS COUNTY

Ed Brannin. Among the county officials of Sweet Grass County, or perhaps of any other county in the state, few are held in greater respect and esteem than Ed Brannin, who is now serving his fourth consecutive term in the office of sheriff. A man of many and diversified interests, his career has been active and adventurous, and during his wanderings he has accumulated a store of information and knowledge that makes him an acknowledged authority on a number of subjects.

Sheriff Brannin was born at Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico, March 24, 1873, and is a son of Stanton S. and Senorita Vila Neuva (or Newday) Brannin. Stanton S. Brannin was born in Wisconsin, but as a child was taken by his parents to Missouri, where he was reared on a farm and attended the primitive schools of his day. As a young man he made his way to the mining camp of Helena, where he secured employment herding horses for King & Gillette, one of the largest horse outfits in the West at that time, and later prospected in many of the early mining camps of the state. Subsequently he made his way to New Mexico, where he married, and amassed a small fortune in mining in the vicinity of Silver City. Stanton S. Brannin married Senorita Vila Neuva (in English spelled Newday), who was of the purest Spanish descent, her family being direct descendants of the earliest of the Spanish settlers of old Mexico. She is now living with her sons at Big Timber at the age of seventy-six years. There were eight sons and five daughters in the family, of whom six sons still survive, all honorable business men, located in various parts of the West and engaged in stockraising, mining, etc.

Ed Brannin lived in Grant County, New Mexico, until he was twenty-six years of age, and moved to Montana in 1899 to settle permanently. Prior to this his father had made a trip to the Silver State to punch cattle and herd horses, but had returned to his New Mexican home, only to come back to Montana as above noted. Ed Brannin, engaged in mining for the old Empire Mining Company at Marysville, Montana, and later leased this mine, which he worked for one year. Subsequently Mr. Brannin worked in the Ptarmigan mine in Powell County, at Helmville, and later operated a blacksmith shop, but still later sold out and went to Lewistown, where he worked in the Spotted Horse mine for one year in Fergus County, until leaving mining to go into the cattle business in the Trant Creek country. After five years he sold out and for the following several years operated a sawmill in the northern part of Sweet Grass County, but returned to the cattle business and was engaged in ranching until appointed deputy state stock inspector. It was principally due to his courage and work that an end was put to cattle rustling in Southeastern Montana. Sheriff Brannin is a dead shot with rifle or revolver, and any individual who questions the authority of the land will find that he is a man who is not to be trifled with. He is now serving his fourth consecutive term as sheriff of Sweet Grass County, having been first elected in 1922 and reelected in 1924, 1926 and 1928, on his record. In a Republican county, where the most possible votes are eighty-five, Sheriff Brannin defeated overwhelmingly the Republican candidate. In fact the Republican party wrote Mr. Brannin's name on their ticket, and he was both nominated on the Republican and Democratic tickets, and even defeated the Republican candidate in the latter's own party. Sheriff Brannin quaintly states: "I'm a Democrat because my daddy was." Fraternally he is a Master Mason. He has a diversity of interests in cattle and mines, and discovered and "located" the richest chromium deposit in America, in the Boulder River Valley, which promises to be one of the largest mining projects in the world. He has prospected over all the hills of Southeastern Montana, and knows mining from A to Z. As a man and a citizen he is respected and esteemed by all with whom he has come into contact.

Sheriff Brannin married Miss Dora Overhulz, daughter of Thomas Overhulz, a native of Kansas, who came to Butte, Montana, when it was a mere placer mine, before the discovery of gold there, and died in 1915. To Sheriff and Mrs. Brannin there have been born three children: Louis S., a graduate of the Sweet Grass High School, who is now successfully engaged in the cattle business at Big Timber; James E., a graduate of the same school, who is now assistant postmaster at Big Timber; and Thelma.

James E. Martin, who came to Montana in 1864, among the pioneers, and who permanently settled in the state in 1876, was engaged in ranching, for many years was a banker at Bozeman, represented Gallatin County in the Legislature, and for nearly half a century played the role of a strong and resourceful man and citizen.

He was a Missourian by nativity, and his people were among the very earliest settlers of that state. The founder of the family was David G. Martin, who moved from Kentucky to Howard County, Missouri, in 1812. He acquired land at a time when Howard County was well out on the utmost frontier of American civilization. He was about eighty years of age when he died. David G. Martin married Elizabeth Lamb. Their son, Thomas L. Martin, was born in Kentucky in 1810, and spent his active life as a farmer and stock raiser in Howard County, Missouri, where he died in March, 1867. He married Julia Elliott, who died in 1849. Of their six children one was James E. Martin, who was born in Howard County, August 16, 1840, and who died at Bozeman January 27, 1920, when in his eightieth year.

As a boy he attended a country school near his father's farm, and at the age of thirteen was earning money driving cattle, and from the time he was fifteen was getting fifteen dollars a month as a farm hand. A year later he accompanied his father to Kansas and for a time attended Highland University in that state. In the spring of 1864 he started with a party bound for Montana, traveling with wagons and ox teams overland, and arriving in Gallatin Valley in September. Here he took up a homestead of 160 acres, and was among the first to engage in farming and ranching in the valley.

After he had been in Montana about three years he was called back to Kansas by the death of his father, and remained there until 1876. During that time he married, on July 27, 1871, Miss Sallie Armstrong. Her brother, Judge F. K. Armstrong, became a prominent figure in Montana history. Mrs. Martin died in 1926. They were the parents of five children: Guy, who died in infancy; Roy E.; Charles E., who died when six years old; James E., Jr., who died March 1, 1926; and Miss Julia, who lives at the old home in Bozeman.

In 1876 James E. Martin brought his family out to Montana, and from that time until his death he commanded a high place in the business community. He was one of the pioneer bankers of Bozeman, and was one of the organizers in 1904 of the National Bank of Gallatin Valley, and became its president.

He also had an active part in public affairs. For one term he was county commissioner of Gallatin County, and first represented the county in the Legislature in 1893, taking part in one of the most turbulent legislatures in the history of the state. Later he was elected in 1896 and again in 1898. He was a staunch Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for General Hancock. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Roy E. Martin, of Bozeman, a son of the late James E. Martin, whose career is reviewed elsewhere, was born on a farm in Doniphan County, Kansas, January 16, 1874, and was about two years of age when his parents came to Montana in June, 1876. For forty years he has been one of the most substantial men of Gallatin County. He is a banker, but probably his greatest contribution to the state in a material way was as a pure bred stock raiser and a constant stimulator of progressive and successful methods of agriculture.

Mr. Martin attended schools in Gallatin County, and for three years was a student in the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota. He also took a business course in Montana State College. For eighteen months he worked in the drug store of Lee Warren, and on May 11, 1895, married Miss Arwilla May Hill, a daughter of E. G. B. Hill, one of the old time prominent citizens of Montana. After his marriage Mr. Martin worked eight months in the grocery store of Shoemaker and Langer, and then joined his father as a partner in the loan business. For six years he owned and operated a grain, sheep, cattle and hog ranch two miles south of Bozeman. When his father opened the private bank of Martin and Hall, Roy became bookkeeper in the institution, later was assistant cashier and then its president. Out of this bank came the National Bank of Gallatin Valley, of which his father was president and of which he was vice president.

Mr. Martin for a number of years ranked as one of the outstanding Shropshire sheep breeders in the United States. He secured the foundation stock, twelve pure bred Shropshire ewes, from the late James J. Hill, for whom Professor Shaw of the Minnesota State College had bought the sheep in England. Mr. Martin succeeded in securing them for Mr. Hill, and with those as a nucleus he brought up a flock of a thousand pure bred sheep, many of which were exhibited at state fairs all over the country, and only once in twenty-five years was he beaten in the major awards, and that was at Spokane. For seven years the Helena State Fair awarded him premiums for the best flock, and he also took prizes at Billings. Thomas Shaw, stock manager for James J. Hill, once in making a speech in Montana said that he could pick a hundred ewes out of the Martin flock which could not be equalled in the United States. Mr. Martin for a number of years was also engaged in breeding pure bred Shorthorn cattle, securing his first Shorthorns from the Colonel Judy stock farm at Toluca, Illinois. Later he acquired some registered cows from Charles Ancency, and when he sold his herd of cattle they went to the firm of Childs and

Ancency. Mr. Martin is the only American who ever shipped pure bred sheep to China. The Peking University wanted some Shropshires for their agricultural and cattle department to cross with the native Chinese sheep, and they were directed to Mr. Martin by the secretary of Shropshire Association of the United States as having the best flock in the United States.

Mr. Martin still is active and controls a number of valuable ranching properties. One is the old Bob Memfee place of 320 acres, to which he added 200 acres more, a grain and hay ranch, and here he also has a small flock of Shropshires. He owns and operates the Gooch Ranch of 600 acres, to grain and hay, has the old Bridger John ranch of 160 acres, operates two ranches raising grain and hay for his father-in-law, and operates several other ranches owned by the bank.

When the National Bank of Gallatin Valley surrendered its charter Mr. Martin was appointed liquidating agent, and in that capacity he turned the business over to three other banks in Bozeman, which guaranteed the deposits. Mr. Martin is a Democrat in politics and a member of the B. P. O. Elks. Mrs. Martin is an active worker in Bozeman social and civic affairs. She graduated valedictorian from the Gallatin County High School and was one of the star pupils during her schools days.

Col. Harry O. Williard gave more than thirty years of service as soldier and officer in the United States Army, and his military career is one of special distinction and honor, involving his service at various western army posts, his participation in the Spanish-American War and in Indian campaigns, his service in the Philippine Islands and in the Hawaiian Islands, as well as on the Mexican border, and finally his active and valued official service in connection with the nation's participation in the World War. Colonel Williard was, on his own application, retired from the United States Army, August 2, 1922, and since that time he has maintained his residence at Lewistown, the judicial center of Fergus County, and which is the geographical center of Montana. He owns and supervises his large and well improved stock ranch, on the east fork of Spring Creek, this county; in connection with the oil industry in the Kevin-Sunburst field, near Shelby, Toole County, he is president and general manager of the Ke-Sun Oil Company, and in Lewistown he is vice president of the Fergus County Hardware Company.

The American ancestral record of Colonel Williard bespeaks lofty patriotism and gallant military service as one generation has followed another, and thus he may be said to have gained military predilections as a natural heritage. In the paternal line ancestors of Colonel Williard participated in respective generations in all wars in which the nation became involved, including the Colonial French and Indian War and that of the Revolution. His paternal great-great-grandfather was a colonel on General Washington's staff during the Revolution. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and representatives of both paternal and maternal families gave loyal service in defense of the Union in the Civil War. Thus Colonel Williard is eligible for affiliation with the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of the Cincinnati, likewise a Revolutionary organization.

Colonel Williard was born at Bremen, Fairfield County, Ohio, September 1, 1871, and is a son of Dr. J. H. and Emma Cecelia (Ritze) Williard, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Lancaster, Fairfield County, and the latter of whom was a daughter of Jacob Ritze, a scion of a German family that was founded in America in the Colonial era. The original American representatives of the Williard family were French Huguenots who settled in Maryland in 1640, the French spelling of the patronymic having been Villiar.

Dr. J. H. Williard, skilled as a physician and surgeon, served, along professional lines, as an officer in the United States Army. Prior to coming with his family to Montana, in 1879, the home was maintained for a time in Columbus, Ohio, and it was thence removal was made to Montana, where the Doctor served eighteen months as army surgeon at the Crow Indian Agency. He was then assigned to duty, in 1880, at the newly established Fort Maginnis, this state, where he remained several years, within which he became interested in the live-stock business in what was then Meagher County. He resigned from the army in 1885 and assumed active management of his stock ranch, on the east fork of Spring Creek and near the Dunlap station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in what is now Fergus County. He was the first surgeon to locate in Central Montana, and even after his retirement from the practice of his profession his loyalty and human sympathy led him to respond to calls made upon him for medical and surgical service, such calls involving his traveling long distances and enduring many hardships incidental to following his humane mission. He finally built an attractive residence at Lewistown, though he continued to give general supervision to his ranch. Doctor Williard was one of the honored and influential pioneer citizens of this part of Montana, and after the death of his wife he finally returned to his old home at Lancaster, Ohio, where he died in 1920, at the age of seventy-four years, and where his mortal remains were laid to rest, those of his wife being interred in the cemetery of Lewistown, where she died in February, 1915, at the age of sixty-five years, Colonel Williard of this review being their only child. Doctor Williard was graduated in the high school at Columbus, Ohio, as was also his wife, and after his graduation in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, he was engaged in the private practice of his profession until he entered the army as a surgeon and came to the West, this action having been taken in large measure for the benefit of his impaired health. He and his family came up the Missouri River on the *Big Horn*, one of the steamboats of the period, disembarked at Fort Benton and thence traveled by stage to his destination at the Crow Indian Agency. Many years passed before the district now comprising Fergus County gained railroad facilities.

Col. Harry O. Williard attended the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, in acquiring his rudimentary education, and was a lad of eight years when he accompanied his parents to Montana Territory in 1879. Here he received further instruction under the effective preceptorship of his parents, and in the fall of 1885 he entered the Shattuck Military Academy, Faribault, Minnesota, where he remained one year. He next attended school one year in Oxford, Maryland, and that his education had a somewhat peripatetic influence is shown in the fact that he next passed a year as a student in the high school in San Francisco, California, besides which he there attended the Pacific Business College. About 1890 he entered the College of Montana, at Deer Lodge, and there he continued his studies two years. In the spring of 1892 he successfully passed the required examination and was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. In that great institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1896—the first to be graduated as a representative of Montana after it had attained to statehood. After his graduation Colonel Williard was assigned to duty at Fort Custer, Montana, on the Big Horn River and near the stage of the historic battle of the Big Horn, an important Indian conflict. Here he was a member of the Tenth United States Cavalry, and at that time General Pershing, later to be distinguished as commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, was a first lieutenant at Fort Assinniboine, near Havre, Montana. In 1897, when Fort Custer was abandoned as a post, Colonel Williard was sent to Fort Keogh, at Miles City, and there he was stationed at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He then accompanied his cavalry regiment to Chickamauga Park, where his command was assigned to the Fifth Army Corps. In the summer of 1898 he participated with his regiment in the Santiago campaign, which resulted in the capture of the City of Santiago and the utter defeat of the Spanish forces. He commanded his troop (B, Tenth Cavalry) in the battle of Las Guasimar, Cuba, June 24, 1898, and also during the same battle was placed by the Brigadier Adjutant General Alfred Mills, in command of Troop K, First Cavalry, whose officers had been killed or wounded. On the second day of the battle of San Juan he was severely wounded, and was invalided to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, whence he later returned to Lewistown, Montana, as a convalescent. In the fall of the same year he was sent to Fort Assinniboine, where a detachment of his regiment was located, and there he remained until the following summer, and in the meanwhile his marriage occurred, at Fort Benton. In the spring of 1899 Colonel Williard was assigned to duty with the United States Army forces sent to the Coeur d'Alene mining district of Idaho, where labor troubles were creating great disturbance. In the following fall he joined his regiment at Gibara, Cuba, and with it he continued in garrison duties at various points in Cuba until the spring of 1902, when the regiment was ordered back to the United States. He had in the meanwhile been commissioned first lieutenant, and as a member of the Second United States Cavalry he was sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Thence, in June, 1902, he returned to Montana, on three months' leave, and here he arrived in Lewistown July 8th. While here he was promoted captain in the Fifth United States Cavalry and ordered to duty in the Philippine Islands. His troop was the first to garrison what is now Camp Stotsenburg, Luzon Island, which is now an important military post. The next year the regiment returned to the United States, and served in turn at Fort Logan, Colorado, Whipple Barracks, Arizona, Fort Wingate, New Mexico. The troop was thus placed about six years, but in the fall of 1903 Colonel Williard, who was then a captain, was assigned to general recruiting duty in the City of Omaha. In the fall of the following year he was sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until November, 1905. He then rejoined his troop at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where he remained until January, 1909, when he accompanied the command to the Hawaiian Islands. While at Fort Wingate (1905-08) Colonel Williard was with his troop in operations against the renegade Navajo Indians, the chief fight with whom occurred on the San Juan River in Utah, near Aneth, this engagement resulting in the killing and capturing of a number of the band and having occurred October 27, 1907. Colonel Williard was commander of the force engaged in this conflict, and in recognition of the service thus rendered he received, under date of December 6, 1906, the following letter from President Roosevelt: "My Dear Captain Williard: I wish to thank you for the admirable way in which you handled the recent incipient outbreak of the banditti among the Navajo Indians, and thru you I wish to thank your command for what they did. It was a good job, done in workmanlike style. Very truly yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

In the Hawaiian Islands Colonel Williard's regiment constituted the first garrison at Schofield Barracks, twenty-seven miles distant from Honolulu and now the largest post of the islands. In 1910 Captain Williard was sent as a student to the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and there he was graduated in 1911. He then rejoined his regiment in Hawaii. The next year he was sent as a student to the Army School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, California, and in that school he was graduated in the following December. In 1913 the regiment was assigned to duty in Arizona, with headquarters at Fort Huachuca, and about this time Captain Williard was appointed regimental quartermaster, an office he retained nearly four years. In March, 1913, he was in command of Troop G of the Fifth Cavalry at Nogales, Arizona, at the time when General Obregon and his Yaqui Indians came across the line from Mexico and attacked the Mexican Federalists in that city. This battle resulted in the surrender of 1,200 Mexicans to the American forces. In the fall of the same year Captain Williard accompanied his troop to Fort Myer, Virginia, where he remained on duty until the fall of 1914, when his term as quartermaster expired and he was ordered to join Troop H, which was stationed at Fort Leavenworth but which was on duty in connection with labor troubles at Walsenburg, Colorado, at the time he joined it. In the spring of 1915 the regiment returned to Fort Leavenworth, and April 3 of the following year it initiated service in connection with the Villa raid on Columbus, New Mexico, the command having taken part in the Mexican Punitive Expedition—the pursuit of the Villa forces. February 5, 1917, the Fifth Cavalry was among the forces sent to Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, where it remained during the progress of the World War, and whence a large number of men were sent to form ammunition trains in France July 1, 1916, Captain Williard was promoted to the rank of major, and August 5th of the following year he was commissioned, on the same day, both lieutenant colonel and colonel (both being emergency commissions). In the fall of 1917 he was appointed District Intelligence Officer of the El Paso district, or chief of the secret service, and he thus served till June 25, 1918, when he was ordered to Newport News, Virginia, at this important port of embarkation his assignment being in the command of Camp J. E. B. Stuart. In the following November he was assigned command of the United States arsenal at Pig Point, Virginia, and from this command he was assigned, in February, 1919, to the purchase, storage and traffic division of the war department and ordered to Washington, D. C. Two months later he was detailed as a member of the War Department Board of Appraisers, and within eight months he effected the settlement of millions of dollars of war claims against the Government. For his efficient work in this connection he was highly complimented by Colonel (Judge Advocate) John S. Dean in a letter dated August 18, 1919. In November, 1919, Colonel Williard was assigned to the Second Cavalry, which he joined at Fort Riley, Kansas, he having at this time been relieved of his temporary commission and having resumed the rank of major. March 1, 1920, he was promoted lieutenant colonel of the United States Army, and on the 1st of the following July he was promoted colonel of Cavalry D. O. L. In the fall of 1921 he was detailed at first chief of staff of the Eighty-eighth Reserve Division, with headquarters in Minneapolis, where he organized this division, with jurisdiction over Minnesota, Iowa and North Dakota. In this assignment he continued until the spring of 1922, when he became eligible for retirement from the army on his own application. He thus retired August 2, 1922, and, as previously noted, he has since maintained his home at Lewistown, Montana.

At Fort Benton, Montana, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Williard to Miss Grace Hollenbeck, who was born at San Jose, California, August 4, 1872, a daughter of William and Beatrice (Lawrey) Hollenbeck. The latter's parents crossed the plains to California in 1846-47, as members of the Donner party, a large part of which was massacred by the Indians near Donner Lake, Mr. Lawrey having successfully led the surviving members of the party during the remainder of the journey. In California Mr. Lawrey and other men of this historic company fought hostile Mexicans, and the women moulded the bullets used in this defense, the Mexican war having been then in progress. Mr. Lawrey erected the first brick house in California, the brick having been transported around Cape Horn, and this building now stands as an historic landmark at Monterey. Mrs. Hollenbeck was born at San Jose, as was also her daughter Grace (Mrs. Williard), and the latter's son was born at Pacific Grove, California, where Colonel and Mrs. Williard also maintain a home. Mrs. Williard has membership in the women's auxiliary of the Spanish-American War Veterans, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Colonel and Mrs. Williard have but one child, Henry, who was born September 26, 1899, and who is now associated with the American Trust Company at San Jose, California. He was graduated in Leland Stanford University and a business college at San Jose, was a cadet at West Point two years, and was in service in the United States Army in the World War period, he being now affiliated with the American Legion Post at San Jose.

Colonel Williard is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, is a past department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, is a past Montana State commander of the Society of Forty and Eight, is a member of the American Legion, and commander of Post No. 1703, Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a veteran member of the Army of Santiago, the Military Order of Foreign Wars and other military societies.

Matt Reichmuth, farmer and stock man of the Denton locality of Fergus County, came to Montana in 1907 and laid the foundation of his experience as a farmer and rancher during the seven years before his marriage and before he established a home of his own.

Mr. Reichmuth was born at Chokio, Stevens County, Minnesota, November 11, 1886, son of Barney and Theresa (Marty) Reichmuth. His father was born in Switzerland and his mother was of Swiss parentage. Barney Reichmuth was a farmer, a dealer in live stock and a merchant, and died in November, 1925, at the age of sixty-eight. His first wife passed away in 1890, at the age of twenty-eight, being buried at Grey Eagle, Minnesota. Barney Reichmuth and his second wife died in Saskatchewan, Canada, and are buried in the cemetery at Marchwell. Matt Reichmuth had one brother, Ben Reichmuth, also of Denton, Montana, who married Eleanor Van Hyning. The children of his father's second marriage are: Joseph, of Langenburg, Saskatchewan; Rosy, of Marchwell; and Tony, also of Marchwell.

Matt Reichmuth grew up in Minnesota, and had a common school education and the general routine of farming. He was about twenty-one years of age when he arrived in Montana in 1907, having shipped out on the Great Northern Railway for railroad work near Dover, Montana. He drove a team there, later was employed as cook's helper, and after about thirty days on the railroad he took a job as a farm hand at forty dollars a month, his employer being Clyde Grove, of the Moore community. The following winter he went back to Minnesota, but in the spring of 1908 was again in Montana and for two years he was with Scott Campbell, a farmer at Moore. Then followed his entry of a homestead, a quarter section of land, and from that time he was launched earnestly into the task of building himself a Montana home. He put up a box shelter 14 by 14 feet, floored, with a single window, and here he kept bachelor's quarters for five years, putting in most of his labor on his land. He was a wheat grower during the era when wheat was low in price and the returns were insufficient to provide for all the expenses of running the household. Many of the homesteaders of that time borrowed money on their land to meet other expenses. Mr. Reichmuth on the whole has found wheat growing a profitable business, though in recent years he has supplemented his wheat fields with live stock. In 1929 he had a thousand acres in grain. His best yield came in 1916, forty bushels to the acre. In 1919, a year when the wheat crop generally failed throughout the state, he harvested 200 bushels from 200 acres. Mr. Reichmuth has steadily extended his possessions until he has 1,440 acres in one body, and all but seventy acres of this is used for cropping purposes.

Mr. Reichmuth in 1912 began raising hogs, at first with the Chester White and later with the Duroc Jerseys. After four years he found the experiment unsatisfactory. His chief live stock in recent years has been sheep, and for a time he had part of his farm equipment utilized in growing and handling horses.

The claim shack he put up twenty years ago is still standing. He moved from it into a two-room house, and now has a substantial ranch home of seven rooms. In 1917 he put up a splendid horse barn, fifty-two feet square, with mow room for fifty tons of hay. A number of other buildings, representing a large investment in capital, are used for the housing of his machinery, as garages and graneries. He has been a convert to power machinery since 1919, and gasoline engines supply a large part of the power used in the fields as well as around the barns and home.

Mr. Reichmuth is an intelligent man, who has felt a sense of responsibility to the community and has realized what the community could do for him and his family. He had a part in the first Sunday School, started in the bunkhouse on a neighbor's farm, where occasional church services were also held. After Denton grew as a town the churches there supplied the needs of this rural community. Mr. Reichmuth has also been active in the Alton Club, in which have centered many of the community ideas and their expressions in community organizations. He has been one of the officers of the club. Mrs. Reichmuth is the leader of the Girls 4-H Club, and their own children have participated in this splendid organization. During the World War Mr. Reichmuth was a member of some of the patriotic committees, and he was registered and classified. In politics he is independent, his first presidential vote going to Colonel Roosevelt. He and his family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Reichmuth married in February, 1914, Miss Ruth Eva Cross, daughter of Luther Cross. Her brother, Mr. Roy Cross, is another resident of Denton, Montana. Mrs. Reichmuth was born in Kansas, August 1, 1893, and was educated in the public schools and also attended the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Mr. and Mrs. Reichmuth's children are named Helen, Dean, Marjorie and Lucile.

JOHN FORSMAN is one of the interesting citizens of Billings, and has a long and substantial business record to his credit. He is a man of highly cultivated taste, and in his beautiful home on Grand Avenue has probably the most complete library in Montana on Swedish history and general literature. He is an inveterate reader. He inherits the decided artistic temperament that distinguished his grandfather, who was a member of the Swedish nobility and widely known as an artist in that country.

John Forsman was born at Carlstad, Sweden, February 7, 1860. His father, William Forsman, lived all his life in Sweden and was an architect by profession. John Forsman was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1888 came to America, first locating at Saint Paul, Minnesota, and later in Wisconsin, where for several years he worked as a lumber scaler. The United States Lumber Company of Chicago went to the Black Hills district, where he remained until 1893, following which for two years he contracted for the A. & M. Railroad of South Dakota. During 1895 Mr. Forsman was engaged in gold mining in the Black Hills district, and on coming to Montana located at Bridger, where for eighteen years he conducted a department and general store.

After selling out his mercantile interests in 1913 he went with the Bear Creek Coal Company as superintendent of mines at Bear Creek, and he gave a very efficient and faithful service to the company for one year. Mr. Forsman has made his home at Billings since 1923. He carries on an extensive business as a merchant tailor, traveling and also handling business by mail order over Western and Central Montana.

JOHN M. MEISSER AND FAMILY

He married Miss Anna Dahlstrom, who was born in Sweden and came to America when a girl. Their oldest daughter, Bertha, is the wife of John Hunter, of Billings, and has two children, Charles Dayton and Audrey. Carl, who was with the colors in the World War, spending a year in France and with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany, is now in the oil business in Texas and married Lillian Johnson. Harold, the second son, is an employe of the Anaconda Copper Company at Butte. The two younger children are Ernest, at home, and Ivan, a student in the Billings High School.

Mr. Forsman has taken eighteen degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry and in 1911 was patron of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is an active member. He is a Republican and a Methodist.

JOHN M. MEISSER is a Montana rancher in Judith Basin County, his home being three miles west of Moore. He came to Montana after a long and successful experience as a grain dealer and business man in Wisconsin, which was his native state.

He was born in Sauk County, Wisconsin, June 5, 1858, and is of Swiss parentage. His father, Michael Meisser, was born in the Canton of Grabin, Switzerland, and at the age of sixteen came to the United States, in 1847, with his parents, who settled in Sauk County. After growing up Michael Meisser went back to Switzerland to claim as his bride Marie Ambuehl, who grew up in the same community with him. After their marriage they settled in Sauk County, and were farmers there and in Buffalo County, Wisconsin, the rest of their lives. Michael Meisser died in 1905 and his wife in 1902, at the age of sixty-seven. They are buried with several of their children at Tell, Wisconsin. Michael Meisser was a Democrat and a member of the Reformed Church. John M. Meisser is the oldest of his parents' children. Lutzie died in Canada, leaving four children, and is buried in the home cemetery in Wisconsin; Catherine married Andrew Mueller, and died in Canada and is also buried in Wisconsin; Mary is the wife of Jacob Branger, of Buffalo County; Frena lives with her sister Mary; Annie married Samuel Glanzman, of South Dakota; Lena is Mrs. John Accola, of Buffalo, Wisconsin; and Emma married Henry Bejaesch, of Correctionville, Iowa.

John M. Meisser grew up in Buffalo County, Wisconsin, had the advantages of country schools, and he learned the sturdy habits of industry on his father's farm. When a young man he went out to the Red River Valley of Minnesota and spent six years grain ranching near Cookston in Polk County. This experience gave him the nucleus of a small capital, though his crops several times were partly ruined by hail. After returning to Wisconsin he was on the home farm for seven years and then returned to Sauk County, locating at Prairie du Sac, the locality in which he had his successful business experience before coming to Montana. He conducted a grist mill, electric light plant, grain elevator, and built up a large establishment selling flour, seed, coal and cement over a large territory. He was in business there for seventeen years, and it was after selling this business that he came out to Montana in 1913 and located in the Judith Basin country.

In the vicinity of Ross Fork on the Judith River he acquired 400 acres of fertile soil. No improvements had been made, and it has been his enterprise during the past sixteen years that has transformed the land into a prosperous and productive ranch. The first year he broke some of the land and seeded it to grain. He put up a substantial modern home of seven rooms, a barn 54 by 40 feet, and other buildings were added as they were needed. Wheat has been his chief resource as a farmer. The first year he was rewarded by a good crop, and he has had some land in wheat ever since. Two years were complete failures, one the drought year of 1919 and the other in 1923, when his grain was destroyed by hail. His largest yield per acre was fifty-four bushels and his poorest ten bushels to the acre. Mr. Meisser follows the principle of summer fallowing with rotation of crops, and has cultivated sweet clover for the benefit of the soil and for growing hay. At the present time he owns a thousand acres in that vicinity, raises cattle and hogs, specializing in Whitefaced cattle of pure breed and high grade Duroc hogs.

Mr. Meisser's children were partly educated after coming to Montana, and he took an active part in promoting the educational facilities of his community. The Meisser School was built on his land and he served on the school board until the district was abandoned as a result of school consolidation. During the World war he had a part in promoting the success of the bond and stamp drives. He and his family are members of the Reformed Church.

Mr. Meisser married in Sauk County, Wisconsin, in October, 1898, Miss Mary Kindschi, who was born July 5, 1872, and died February 22, 1930, a daughter of Michael and Frena (Gasser) Kindschi. Her parents were born in Switzerland, and Mrs. Meisser had five brothers, John, Jacob, George, Christ and Michael, all of whom are living except John. The oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Meisser is Donald, a graduate of the high school at Moore. Marvin, who also finished his high school course at Moore, like his brother is associated with the work of the home ranch. Florence after graduating from high school attended the Nurses Training School at Great Falls. Mr. Meisser's first wife was Serena Reudy, whose father, Christ Reudy, was also a native of Switzerland. She died at Crookston, Minnesota, and is survived by a son, John Meisser, whose home is in Sauk County, Wisconsin.

John Gretencort is the efficient and popular manager of the Lewistown Brick & Tile Company, which is one of the leading industrial concerns in the vital little city that is the county seat of Fergus County, and the splendid success of which has been in large measure due to the technical skill and careful management of Mr. Gretencort, who is an expert brick-maker and who has brought the products of the Lewistown Brick & Tile Company to such a high standard that there is a demand for the same not only in various sections of Montana but also in three or more other states of the Northwest. Of the inception and development of this company further mention is made on other pages of this work, in the personal sketch of its president, Hon. George J. Wiedeman.

Mr. Gretencort was born in the City of Aurora, Illinois, in February, 1871, and is a son of John and Barbara (Ott) Gretencort, the former of whom was born in the province of Westphalen, Germany, and the latter of whom was born at Wheaton, Illinois, where their marriage was solemnized. The father of Mrs. Gretencort was Killion Ott, who was born in Berlin, Germany, and who became a substantial and highly respected citizen of Illinois. John

Gretencourt, Sr., was six years of age when he accompanied his parents from their native land to the United States, and the family home was established in Dupage County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood and received the advantages of the schools of Wheaton. As a youth he entered railroad service, in which he won consecutive advancement, and as a locomotive engineer he ran a passenger train out of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for a period of twenty-five years, during which the family home was maintained at Aurora, where he died at the age of fifty-seven years, his widow having attained to the venerable age of eighty-eight years and having passed away in 1923. Both were earnest communicants of the Catholic Church. Of the three surviving children the eldest is Mrs. Kate Esser, of Aurora, Illinois; John, Jr., of this sketch, is the only son; and Mrs. Lena Reid resides at Sugar Grove, Illinois.

The parochial and public schools of his native city afforded Mr. Gretencort his early education, and at the age of eighteen years he initiated his activities in connection with brick manufacturing by taking a virtual apprenticeship position with the Weckler-Prussing Brick Company of Blue Island, a suburb of the City of Chicago. In this connection he gained thorough experience in all details of brick making, and in 1900 he left Blue Island and went to Southern Indiana, where he became superintendent of the Marion Brick Works at Montezuma, and also of the Southern Fire Brick & Clay Company. He was thus engaged until 1909, when he removed to Seattle, Washington, and became assistant to the manager of the Taylor plant of the Denny-Renton Clay Company. In 1910 Mr. Gretencort came to Lewistown, Montana, he having arrived in the autumn of that year and his initial service for the newly organized Lewistown Brick & Tile Company was in making a thorough test of the clay to be found in this locality, to determine its fitness for use in the manufacturing of brick and tile. The product was found most satisfactory, and then was instituted the erection and equipment of the company manufacturing plant, the original capacity of which was for the output of 20,000 brick daily. After four years the kilns were improved, to permit the manufacturing of face brick, and by the use of shale the plant soon began turning out a fine type of water-impervious, wire-cut face brick. The output has gained wide commendation, and the products of this well ordered Lewistown institution now find appreciative and substantial demand in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, as well as in Montana. The plant is in operation seven months of each year and employment is given to an average of twenty men, the majority of whom are skilled artisans in their respective assignments. Ninety per cent of the product is used outside of Lewistown. Mr. Gretencort is a member of the National Brick Manufacturers Association, his political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he is affilliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

At Blue Island, Illinois, on the 14th of November, 1893, Mr. Gretencort was united in marriage to Miss Emma Thomy, who was there born and reared and who is a daughter of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Volkstein) Thomy. Robert, eldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gretencort, is engaged in the clothing business at Colfax, Washington, and in the World War period he served as a radio operator in the United States Navy. The maiden name of his wife was Goldie Waldon. John W., next younger son, is a skilled brickmaker and is foreman of the plant of the Lewistown Brick & Tile Company. He married Miss Ruby Turnbull, and they have two children, Jean and John (Jackie). Stephen, who likewise is connected with the Lewistown Brick & Tile Company, married Miss Thelma Tegue. Karl, youngest of the sons, is associated with the brick and tile works of which his father is the manager. In the World War period the son John W. was in service with the Students Army Training Corps at the University of Montana.

JAMES M. STAFFORD. There are two basic industries which have flourished as long as there is any record of man, farming and merchandising. Food must be grown to feed the world, and this produce has to be marketed. The demand for foodstuffs is greater than the supply, and if the marketing facilities are favorable both occupations should be profitable. One of the men who is interested in both at Winifred, James W. Stafford, has built up a large business house, known as Staffords, while his farming is in the experienced hands of his brother, Peter Stafford, the two working in partnership, each one doing the work for which he is best fitted.

James M. Stafford was born at Cockermouth, Cumberlandshire, England, July 9, 1866, a son of James Stafford, the latter of whom came from a family of Irish farmers on a small scale, but he, himself, was a miner. About 1882 he brought his family to the United States, and they settled at Rathmel, Pennsylvania, where he found work in the coal mines, and continued to follow that occupation until his death in about 1898, when he was seventy-two years old. James Stafford married Miss Rosanna Corr, a daughter of William Corr, and she died at Kendall, Montana, in 1905, being at that time eighty-two years old, and she is buried in the cemetery at Lewistown, Montana. Eleven children were born to them, namely: Michael, who remained in England; Henry, who died at Baker City, Oregon; Jane, who died at Denver, Colorado, the wife of John Scott; Mary, who married John Duffy, and resides at Oakland, California; Winnie, who married M. J. Cummings, and resides at Los Angeles, California; Rose, who resides at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; John, who resides in Illinois; James M., whose name heads this review; Sarah, who resides at Oakland, California; Peter, who resides at Winifred, Montana; and Elizabeth, who married John Phillips, and resides at Newcastle, England.

Sixteen years old at the time his family came to the United States, James M. Stafford has since resided in this country, and worked as a miner both in Pennsylvania and Montana. In 1895 he left Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, and upon his arrival in the state worked for the Anaconda Copper Company at Belt. A little later he went into the confectionery business, and when he left Belt he reentered the mining industry, being associated at Giltedge, Montana, with C. F. Randolph in a general store under the name of Randolph & Stafford, while working in the mines. The firm soon disposed of the business and Mr. Stafford went to Kendall, Montana, where he was engaged in merchandising until that camp was abandoned, at which time he moved on to Hilger, Montana. There he and his brother, Peter, went into partnership in conducting a general store, and from that time to the present they have continued together. In 1911 they both homesteaded near Winifred; they secured the first postoffice for that locality, and it was named in their honor Stafford. When the town of Winifred was organized application was made for a postoffice, and when it was granted the office of Stafford was discontinued. On August 1, 1914, Mr. Stafford and his brother opened their present store, moving their stock over from Hilger, and adding to it. The business is housed in the only stone building at Winifred, and it was erected in 1914 by the brothers. Their stock is a general one, and about $15,000 worth is kept on their shelves all the while. As already stated, James M. Stafford manages the store, while Peter Stafford carries on the farming of the 400 acres the brothers have under cultivation, and cooperates with the county agent in the matter of registered seed wheat. In the summer the land is generally fallowed, and their best yield of winter wheat has been fifty bushels per acre; and the best yield of the spring wheat has been thirty-five bushels per acre.

In politics the brothers are Democrats, and for five years James M. Stafford was a member of the city council of Winifred, and twice he has served as mayor. During the World War both brothers joined in with the community war work. They are both unmarried. In fraternal connections they are Knights of Pythias. Having pioneered in this part of Fergus County, these brothers have participated in all of the development work and are proud of the fact that they have been privileged in building up an important section of the state. Through their efforts a high class of substantial citizens have been induced to come into the neighborhood and increase its prestige and add to its sources of wealth.

WILLIAM H. CULVER. One of the most interesting figures at Lewistown, where he has been located for over forty-four years, and where he is the pioneer photographer, William H. Culver has a history that is worth recording. Having come to the West when much of Montana was still unsettled, and Lewistown itself but a trading post, he has passed through many experiences, exciting, and at times dangerous, and today enjoys looking back over the years of his residence here and contrasting conditions as they were then and as they are now, and not always in favor of the present, for he is one who always appreciated life as he lived it.

William H. Culver was born in Berrien County, Michigan, in the Galena woods, June 21, 1853, a son of Limon Culver, a native of Ohio. The latter pioneered from Ohio to Michigan, thence to Iowa, then on to Kansas, and finally he established a homestead on Puget Sound, across the bay from Seattle, Washington, and there he passed the remainder of his life. His remains are interred in the cemetery near Edison, Washington. All his life he followed agriculture, and his different changes of location took place because he was looking for the opportunity to secure land at a reasonable price, so that he could have something to leave to his children. He married Mary Clawson, of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, whose death occurred at Peru, Kansas. Seven sons and four daughters were born to them, of whom five survive, namely: Sadie, who is Mrs. Coin, of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Breazeale, who resides at Seattle; Daniel and George Culver, both of whom also reside at Seattle; and Mr. Culver of this review, who is the eldest of the survivors.

While he was still a youth, not yet of age, Mr. Culver began his interesting career with a surveying party who went to Indian Territory in 1872-73 and located their headquarters at Cheyenne Agency, on the North Fork of the Canadian River. The party was engaged in sectionizing the country northwest of the Agency, and although the Indians became hostile, attacking parties of Government surveyors, the work was continued until it was completed. When Mr. Culver left this party he entered a school at what was then Osage Mission, but is now Saint Paul, Kansas, and when he had a year of study he became a clerk in a store there, where he remained until 1876. In that year he left Kansas, and spent a short time in Colorado. When gold was discovered in the Black Hills he joined others in the rush, driving through a region peopled with hostile Indians that were in a state of warfare against the United States troops under the command of General Crook. Mr. Culver's party reached Deadwood after the murder of the noted scout and frontiersman "Wild Bill."

Prior to all of this, however, Mr. Culver relates an exciting experience of his boyhood, in 1869, when he accompanied his father on a buffalo hunt into the hostile country southwest of Wichita some seventy-five miles. It was dangerous for white men to be out there shooting the game of the Indians, and the Culver party found themselves in such close quarters that a record race was made in its "chuck" wagon for the nearest settlement, which was reached just in time to prevent a massacre, and the thrill of that wild ride has lingered with Mr. Culver throughout his life.

After his experiences in the Black Hills Mr. Culver went to Nevada, and from there came to Montana in October, 1879, over the Oregon Short Line to its terminus in Idaho. At the time Mr. Culver was possessed of but few worldly possessions, but he was young, venturesome and had a knowledge of the work that was later to occupy him to the exclusion of all other business, photography. His first stop was made at Glendale, Montana, then a flourishing mining town, with excellent promise for the future, but Mr. Culver was not particularly taken with it, and so went on to Butte, where he remained for some time working in the studio of Al Desseau, one of the two photographers then in the territory. When he left Butte Mr. Culver went to Fort Benton, and there he opened the first studio of the place. He had his equipment sent to him from Saint Louis, Missouri, by way of the Missouri River, and the shipment was a month in transit. In the fall he left Fort Benton for Fort Assinniboine, where he conducted a studio for a short time, but later returned to Fort Benton. There he met a Mr. Brundage from Michigan, a deer hunter, and the latter proposed to Mr. Culver that he accompany him to the Judith Basin in Central Montana to hunt and trap. Accepting, Mr. Culver gave up his photography for a time, and the two procured an outfit, a saddle horse for each, a Red River cart and headed for the new country, then but little known. In the latter part of October they arrived at the present site of Lewistown, where Janeau was then conducting his trading post in the midst of a few half-breed families. Finally the two reached Hoppe's Hole, a creek tributary of the Musselshell, where they wintered in a self-constructed dugout. During the winter they hunted all around their dugout, killing many deer, elk, sheep and mountain lions, and disposed of their skins for profit. The next spring they were engaged in trapping through Judith's Basin, continuing this work until about the first of June, catching beaver, which were plentiful, and they had about 100 of the latter skins when they left that neighborhood. Riding along, they drifted to the present site of Maiden, and they worked on a mining claim adjoining Discovery in Alpine Gulch. During the month they worked it they cleaned up two pits, two lengths of sluiceboxes, getting about sixteen dollars worth of ore for their labor. The gold was bright and flakey in the pan but it did not weigh out.

It was at Alpine Gulch that Mr. Culver separated from Mr. Brundage and joined a Mr. Goulding from Nebraska. At the suggestion of the latter the two formed a partnership for bringing in some merchandise and bartering and trading with the Indians, then some seven miles above Roundup on that stream, the Musselshell. The partners erected some cabins, brought some goods over from Coulson from P. W. McAdow, and the following winter did a fair business with the Indians and half-breeds, and at the same time carried on some hunting and trapping. While there they cured meat according to the Indian fashion. The meat was first put in a pit dug in the ground and lined with a buffalo hide, and there pickled. From the pit it was hung in the primitive smokehouse they put up for that purpose, and there it was smoked, and this buffalo, deer and elk meat found a ready sale the following summer with the graders building the Northern Pacific Railroad, who were then in the vicinity of Billings. In the spring the partners whipsawed lumber, built a large flatboat, and floated it down Musselshell, trapping en route until they reached Bismarck, Dakota Territory. They had accumulated a good bunch of pelts, but as the market was poor at Bismarck, they took them to Miles City and there sold them.

Having thus relieved themselves of their winter and spring catch, and of their boat, they returned west to the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, then some twenty miles below Custer Station; took the stage from there to Junction, then the head of navigation on the Yellowstone. Mr. Culver returned to their old stand on the Musselshell, secured their horses, and picked up their camp equipment, and they wintered at Junction during 1882-83. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Culver resumed his photographic work, opening a studio at Maiden, while his partner remained on the Musselshell, at a point on Goulding Creek, which was named in honor of him. Goulding Creek, Halfbreed Creek and Horse-thief Creek were all named by Mr. Culver and his partner.

This reentry of Mr. Culver into photographic work was permanent, and he remained at Maiden until 1886, and then came to Lewistown, opened the first studio here, and has conducted it ever since. The site of his present studio marks the place where his first gallery was located, a two-room frame building which still stands, and is his garage. His place of business faced the "bull team" road over which the commerce of the region was then carried.

When the need arose Mr. Culver organized the first band at Lewistown, and was connected with it for a number of years; and he was a member of the first band organized at Maiden. Upon his arrival at Lewistown he recognized the need of the people for amusement, and assisted in erecting a dance hall, which later turned into a theatre, and this he managed for a quarter of a century. When the new theatre was built the old one was converted into a warehouse.

When Lewistown was organized as a city he was a member of its first city council, and continued to hold office in that body for some years, thus aiding in the initial work of developing the city. In 1900 he erected his present studio, a substantial brick building on Fifth Avenue, one of the best in Lewistown, and here he has achieved a notable success as a photographer. Mr. Culver, as an interesting side line, has made a collection of the photographs of 138 of the pioneer residents of this region, with James Fergus in the center of the group, because that frontiersman was the "father of Fergus County." This historic collection should be preserved for future generations, for it is doubtful if there is another like it in the state. These men blazed the trail, conquered the wilderness and made possible present day conditions, and too much honor cannot be accorded their memory.

After settling permanently at Lewistown Mr. Culver was married first to Miss May Doty, and the following children were born to them: Mrs. Florence Denhart, who resides at Portland, Oregon; William H., Junior, who resides at Lewistown; Franz, who resides at San Francisco, California; and Sibyl, who is the wife of L. M. Musson. Mr. Culver was married second to Mrs. Carrie Henning, who died in 1924, without issue.

As may well be imagined, Mr. Culver is oftentimes called upon to relate some of his many experiences, and he has been urgd to prepare a record of them, because the events of the late seventies and early eighties in Montana present a portion of its history not as yet adequately treated in such records as are already published. Mr. Culver admits there were hardships, many dangerous encounters, not alone with Indians, but road agents and other desperadoes, but he feels that the period produced a hardy, upright and honorable generation, and that some of the faults of the young people of today may be attributed to the lack of the iron of hard work and the resourcefulness of desperate need which were generally present on the frontier, not only of Montana, but all of the western states during their pioneer epoch.

JOHN DULLENTY, one of the best known mining men in Southern Montana, is vice president of the Wilmot-Madison Mining Company of Virginia City and has his home in the famous Alder Gulch community near Virginia City.

Mr. Dullenty was born in Madison, Wisconsin, January 11, 1856, and has been a resident of Montana for over forty years. His father, Michael Dullenty, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland. He came to America as a boy, and after a number of moves settled in Madison, Wisconsin, and soon engaged in farming. About 1869 he moved his family to Omaha, Nebraska, and eventually settled on a farm eight miles east of Lincoln, Lancaster County, where he spent the rest of his life. He married Annie O'Hara, also a native of Ireland and brought to America by her parents when she was a child. Michael Dullenty and wife had six children, John being the oldest; William owns a large ranch and lives at Boyd, Montana; James has been out of touch with the family for thirty years; Miss Rhoda lives in California; Edward is a resident of California; and Jerry also left home many years ago and has not been heard from.

John Dullenty attended school in Nebraska, near Omaha and Lincoln, and was a farmer near Lincoln for a number of years, subsequently was identified with a manufacturing business in the capital city of Nebraska, and in 1896 disposed of his interests in that state and came to Montana. Subsequently he spent three years in California, and after returning to Montana located at Virginia City, and has been active in mining ever since. He located his present mining operations in Alder Gulch at the foot of Baldy Mountain and in 1925 organized the Wilmot-Madison Mining Company, of which he is vice president. Mr. Dullenty is a Democrat, reared a Catholic, and has never sought any public office.

He married first Rose Dillon and of their two children one died, as did also his wife at childbirth. The other daughter, Lena, lives in Idaho. Mr. Dullenty married for his second wife Rose O'Brien, of Waverley, Nebraska. They became the parents of six children: Albert, at Wolf Point, Montana; Lewis, a mining man of Butte; Fred, a graduate of the State Teachers College at Dillon, now teaching at Hamilton; Gertrude, wife of Albert Applegren, a banker at Wolf Point, Montana, and mother of one son; Grace, a graduate of the State Normal College of Dillon, married and living in South Bend, Indiana; and the youngest child died in infancy.

HAL C. DANZER maintains his executive headquarters at Lewistown, judicial center of Fergus County, and holds the position of group manager of the Mountain States Telephone Company, his jurisdiction including Fergus, Judith Basin and Petroleum counties.

Mr. Danzer is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Montana, and here his birth occurred at White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, August 19, 1883. He is a son of George Fred Danzer and Wilhelmina (Beck) Danzer, whose marriage was solemnized in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. George F. Danzer was born and reared in Germany and there learned the trade of shoemaker. He was a young man when he came to the United States and engaged in the work of his trade. From Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he and his wife came to Montana in 1879, where he was long identified with ranch industry, after his retirement from which he established his residence in the City of Butte, where he died at the age of fifty-five years, he having been serving as justice of the peace at the time of his death. His widow celebrated her seventy-third birthday anniversary in 1928, and she now maintains her home at White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County. Of the children of the family the eldest is Henry, who is a prosperous ranch operator near White Sulphur Springs; Katie was residing in Salt Lake City, Utah, at the time of her death; Mrs. Minnie Brownmiller resides in that city; Charles is engaged in ranching near White Sulphur Springs; Hal C., of this review, is next younger; Emma is married and resides in Butte; Frederick, a painter by trade, is a resident of Livingston; Orlo is identified with a creamery concern in Salt Lake City; Grover is in the service of the Mountain States Telephone Company at Butte; Irene is the wife of Clayton Spencer, of White Sulphur Springs; McKinley is associated with a creamery enterprise at Pocatello, Idaho; and Ralph is connected with the same line of industry in Salt Lake City.

Hal C. Danzer was reared in Meagher County, there received the advantages of the public schools, and there he early gained practical experience in sheep ranching. At the age of nineteen years he left the parental home and found employment as lineman with the Independent Telephone Company, for which he assisted in construction work in and about Lewistown, he having later been made wire chief at the Lewistown headquarters, and having been promoted to his present executive office in 1927, his original company having in the meanwhile become an integral part of the Mountain States Telephone Company.

Mr. Danzer was registered under the final call for troops to serve in the World War, but was not called to active duty. His political support is given to the Republican party, he has membership in the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, the local Rotary Club, and the Lewistown Golf and Country Club. He finds his chief recreation through the medium of golf and through occasional hunting and fishing trips. He and his wife are popular in the social circles of their home community. They have no children.

At Lewistown, in July, 1912, Mr. Danzer was united in marriage to Mrs. Emma Knight, who likewise was born and reared in this state, who received the advantages of the Lewistown public schools, including the high school, and who was for a time a teacher in the schools of Fergus County. Mrs. Danzer is a daughter of Hattie Shay, and is the only daughter in a family of five children, all of her brothers having been identified with gold mining at Kendall, Fergus County, and all being now deceased. Ione, only child of Mrs. Danzer by her first marriage, is the wife of Charles Handy, and they reside in San Diego, California.

WALTER FLITCROFT, who came to Montana in 1910 from Wisconsin, is president of the Basin Trading Company at Stanford. This is one of the largest commercial organizations in the county, and the head of the business is a man of great energy and wide commercial experience, having started his business career when little more than a boy.

He was born at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, November 15, 1870. His father, John Flitcroft, a Wisconsin farmer, was born in New York State, grew up and attended the common schools there, and then moved west to Wisconsin. He died at Reedsburg in 1886, at the age of fifty-nine. He was a Democrat in politics. John Flitcroft married Regina Thomas, a native of Canada, who grew up in Wisconsin. She passed away in 1912, at the age of eighty-four. Of their five children four are living: Lillie, wife of Joseph Mepham, of Reedsburg, Wisconsin; Charles, of Seattle, Washington; Belle, wife of Grant Wideman, of Reedsburg; and Walter.

Walter Flitcroft had a rural environment during his boyhood, finished his education in the high school at Reedsburg, and was only sixteen years of age when he took up the study of telegraphy in the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at Ablemans, Wisconsin. For ten years he was engaged in railroad work as agent and operator, his first station being at Wheeler, Wisconsin, with the Wisconsin Central Railway, and after a year he was transferred to Colfax, where he remained until he came to Montana. While at Colfax he was member of the firm Flitcroft & Thompson, general merchants, and after a few years the business was consolidated with two other firms, resulting in a large department store, carried on under the name of the Colfax Store Company.

Edgar J Baker

Mr. Flitcroft sold his commercial interest in Wisconsin in 1909, and early in the following year arrived in Montana. His first business connection here was to take charge of the Ft. Belknap Trading Company at Halem, on the Ft. Belknap Indian Reservation. After a few months he removed to Stanford, and together with J. I. Hammer bought the Parker Trading Company, changing the name to the Basin Trading Company, with Mr. Flitcroft as president and Mr. Hammer, secretary and treasurer. This trading company carries on a complete department store and also handles machinery and automobiles. In 1917 they put up a substantial building, which is one of the busiest centers of retail trade in Judith Basin County.

Mr. Flitcroft is a member and director of the Kiwanis Club of Stanford. He was active in forwarding the success of the local program during the World War.

His first wife, Mrs. Effie Flitcroft, died, leaving a son, Ralph L., who was in training in a camp on the Pacific Coast for service in the World War but never went overseas. This son was educated in a high school in Wisconsin and commercial college, and is associated with the Basin Trading Company at Stanford. He married Margaret McGreevy, a Stanford teacher, and they have a son, Donald. Mr. Walter Flitcroft married for his second wife, at Colfax, Wisconsin, Miss Jessie Matthews, daughter of William and Laura Matthews, being one of their family of four daughters and three sons, and is the only member of the family in Montana. The only child of Mr. Flitcroft's second marriage died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Flitcroft are members of the Presbyterian Church, and she is active in the Ladies Aid Society.

EDGAR JOHN BAKER has been a resident of Montana since he was a lad of six years, and here he has gained secure vantage-ground as one of the representative lawyers and jurists of the state, he being now on the bench of the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District, with assignment to Department No. 2. His residence and official headquarters are maintained at Lewistown, county seat of Fergus County, where he established his residence in the year 1900.

Judge Baker was born at Bay City, Michigan, August 16, 1883, and is a son of Richard and Rose Ann (Cox) Baker, both of whom were born in the Buckingham district of the Province of Quebec, Canada,—the former in May, 1854, and the later in December, 1853. The parents were reared and educated in their native province and there their marriage was solemnized. In the earlier '80s they thence moved to Michigan and established their residence in Bay City, where Richard Baker engaged in the work of his trade, that of blacksmith and wagonmaker. In 1889 Richard Baker came with his family to Montana and established residence eventually at Lewistown, where he continued to follow his trade, in the handling of custom work, and where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1924, his widow having passed away in the following year and both having been earnest communicants of the Catholic Church, the while both became supporters of the principles and policies of the Republican party. They became the parents of five sons and two daughters: Minnie became the wife of W. J. Adams, of Butte, Montana, and she died at Whittier, California, in 1924, being survived by her husband and their two sons;

Judge Edgar J., of this review, was next in order of birth; Arthur J. is chief of the fire department of Lewistown; Mabel is the wife of William Saltmarsh, and they and their two children reside at Mitchell, South Dakota; Richard S. S. and his wife reside at Lewistown, Montana, where he is an assistant cashier of the National Bank of Lewistown; Thomas W. and his wife likewise maintain their home at Lewistown, and they have five children; Emmett, who was in overseas service in the World war, as a member of the Thirteenth Marine Corps, was receiving treatment in the war veterans hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, at the time of his death in 1926.

Judge Edgar J. Baker completed his high-school course in St. Patrick's parochial school in Butte, Montana, and under the effective direction of his father he learned the blacksmith trade, in which he became expert in the shoeing of horses and in the work of which he was engaged at Lewistown during a period of sixteen years. By this service he accumulated the funds that enabled him to follow the course of his ambition and prepare himself for the legal profession. He was graduated in the law department of the University of Montana as a member of the class of 1916, and in the meanwhile he supplemented his financial resources by working at his trade on Saturdays and in vacation periods. He was thirty-four years of age when he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws and was admitted to the Montana bar. For a time he was retained as a clerk in the law office of Charles J. Marshall at Lewistown, and on the 1st of January, 1917, he here initiated the independent practice of his profession. His first case in the District Court was in defense of a man charged with burglary, and his next case involved his appearance in defense of a man charged with murder. The burglar was convicted, and the man charged with murder escaped with a verdict for manslaughter. Judge Baker continued in general practice at Lewistown until 1919, when he was elected county attorney of Fergus County. He assumed this office in January, 1920, was elected again in 1921, and thus served two consecutive terms, he having been called upon to handle much important work for the county during the period of the oil boom in this section of the state, as incidental thereto there was an unusual amount of lawlessness and he was called upon to prosecute a number of men charged with murder. Within his administration as county attorney Newton L. Jackson robbed the bank at Roy, this county, and killed its president, Allison L. McCane, he having been subsequently convicted for this dual crime, and Jarrett, an accomplice in the robbery, having likewise been convicted. In 1924 there came further evidence of the high popular and professional estimate placed upon the ability and character of Judge Baker, in that he was then elected to his present office, that of judge of the District Court, while the election of November, 1928, continued his service on this bench. His administration as a jurist has been marked by characteristic maturity of wisdom, by comprehensive knowledge of law and precedent and by an unswerving determination to conserve equity and justice, the result being that very few of his decisions have been appealed to courts of higher jurisdiction.

Judge Baker is a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast in support of the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, his admiration of and loyalty to whom led him to support that great patriot and statesman when he was made the presidential nominee of the Progressive party, the Judge having been an alternate delegate to the national convention of that party in 1912, and he having served as delegate to various of the Republican conventions in Montana, both state and congressional, as well as county. In the World war period Judge Baker was a member of the advisory council of the draft board of Fergus County, was a vigorous four-minute speaker in the various patriotic campaigns in the county, and was registered under the final draft call. He has been identified with the Salvation Army Relief Corps of Fergus County four years and was its chairman two years. He has been a volunteer member of the Lewistown fire department since 1902, is a past exalted ruler of Lewistown Lodge, B. P. O. E., and is a past district deputy of the Knights of Columbus. He and his wife are zealous communicants of the Catholic Church in their home city.

At Lewistown was solemnized the marriage of Judge Baker to Miss Florence d'Autremont, eighth of the nine children born to William and Laura d'Autremont and, as the name implies, of sterling French lineage on the paternal side. Mrs. Baker was born in Iowa, received her early education principally at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, and thereafter took a course in a business college at Grand Forks, North Dakota. She accompanied her parents on their removal to Lewistown, Montana, and here she held for a time, prior to her marriage, a position as bookkeeper. Of the nine children of the d'Autremont family only one is deceased, and the others all reside in Montana except two of the daughters—Mrs. Hannah McLaughlin, of the Rock Rapids, Iowa, and Mrs. Stella Heislet, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Judge and Mrs. Baker have two children, Mabel Rose and Raymond Edgar, both of whom are, in 1929, students in the Lewistown public schools.

EDWARD MCDONNELL is one of the honored pioneer citizens and prominent exponents of ranch industry in Fergus County, where he established his home when the county was still a part of Meagher County and when Montana was still a territory. He has made loyal and substantial contribution to civic and material development and progress in this section of the state, and in the meanwhile he has held inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem.

Of remote Scotch ancestry in the paternal side, Edward McDonnell was born in Kings County, Ireland, February 11, 1856, and he is a son of the late John and Anne (Keeney) McDonnell. John McDonnell likewise was born in Kings County, and there he passed his entire life, he having been a substantial farmer, a line of enterprise there followed by several generations of his ancestors, besides which he was a boat owner and transported freight on the Grand Canal in that section of the Emerald Isle. He died in 1863, at the age of sixty-five years, his widow having passed away December 14, 1888, and the mortal remains of both being interred in the Abbey of Durrah, they having been devout communicants of the Catholic Church and Mrs. McDonnell having been a daughter of Bernard Keeney, who was a farmer and a representative of one of the old established families of Ireland. John and Anne (Keeney) McDonnell became the parents of twelve children, all but one of whom attained to maturity: James died in

Ireland; Patrick was a resident of New York City at the time of his death; Mary (Mrs. James Duffy) died in New York City, as did also Margaret (Mrs. William Flood); John (Jack) died at Lewistown, Fergus County, Montana, in January, 1928, and was a bachelor; Mrs. Bridget Kelly remains in the old home county in Ireland; Joseph died in Montreal, Canada, and was survived by his wife but no children; Edward, of this review, is the next younger; Terrence resides at Lewistown, Montana; Bernard, who remained a bachelor, died at Lewistown, in 1907; and Michael is a resident of Baltimore, Maryland.

The early education of Edward McDonnell was received in the schools of his native county and as a youth he there learned the mason's trade. He was nineteen years of age when, in 1875, he came to the United States. He landed in New York City and soon afterward continued his journey westward until he arrived in San Francisco, California. There he found employment at his trade, and later he was engaged in the cattle business two years on a ranch north of Baker City, Oregon. Thence he went to Nevada, and at Eureka he worked at his trade, in connection with the Consolidated Smelters. Upon coming to Montana he was first employed as a miner for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, in Beaverhead County. He was thus engaged about eighteen months, and he then came to that part of Meagher County that is now included in Fergus County. Here he entered a squatter's claim on Big Spring Creek, and when official surveys were here completed his land was found to be situated in two townships—forty acres in each of sections 30, 31, 35 and 36, in townships 16-17 and 16-18. He built a log house on his claim, and in the same he and his wife established their pioneer home. This house had three rooms, and the kitchen part is still doing service, as an ice house. In 1887 was erected the present commodious frame house on the place, and the ranch is provided with good barns and stock shelters. Here Mr. McDonnell has in the passing years been a progressive agriculturist and a grower of cattle and sheep, with preference given to Hereford and Durham strains of cattle and Rambouillet sheep. The ranch estate of Mr. McDonnell comprises about 3,500 acres, and at the present time he here maintains an average herd of about 500 sheep. As a wheat grower Mr. McDonnell has at times obtained as high as sixty bushels to the acre, and in the season of 1928 his yield of spring wheat averaged thirty-eight bushels to the acre. He has endured his share of pioneer adversity within the long years of his residence, has sold wheat as low as fifty cents a bushel, lambs for twenty-five cents a head, and four-year-old wethers at $1.07 a head, while in 1893 he sold wool at seven cents a pound—this representing a premium of two cents given for the high-grade product. Mr. McDonnell is the owner of improved property at Lewistown, the county seat, and for a number of years he was a director of the State Bank of Lewistown. In his home district he served thirty years as trustee of the McDonnell School, which was named in his honor. He cast his first presidential vote in 1892, for Hon. Grover Cleveland, but the passing of a bill for low wool tariff in the second term of President Cleveland led him to transfer his allegiance to the Republican party, though in the national election of 1928 he gave his support to Governor Al Smith, the Democratic nominee for the presidency.

At Butte, Montana, on the 6th of February, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McDonnell to Miss Theresa Ward, daughter of William and Theresa (Jordan) Ward, whose marriage occurred in County Down, Ireland. William Ward came to the United States in 1859 and his wife joined him two years later. He found employment in oil and coal fields in Pennsylvania, and in 1869 he became proprietor of the Wyoming House at Rock Springs, Wyoming. After his hotel was destroyed by fire he was engaged in placer mining in Wyoming, and in the spring of 1880 he established the family home at Butte, Montana, where he and his wife ran a boarding house and where he had some mining interests. In 1892 he removed to California, and after his death, about two years later, his widow returned to Butte, where she died in 1896. Of the Jordan-Ward children the eldest was Ellen (Mrs. Charles Yarnall), who died at Lander, Wyoming, in 1910, and who was survived by a son and seven daughters; Theresa, wife of Mr. McDonnell of this review, was the next younger, she having been born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1865; Edward died at Green River, Wyoming; Frank was a resident of Great Falls, Montana, at the time of his death; and Arthur was in Seattle, Washington, when last heard from by other members of the family.

Annie, first born of the children of Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell, is the wife of John F. Hickey, of Moore, Fergus County, and they have nine children, namely: Alice (Mrs. Daniel Branagan), Ruth (Mrs. Frank Needham), Frances, June, John, Joseph, Edward, Maurice and Helen. Mary Ellen, next younger daughter, resides in Chicago. Honor became the wife of George Gannon and died at Great Falls, Montana, survived by two children, George Edward and Honor Lucile. Edward, now a resident of Los Angeles, California, married Anne Breen. James died in 1918, and is survived by his wife, whose maiden name was Esther Collins, and by their daughter, Irene. Erin died in 1907. Alice died at the age of two years. John B., who is associated in the management of the old home ranch, married Miss Catherine Stevens and they have a daughter, Cecil. Helen is the wife of John J. Sweeney. Elizabeth is the wife of Julio Silva, and they reside in the State of Oregon. Agnes is the wife of Gale Stafford, of Bozeman, Montana, and their one child is James Edward. Edward, the eldest son, served in the United States army in the World war period, was trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he gained the rank of sergeant, and he became an instructor in the use of the gas mask.

WILFORD E. ROBINSON, secretary-treasurer of the Union Acceptance Company, is one of the sound business men of Lewistown, and one of the city's most representative citizens, interested alike in its commercial and intellectual development, and willing to do everything within his power to assist in any worthy enterprise that has these objects in view. He was born on the then frontier at Curtis, Nebraska, February 14, 1895, a son of Solon H. Robinson, and a member of an old and honored family of Pennsylvania, from which state the paternal grandfather came to McDonough County, Illinois, at an early day, and was one of the early settlers of Bushnell, where he established himself in the nursery business. After coming to Illinois he married, and he and his wife had two sons and a daughter born to them, of whom Solon H. Robinson is the eldest.

The other son, Frank Robinson, died at Bushnell, but the daughter is living and married.

Solon H. Robinson was born in McDonough County, Illinois, in 1856, and he attended the local schools, the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, and Monmouth College, Illinois, and in the latter institution he was a schoolmate of Theodore P. Shonts, later one of the noted civil engineers of the country, who was placed in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal for a time. Solon H. Robinson and his wife resided at Curtis, Nebraska, for several years, but returned to Bushnell, Illinois, in 1895. He went into the banking business, and continued in it until his retirement, and he is still residing at Bushnell, where he is held in the highest regard. He was married at Bushnell to Ella E. Haines, a native of the city, and a daughter of E. D. C. Haines, a man of affairs, active in banking and the lumber industry, who came to Illinois from Pennsylvania. Solon H. Robinson and his wife have had the following children born to them: Lewis H., who is a resident of Tacoma, Washington; Harriet M., who is a kindergarten teacher of Seattle, Washington; Jessie W., who is also a resident of Seattle; and Wilford E., whose name heads this review.

Only a few months old when his parents took him to Bushnell from Curtis, Nebraska, Wilford E. Robinson was reared in that Illinois town and attended its schools, and later the Gem City Business College, but his vacations were spent at the family summer home, Regina, Canada.

In the latter part of August, 1917, Mr. Robinson was inducted into the army for the World War, was sent to Camp Dodge, and was retained there for about a year, during which time he rose to be sergeant of Battery B, Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Field Artillery, and from that camp his unit was sent to Camp Mills, and and thence overseas, August 25, 1918, on the *Empress of Britain*, for Liverpool, England. This transport carried the Eighty-eighth Division, whose record in France is now a matter of history. The division crossed the English Channel to Le Havre, France, and finally to the artillery school at Clermont-Ferrand. Mr. Robinson was there trained to take charge of the French guns, g. p. f. 155 millimeters, but before he was declared ready for action the armistice was signed. As there was no more need for the artillery branch the Eighty-eighth Division was returned to the United States on the French boat *Rochambeau*, bound for New York. On the passage home a severe storm threw the boat several hundred miles off its course, and for a short time it was thought that the boat had been sunk and all of the troops lost at sea. Upon landing the troops were sent to Camp Dodge once more, and there Mr. Robinson was mustered out and honorably discharged February 5, 1919, after which he returned to Bushnell.

In May, 1919, Mr. Robinson came to Montana to take a position with the First National Bank of Lewistown, and continued with it until it went out of existence in 1923. In the spring of 1924 Mr. Robinson joined Mr. Johnson in the purchase of the Union Acceptance Corporation, of which he has since continued secretary-treasurer. He is a member of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, is identified with Fergus Post, American Legion, and holds membership with Bushnell Lodge, A. F. & A. M., where he took his degrees in Masonry. His first presidential ballot was cast for

Charles E. Hughes in 1916, and he has continued to be a warm supporter of the candidates of the Republican party.

After his return to civilian life from the army Mr. Robinson was married, at Bushnell, Illinois, to Miss Helen V. Keith, born at Bushnell, where she was educated. She is a daughter of James P. and Lena (Silberer) Keith. Mr. Keith died at Bushnell, where Mrs. Keith still resides. They had four children, the others in addition to Mrs. Robinson, who is the second in order of birth, being: Mrs. Florence Kukuk, who resides at Bushnell; Mrs. Nina Totten, who resides at Peoria, Illinois; and Miss Theresa Keith, who resides at Bushnell with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have two daughters: Mary Jane and Patricia Ann Robinson.

James C. Capper is a skilled mechanical engineer who has been identified with the Portland cement industry more than a quarter of a century, and since October 6, 1918, he has staged his technical and executive service at Hanover, Fergus County, where he is superintendent of the Three Forks Portland Cement Company, he having been the second incumbent of this office, in which he succeeded Superintendent Leffler, who was the official in charge at the opening of the plant, in 1917. This well equipped plant has an output capacity of 1,000 barrels of cement daily, about 100 employes are retained, and the high-grade product finds ready demand throughout the Northwest.

At Van Wert, judicial center of the Ohio county of that name, the birth of Mr. Capper occurred in October, 1878. He is a son of Wellington and Ellen (Hartman) Capper, both of whom were born and reared in Van Wert County, Ohio, where the latter's father, Jay Hartman, a native of Pennsylvania, became a prosperous farmer. Wellington Capper, who has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, now resides at Corry, Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he is living virtually retired. His father, Stephen Capper, was long a representative farmer in Van Wert County, Ohio, and there both he and his wife, whose family name was Stewart, remained until their death, their children having been four sons and two daughters, of whom only two are now living—Wellington and his sister, Mrs. LaRue, of Van Wert; Wellington Capper's active life was marked by his association with the flour-milling industry at Van Wert. He was too young for service as a soldier in the Civil War, but he had both brothers and uncles in that service, his brother Stephen, a private soldier, having died of wounds received in battle, and Capper Post, G. A. R., at Convoy, Ohio, having been named in his honor. As before noted, Wellington Capper now resides at Corry, Pennsylvania. His wife died in 1908, at the age of forty-five years, and she is survived by three children: James C., of this review; Otto, a machinist who resides in California; and Mrs. Bertha Harris, of Van Wert, Ohio.

After his course in the high school of his native City of Van Wert, James C. Capper finally entered the University of Ohio, at Columbus, and in that institution he was graduated in 1899, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. In 1901 Mr. Capper took the position of draftsman in the office of the Peninsula Portland Cement Company at Cement City, Michigan. Thereafter he was concerned in the construction and operation of nine different cement plants. He passed about five years in Canada, where he was identified with the operation of cement plants at Durham and Raven Lake, Ontario, and he later had charge of the rebuilding of the Marlboro plant in the Province of Alberta. He next went to California and assisted in construction work on the plant of the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company, and from that assignment he came, in the fall of 1918, to his present post, that of superintendent of the Three Forks Portland Cement Company. He has been a close student of the cement industry and is an authority in all details thereof. He is one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Hanover. In 1930 he is the president of the Rotary Club of Lewistown, and is a member of the board of education. He cast his first presidential vote in 1904, for the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and he is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He is affiliated with Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. and A. M., and is high priest of Hiram Chapter No. 15, R. A. M., likewise at Lewistown, the county seat of Fergus County. He is affiliated also with the Lewistown Commandery of Knights Templar and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the World War period he was registered in Canada, as was he later in the United States, but from neither source was he called into active military service. He and his wife have membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Durham, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Capper was united in marriage to Miss Florence Saunders, June 6, 1906. Mrs. Capper was born in that locality and is a daughter of William Saunders, the family name of her mother being Monroe. She received the advantages of one of the normal schools of Ontario and her marriage diverted her from her purpose of engaging in teaching. Mrs. Capper has three sisters: Mrs. Jessie McCloud, of Nova Scotia; Frances, wife of James McClous, of Saskatchewan, Canada; and Jemima, wife of John Tobin, of Durham, Ontario. The only brother, Alexander, is a resident of the Province of Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Capper have the following children: Chester, a graduate of the Fergus High School, is a mechanic with the Three Forks Portland Cement Company; Florence is a student in the University of Washington, in the City of Seattle; William is attending high school, and the younger children, Jasper and Joyce, are attending the Hanover public schools.

ROBERT FRANKLIN TURNBULL maintains his residence and executive headquarters at Heath, Fergus County, where he is superintendent of the well developed mines and manufacturing plant of the United States Gypsum Company, one of the great and important industrial corporations operating in Montana. It was in the year 1921 that Mr. Turnbull here became superintendent of the gypsum plant of the Northwest Gypsum Products Company, the erection of the plant at Heath having been promoted and advanced by representatives of the Calkins family, including R. M. Calkins, Jr., and here active operations were instituted in 1921. In April, 1928, the original company sold the plant and business to the United States Gypsum Company, which controls similar plants in various other states of the Union, and with this elimination of the Northwest Gypsum Products Company the Calkins family ceased its connection with the industry as represented in the Heath plant. Under the new corporate regime Mr. Turnbull is retained as superintendent. The local plant has an output capacity of 250 tons daily, and here employment is given to an average corps of about thirty operatives. The efficient and popular superintendent, Mr. Turnbull, has had long and varied experience in mining operations and coordinated enterprises.

Mr. Turnbull was born at Placerville, California, September 5, 1872, and thus he is eligible for affiliation with that splendid California fraternal organization known as Native Sons of the Golden West. It was in the historic Placerville district that the father of Mr. Turnbull had initiated his activities when he went to California as one of the argonauts of 1849. The subject of this review is a son of Robert and Cornelia (Pugh) Turnbull, the former of whom was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter in the State of Michigan, their marriage having been solemnized at Placerville, California. Mrs. Turnbull's father, Benjamin Pugh, had been a merchant in New York, but as a youth had worked at the printer's trade. Mr. Pugh thrice crossed the plains in the early days, with wagon and ox team as the medium of transportation, besides which he twice made the journey to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, the closing years of his life having been passed in Michigan.

Robert Turnbull was reared and educated in Ontario, Canada, where his father, Thomas Turnbull, made settlement upon coming from his native Scotland. Thomas Turnbull and his seven sons became pioneer gold-seekers in California, and it is supposed that he was a resident of Winnipeg, British Columbia, at the time of his death. His son James died, presumably, in the State of Washington; Gideon died in California, a mining man; and Peter, likewise a mining man, died in Colorado, while Robert, father of the subject of this sketch, finally came to Montana, where he passed the closing period of his life in Fergus County, his death having there occurred in 1925 and he having survived his wife, who died in Michigan and whose remains there rest in the cemetery at North Plains. The origin of the Turnbull patronymic in Scotland is thus explained: Many generations ago members of the royal family of Scotland, including the king, chanced to be crossing a field in a rural district and when a bull attacked the party and specially endangered the life of a little girl member, a laborer in the field came to the rescue and turned the vicious animal aside, and in recognition of this service he was knighted by the sovereign of Scotland and given the title of Turnbull. From that knight of the days of old Robert F. Turnbull of this review is a lineal descendant.

Robert Turnbull not only gained pioneer honors in connection with gold mining in California, but also became there engaged in the retail drug business, besides which he was in the Government internal revenue service at Sacramento. He was able to speak seven different languages and could read the Chinese language, an exceptional accomplishment. He resided for a number of years in Colorado, and, as previously noted, his death occurred in Fergus County, Montana, in 1925, his remains being laid to rest in the cemetery at Lewistown, the county seat. Of the four children the eldest is Mrs. Irma Cogeen, now a resident of Michigan; Walter died at Dawson, Montana; Robert F., of this sketch, was next in order of birth; and Ella is the wife of Benjamin Steere, their home being in Michigan.

The early education of Robert F. Turnbull was acquired mainly in the schools of Colorado and Michigan, and he was but eight years of age when he became a wage-earner. He finally found employment in Colorado mines, and in this line of industry his experience ran the full gamut in the passing years. The family home was maintained a number of years at Lewistown, Fergus County, and there his children received high-school advantages.

Mr. Turnbull is a Republican and was a resident of Colorado when he cast his first presidential vote, for Maj. William McKinley, in the election of 1898. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. In the World War period he was engaged in ranch enterprise, and by this means was able to do his part in furthering the war needs of the nation.

At Leadville, Colorado, in February, 1894, Mr. Turnbull was united in marriage to Miss Marion McLeod, who was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, a daughter of John McLeod, who was of Scotch lineage and who remained on his farm homestead in Quebec until his death, his children having been ten in number and Mrs. Turnbull having been the only one to come to Montana. Her death here occurred in 1923, and her mortal remains are interred in the cemetery at Lewistown. Three children survive the loved and devoted mother, and all were graduated in the high school at Lewistown: Ruby is the wife of John Gretencort, of Lewistown, and they have two children, Jean and John (Jack). John, next younger of the children, is a resident of Panhandle City, Texas, and the maiden name of his wife was Alma Peterson. Miss Roberta, youngest of the children, remains at the paternal home and presides graciously over its domestic and social affairs.

George W. Darlinton, of Bozeman, ranch owner, insurance man and legislator, is a native Montanan, and his individual career serves to introduce two very prominent pioneer families of Montana. Mr. Darlinton was born in Jefferson City, Montana, December 16, 1879, a son of Carey A. and Mary F. (Patterson) Darlinton.

The Darlintons were English Quakers and came over with William Penn to Pennsylvania, settling at Westchester. Joseph Darlinton, great-grandfather of George W. Darlinton, was a native of Virginia, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. From Virginia he moved across the mountains to Kentucky and subsequently to Newark, Ohio, where for forty-five years he held the office of clerk of courts.

Carey A. Darlinton, grandfather of George W., was born in Kentucky, and for a number of years lived in Ohio, being in the real estate business at Newark and later a merchant at Marion. He was elected the first mayor of Newark. While in the real estate business he became identified with the company that acquired extensive holdings of land on the northwest frontier in the Territory of Minnesota, the syndicate having acquired land now divided into several counties. He was actively interested in colonizing these lands, and about 1857 he came to Minnesota as leader of the colonization project. The Sioux Indians were bitterly opposed to this advance of white settlement over their lands in the Northwest, and they took the opportunity offered by the Civil War and in 1862 spread devastation far and wide among the settlements. Partly as a result of the Indian war and the breaking up of many pioneer homes in Montana, Carey Darlinton subsequently came to Montana, living at Jefferson City and Helena, and after ten years went back to Ohio, where he died. He married Eliza Holmes, a cousin of Captain Holmes, who was the leader of the expedition that came through from Minnesota to Montana. Eliza (Holmes) Darlinton died in Minnesota in 1859.

Carey A. Darlinton, father of George W., was born at Marion, Ohio, August 19, 1848, was nine years old when the family went to Minnesota, and when he was sixteen he was a member of the large party of Minnesota settlers who traveled by ox teams and wagons under the command of Captain Holmes out to Montana. The party was escorted across the plains and through the hostile Sioux country by troops under the command of General Sully. In Montana he lived in Jefferson and Lewis and Clark counties, where for some years he was identified with the smelting industry and assaying. In June, 1883, he moved into Gallatin County, turning his attention to the cattle business. He was a cattle and hay rancher, having at times as many as 350 head of live stock. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Carey A. Darlinton died November 18, 1906, in Gallatin County, and is buried at Boulder in Jefferson County.

His wife, Mary F. Patterson, was born at Riceville, Iowa, and is now living in Gallatin County. She is a daughter of Jesse Patterson, another distinguished pioneer of Montana. Her grandfather, also named Jesse Patterson, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and represented a family of Scotch-Irish descent that has been in America since Colonial times. Jesse Patterson, her father, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 7, 1837, and was a child when his parents moved to Wisconsin, where he grew up and where he married Martha E. Tolley. Soon after their marriage they went to the Territory of Iowa and took up a homestead at Riceville. Jesse Patterson brought his family to Montana in 1864, also by ox team, traveling in the train under Captain Townsend, by the Bridger route. The Pattersons spent the first winter in Virginia City and then moved to Blackfoot City, where in the summer of 1865 he took out about $20,000 in gold. He was one of the discoverers of one of the biggest mines in the Carpenter's Bar section. In the fall of 1865 he moved to California, but returned to Montana the following year, locating in Jefferson City. There he turned his capital to sawmilling, which occupation he followed for twenty years. After disposing of his milling interests he bought a ranch at Boulder and for thirty years was a cattleman. He also helped organize the Bank of Boulder and was its president a number of years, and for two terms was county commissioner of Jefferson County. Jesse Patterson had the remarkable political experience of having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and his last vote for Herbert Hoover. He died at the age of ninety-two, on May 2, 1929. The last fifteen years of his life his home was at Helena.

Carey A. and Mary F. (Patterson) Darlinton had the following children: George W.; Miss Ella, who married Elmo Rice, a rancher at Three Forks, and has two children, Lauren and Leland, Lauren having been a page in the Montana Legislature in 1929; Harry G., in the insurance business at Bozeman, married in 1914 Miss Esther Freyler, of Helena, daughter of Hugo and Annie Freyler, and they have two children, Maymie R., now in high school, and Everett V.; Carey A., Jr., is unmarried and lives on the old homestead at Three Forks; and Ralph E., who married Elizabeth Richard, of New Albany, also lives on the home ranch. Carey A., Jr., is a World War veteran, having served in France with the Twenty-seventh Division.

George W. Darlinton acquired his early education in public schools in Gallatin County, attended the Boulder High School, the Montana State College at Bozeman, and during his early years was engaged in ranching, taught school a year, and was with a geological party collecting specimens for the Carnegie Museum. Practically all his life he has had ranching interests in Gallatin County, growing cattle and sheep and hay. He has been in the insurance business at Bozeman since 1925, handling life, accident, health and casualty insurance, and representing the Travelers Insurance Company. Mr. Darlinton, who is unmarried, is a member of the Masonic Lodge and B. P. O. Elks, and in politics, a Republican.

He has had an important part in Montana politics and legislation. He served as assistant chief clerk of the House in the Sixteenth Legislature at both the regular and special sessions. From January, 1921, to January, 1927, he was a member of the board of county commissioners of Gallatin County. In 1926 he was elected to the Montana Legislature, and in the following session was chairman of the journal committee, member of the highway, state bands, state boards and officers, insurance, railroad and transportation committees. The subject that aroused his chief interest in the Legislature was highway legislation. For a number of years he has been a member of the Gallatin County Republican Central Committee. He is a director of the Labor National Bank of Three Forks and a member of the Disciples Church.

GEORGE DOUGLAS PEASE, of Bozeman, is one of Montana's eminent professional men. He has practiced law in that city thirty-six years, and during that time has achieved wide fame not only for his brilliant work as a criminal lawyer, but has also been identified with many other cases involving important issues and large values.

A native of Montana, he was born on a ranch near Gallatin City, February 22, 1871, son of Joseph A. and Orvilla Melissa (Kimpton) Pease. His grandparents, Joseph and Cynthia Ann (Hunt) Pease, were natives of Connecticut, were married in New York State, April 22, 1827, and a few years later moved to Florence, Saint Joseph County, Michigan, where Cynthia Pease died October 22, 1844. Soon afterward her husband and children moved to Marquette County, Wisconsin, and later he located at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he was a lumberman and farmer until his death in 1887. His children were: Eliza L.; George S.; Joseph Alonzo; Mary Eliza, who became the wife of Henry C. Hovenberg, of Eau Claire, now deceased; Cyrus D., a prosperous farmer of the Gallatin Valley; Helen A., wife of Curley Shea, residing on the old Pease homestead near Eau Claire; Edwin D.; Betsie A., who married A. D. Chappell, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Celista A., and Cynthia A.

Joseph Alonzo Pease was born in New York, March 17, 1831, spent his boyhood days on farms in Michigan and Wisconsin, and in 1861 came across the plains to Montana, settling in Gallatin County at what was then known as Gallatin City. He was one of the first permanent settlers to locate in this section of the Northwest, before Montana was organized as a territory. He was also a pioneer farmer, most of the early comers having been interested in mining. He had a farm and stock ranch at the head of the Missouri River, but in 1880 sold his interests there and moved with his family to Bozeman, buying a ranch in the vicinity of that city. He lived there until his death, November 10, 1901. He was a man of fine character and influence, as well as one of the first comers in Gallatin County. He was a Republican without political aspirations. His wife, Orvilla Melissa Kimpton, whom he married June 7, 1870, was born at Derby Line, Vermont, February 10, 1851, daughter of George and Sarah (Rollins) Kimpton, natives respectively of Vermont and the Dominion of Canada. The Kimptons moved to Wisconsin soon after their marriage, and on the old homestead near Eau Claire George Kimpton passed away in 1891, and his widow on September 13, 1906. The Kimpton children were: Orvilla Melissa; Edward A., a prosperous farmer of Broadwater County, Montana, who died July 20, 1920; Alvin, who resides near the old Wisconsin homestead; Lillie, the wife of Melville J. Farrel, died January 14, 1926, in the City of Eau Claire; Archie, who makes his home in Corvallis, Montana; Washington I., who at the time of his death in 1898 was an influential farmer of Broadwater County, Montana; Emily and Emma M., who died in infancy.

Mrs. Orvilla M. Pease, who died March 18, 1912, was the mother of nine children, all living, George Douglas being the oldest. A brief record of the others is as follows: Joseph Loran, born May 22, 1873, a practicing dentist and an influential citizen of Oakland, California, married, June 3, 1903, Mabel Thornton Gage, of Oakland, and has two children, Loran Thornton, born August 20, 1904, and Bessie Fletcher, born January 27, 1915. Edward Alonzo Pease, born September 7, 1875, living near Bozeman, married Bertha Groesbeck. Mary Aurelia, born October 10, 1877, was married December 26, 1906, in Bozeman, to Rutherford B. Ward, and they live at Moscow, Idaho, and have a daughter, Marguerite Ruthe, born June 23, 1908. Sarah Helen Pease, born January 8, 1881, was married December 25, 1905, in Bozeman, to Frank Matthew Connelly, whom she divorced, and is now the wife of K. C. Bachelder and lives at San Francisco, California. Allen Albert Pease, born April 21, 1883, married, August 15, 1905, at Sand Point, Idaho, Bertha Augusta Mergey, by whom he has three children, Lero Alonzo, born December 19, 1906, Albert Conlan, born July 14, 1909, and Eva Orvilla, born December 12, 1913. After being divorced Allen Albert Pease married, November 2, 1926, Mildred Wendt Savage. Vern Ashley Pease, born August 24, 1885, living near Bozeman, married Nora Melane Distad, November 12, 1913, and their two children are Lillian, born December 6, 1914, and Elizabeth Orvilla, born February 26, 1917. Margaret Isabelle Pease, born January 21, 1888, was married February 12, 1908, in Bozeman, to Manning Garland Fansler, and their daughter, Charlotte, born February 6, 1909, was married at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, September 6, 1926, to Harry Edwin Bradbury. Bessie Orvilla Pease, the youngest of the family, born November 15, 1893, was married May 12, 1917, in Spokane, Washington, to William Cyrus Wilson Warren, and has two children, Betty Constance, born March 29, 1918, and William Jack, born April 6, 1919.

George Douglas Pease grew up on a farm, and as the oldest son gave much of his time to work in the fields. He attended district schools in the vicinity of the old homestead, also the public schools of Bozeman during winter terms until 1888. During that year he took a high school preparatory course in Madison, Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1889 entered the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated with the degree B. L. in 1893. During his last year he carried work in the Law School and in the spring of 1893, before graduating, passed an examination before the State Board of Wisconsin and was admitted to the bar April 26, 1893. The following November he opened his law office in Bozeman, where he has been engaged in a continuously successful practice. Mr. Pease is a scholarly lawyer, and his experience and natural gifts have made him a formidable antagonist in trial work, particularly in criminal cases. He is a member of the Gallatin County and Montana State Bar Associations and is a former president of the County Association.

Through all his career Mr. Pease has lived up to the classification of being a stalwart Republican. Soon after commencing practice in Bozeman in 1894, he was candidate for the office of county attorney, being defeated in the nominating convention by only two votes. In April, 1895, he was elected city attorney, serving two years, and in May, 1897, the office having become an appointive one, he was chosen as his own successor by Mayor J. V. Bogert. Two years later he was reappointed by Mayor Alward, and gave continuous service in that position until January 1, 1901, when he resigned to become county attorney. He had been elected to that office on the Republican ticket in November, 1900, and was reelected in 1902. These two terms set a high record of efficient administration. In 1898 he had been a candidate for county attorney, his name appearing on the Republican, "Silver" Republican and Populist tickets, but he was defeated by the Democratic nominee. Mr. Pease in 1904 was Republican candidate for district judge of the district comprising Gallatin, Broadwater and Meagher counties. After a bitterly contested campaign he met defeat at the hands of the Democratic candidate, Hon. William R. C. Stewart. Mr. Pease was again city attorney of Bozeman from January 1, 1924, to January 1, 1928. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, B. P. O. Elks, Western Star Lodge No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been president of the Gallatin County Pioneer Society since January 1, 1928.

Mr. Pease married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, June 26, 1895, Miss Nellie Maybell Ward, who was born in that city February 5, 1872, daughter of Eben and Sarah C. (Brunk) Ward. She was the oldest of five children, the others being: Eugenia M., who married Walter H. Fergusson; Rutherford B.; Homer E., who was murdered near White Sulphur Springs, Montana, November 30, 1904; and LeRoy A., who married Dimple Brunk and died December 15, 1918, at San Pedro, California. Eben Ward was born at Springbrook, Maine, October 13, 1837, was a carpenter by trade, and lived practically his whole life and reared his family in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and died at Bozeman November 14, 1919. His wife was born in Indiana, May 10, 1849, and died June 22, 1885, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Mr. Pease has three children, Edith Emogene, born October 20, 1896, is a graduate of the Chicago School of Physical Education,

B M Forbes

and was married at Bozeman December 28, 1924, to Virgil Austin Willson. Mr. and Mrs. Willson are the parents of Muriel Irene, born October 4, 1925, and Alta Fay, born November 29, 1928. George Douglas Pease, born February 5, 1898, married at Denver, Colorado, August 23, 1923, Ethel May Thomas, and has a son, Douglas Thomas, born October 3, 1926. Muriel Pease, born May 5, 1899, graduated with the A. B. degree from Leland Stanford University of California in 1921, and was married at Bozeman, June 30, 1929, to Roscoe Hollis Elliott. They have a son, George Hadley Elliott, born March 31, 1930.

Nellie Maybell (Ward) Pease, wife of George D. Pease, died in Los Angeles, California, February 20, 1927. She was a woman of pleasing personality, kind and generous, and her talents and character made her a favorite in Bozeman society. She was one of the charter members of the Tuesday Literary Club, an active member of the Bozeman Woman's Club, and its vice president at the time of her death, and served as an associate conductress of Lily of the Valley Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, in 1926. She took an active part in the affairs of the Pioneer Society of Gallatin County and in the Sons and Daughters of the Pioneers.

BENJAMIN N. FORBES, president of the National Bank of Lewistown, in the vital little city that is the judicial center of Fergus County, prepared himself for the legal profession, but he has had no cause to regret that he found it expedient to deflect himself therefrom and identify himself with business enterprise, for his success in the latter field has been pronounced and communal in its influence. He has been a resident of Lewistown since 1914, and is one of the representative business men and loyal and progressive citizens who have contributed to the civic and material advancement and prestige of this community.

Mr. Forbes is a native of the Sunflower State and is a representative of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born at Wathena, Doniphan County, Kansas, February 6, 1883, and is a son of Benjamin Nelson Forbes and Margaret (Jessee) Forbes, the former of whom was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and the latter of whom was born in Northeastern Missouri, in which state their marriage was solemnized.

Benjamin Nelson Forbes, Sr., was young when his parents left the old Keystone State and established themselves as pioneer settlers in Buchanan County, Missouri, where he was reared to manhood and received his earlier education, he having thereafter continued his studies in an academy in the State of Ohio. As a young man he engaged in overland freighting between Springfield, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado, and it was from the latter state that he enlisted for service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war. He enlisted in the First Colorado Cavalry, and with this command his services was mainly on the frontier, with much scouting duty and general operations in pursuing Confederate forces. He became a non-commissioned officer, and continued in service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. In later years he maintained active affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the termination of the Civil war Benjamin N. Forbes, Sr., became a pioneer farmer near Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas, besides which he conducted a general store at Highland.

In 1885 he removed with his family to Wathena, that county, where he long continued in the mercantile business and where he remained an honored and influential citizen until his death in 1911, his wife having passed away in the preceding year and both having been members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Forbes served as postmaster of Wathena under the administration of President Cleveland, but when William J. Bryan brought his free-silver heresy into the platform standards of the Democratic party Mr. Forbes transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. Of the seven sons and two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes all are living except one son and one daughter.

After completing his studies in the high school of his native town of Wathena Benjamin N. Forbes, Jr., of this review, entered the University of Kansas, and in the law department of this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1911. His degree of Bachelor of Laws constituted no obstacle in his path when he turned to business enterprise instead of directing his attention to the practice of law. He became associated with a banking institution at Wathena, and in the same was advanced to the position of cashier. In 1914 he resigned his bank office and joined his brother Jesse F. at Lewistown, Montana, where they became associated in the purchasing of the Fergus Hotel. He continued to be connected with the conducting of this hotel until 1924, though in the meanwhile he gave a year of service in the United States Army in the World war period. In January, 1918, he enlisted, at Fort George Wright, Spokane, Washington, and he was given assignment to the Second Field Artillery. He received further training at Camp Fremont, San Francisco, California, and in July, 1918, thence accompanied his command to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. From Camp Mills, New York, the regiment embarked, November 2, 1918, on the transport President Grant, and the vessel arrived in due course at Brest, France, where its troops disembarked. Mr. Forbes was first stationed with his command at Camp Pontiniazian and later was billeted at Malestroit. Before the close of the month in which he arrived in France the armistice brought the war to a close, and in the latter part of January, 1919, he made the return voyage, on the same transport that had taken him to the stage of conflict. He was discharged, as a non-commissioned officer, at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, and then returned to his home at Lewistown. He is a charter member of Fergus Post of the American Legion at Lewistown, and had the distinction of being chosen its first commander.

Mr. Forbes continued his active alliance with the Fergus Hotel until 1924, when he became associated in organizing the National Bank of Lewistown, of which he has since served as president and the policies of which he has directed with marked discrimination and progressiveness. This institution was promoted mainly by Lewistown capital, with a modicum of assistance from Helena. Among those concerned in its organization may be mentioned George J. Wiedeman, J. E. Lane, C. R. McClave, E. C. Sweitzer and Harry E. Lay. Mr. McClave has been vice president from the beginning and P. J. Osweiler has been the cashier from the time the bank was opened for business. Operations are based on a capital stock of $150,000, and the surplus fund of the bank now aggregates $30,000. The directorate of the institution includes its executive officers and also Harry E. Lay, Charles Hancock, A. W. Gates, J. E. Lane and E. C. Sweitzer.

Mr. Forbes is a director of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, his political allegiance is given to the Republican party, in the Masonic fraternity he is a Knight Templar and a past master of Wathena Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in his native town in Kansas, besides which he is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

At Three Forks, Montana, on the 8th of September, 1921, Mr. Forbes was united in marriage to Miss Nell Margaret Rockefeller, who was born at Anaconda, this state, and whose early education was received largely in a leading Catholic convent. She is the only daughter in a family of four children, and her three brothers reside in Butte, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes have three children: Frances Margaret, Benjamin Nelson III and Donald Frazer.

ARTHUR A. FRANZKE has been a resident of Lewistown, judicial center of Fergus County, since 1912, and after here serving eight years as superintendent of the city public schools he here entered the field of journalism, in which his ability and executive policies have brought to him prestige on a parity with that he had previously gained as a representative of the pedagogic profession. As editor and publisher of the Fergus County *Argus* he is directing the affairs of this old established newspaper with marked discrimination and progressiveness, and under his administration it continues a staunch and vigorous exponent of communal interests in Fergus County.

Mr. Franzke was born on the parental home farm near Forest Junction, Brown County, Wisconsin, September 2, 1886. He is a grandson of Joseph Franzke, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, the troubled province that was returned to French domain by the World War, and he was a young man when he came to the United States. Joseph Franzke found employment as a farm worker in the State of New York, there his marriage occurred, and thence he and his wife removed to the West and became pioneer settlers in Wisconsin, where he followed farm enterprise during the remainder of his active career. He was thus engaged in three different counties of the Badger State and was a resident of Calumet County at the time of his death, his mortal remains having been laid to rest in the cemetery at Forest Junction. His ancestral line showed Polish, Russian, German and French strains. He and his wife became the parents of nine children, of whom the only survivor is John, a resident of California. August Franzke, father of the subject of this review, was the seventh in this family of children.

August Franzke was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, was reared and educated in his native state, and there he continued his constructive alliance with farm industry from his early youth until he retired from his farm and established his residence in the City of Appleton, where he died in April, 1926, at the age of seventy-four years. He passed his entire life in Wisconsin, and was one of its substantial and honored native sons at the time of his death. He married Miss Wilhelmina Otto, who was of Scotch ancestry but who was known by the family name of her stepfather, he having been of German ancestry. Mrs. Franzke died at Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1920, when she was sixty-four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. August Franzke became the parents of a fine family of eleven children, all save one of whom are living: Rev. Herman is a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and pastor of the church at Forest Junction, Wisconsin; John H., next in order of birth, is deceased; Arthur A., of this sketch, was next younger of the children; Joseph J. is a resident of Appleton, Wisconsin; Albert L. is professor of public speaking at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin; Louise is the wife of Rev. J. P. Dorau, of Fond du Lac, that state; Huldina is the wife of Raymond Christoph, and they reside in the City of Milwaukee; Millie E. is the wife of Benjamin Greebfi of Appleton; Amanda is the wife of Alvin Radehl, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Wilhelmina is the wife of Forrest F. Javas, of Appleton; and Miss Elsie, youngest of the children, likewise resides in that fair little Wisconsin city.

Arthur A. Franzke received his earlier education in the Wisconsin public schools, and in 1907 he was graduated in North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. After his graduated Mr. Franzke served five years as a teacher in the public schools at Pawpaw, Illinois, and in 1911 he came to Montana. After here serving a few months as superintendent of the public schools at Harlowton, Wheatland County, he assumed, in January, 1912, the superintendency of the public schools at Lewistown. In this position he did admirable service in advancing the standards and service of the schools under his jurisdiction, and he retained the office of superintendent until 1920, when he became editor and publisher of the Fergus County *Argus*, by purchasing the plant and business from John A. Gilluly, who became owner of the property in 1914 and who is now editor of the Montana *Banker*, published at Helena, the capital city.

The Fergus County *Argus* ranks as one of the old established newspapers of Montana. It was founded in 1882 at Maiden, a mining camp in what is now Fergus County, and its original title was *The Mineral Argus*. It was founded by John Vrooman, a veteran Montana newspaper man who is now editor of the Grass Range *Review*. In 1884 Mr. Vrooman moved his newspaper plant to Lewistown, and upon the creation of Fergus County the present title of Fergus County *Argus* was adopted. Mr. Vrooman continued as publisher until 1911, when others assumed control, the year 1914 having marked the initiation of the regime of John A. Gilluly as editor and publisher and he having been succeeded in 1920 by the present owner, Arthur A. Franzke.

In addition to being editor and publisher of the Fergus County *Argus* Mr. Franzke is president and manager of the State Building & Loan Association of Lewistown, which was organized in 1920, and of which he has been executive head since 1925, the association basing its operations on a capital stock of $500,000 and its business being substantial and well ordered. In the World War period Mr. Franzke served as food administrator for Fergus County and was otherwise influential in local patriotic activities and service, he having been registered but having been physically ineligible for service in the United States military or naval forces. Mr. Franzke has been active in the affairs of the Red Cross and the Boy Scouts, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The political allegiance of Mr. Franzke is given to the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Hon. William H. Taft. He took an influential part in the state campaign of 1908, and had the satisfaction of doing effective work in behalf of Hon. Joseph Dixon, who was elected governor of Montana in that year. In a direct way and through the columns of his newspaper he has been influential in successive political campaigns in the state, and in 1926 he appeared as a candidate for nomination for representative of his district in the United States Congress, he having been defeated in the primaries by Hon. Scott Leavitt.

In the period of 1915-20 Mr. Franzke was a lecturer on the Chautauqua platform, in the Ellison & White circuit, and in this connection he discussed social and economic subjects before Chautauqua assemblages in the Western parts of the United States and in the Canadian Northwest. Prior to their marriage his wife had had charge of junior department service in Chautauqua work. Mr. Franzke is secretary of the Montana Tax Payers Association and has been prominently identified with the movement for bringing the tax situation to the attention of the citizens of the state, in order to compass if possible an amelioration of undue tax burdens.

At Memphis, Missouri, on the 17th of November, 1920, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Franzke to Miss Zenta Clark, daughter of Harry and Effie (Campbell) Clark, her father being a representative farmer and business man in that section of the state. Mrs. Franzke was graduated in the University of Missouri, and she taught a few years in the Montana public schools. She is a state officer of the P. E. O. Society, is an active member of the Woman's Club at Lewistown, and has membership in the Presbyterian Church in her home city. Mr. and Mrs. Franzke have no children.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN ROSS, county clerk and recorder of Judith Basin County, has always been an enthusiastic advocate of purity in politics and a more economical administration of public affairs. He is not only one of the prosperous citizens of Stanford, and able county official, but he is an influential factor in every movement which has for its object the advancement of the people at large. While some reverses have attended him, he has met them bravely and overcome them to such an extent that today he is in comfortable circumstances.

Born near Hopkins, Missouri, September 26, 1876, Mr. Ross is a son of the late Henry N. Ross, whose death occurred in March, 1928, when he was over seventy-nine years old. He was born in Hancock County, Illinois, where he was married, but soon thereafter he moved to Missouri and settled near Hopkins, where he bought his first farm, paying for it seven dollars per acre. To it he subsequently added more land at a higher price, and he completed his life upon this farm. For fifty-four years he was a member of the local Masonic Lodge, and he was an active member of the Baptist Church. In political faith he was a Democrat. The mother of William Franklin Ross was Delia (Parker) Ross, also a native of Hancock County, Illinois. She, too, is deceased, although she passed away some years before the father. They had three children born to them: Silas W., who resides near Salida, Colorado; William Franklin, whose name heads this review; and Grace E., who is identified with the bank at Hopkins, Missouri.

Growing up amid strictly rural surroundings, Mr. Ross of this review attended the country schools and the Hopkins High School. He was married at Hopkins in 1899, and with his bride came, in the fall of that year, to Montana, homesteading in Carbon County. They made the trip by train to Red Lodge, and when they reached that station, were landed in a snow bank. The first employment of Mr. Ross was that of bookkeeper for M. W. Potter, subsequently warden of the state prison at Deer Lodge, and he continued to work for Mr. Potter until after the great fire of Red Lodge. At that time he entered the employ of "Sycamore Bill," proprietor of the Talmage Hardware Company, and remained with him until he took charge of the Carbon Mercantile Company, grocery department. His connection with the latter extended over some four years, after which he entered a homestead between Red Lodge and Billings, in an irrigated country. Some of his land he brought under irrigation, and he and his wife lived in a log cabin "pen" which they built on the farm, this being their first shelter, and moved into it before it was floored with lumber. As soon as possible a better house was built, 12 x 18 feet, and still later a three-room frame house was put up. Mr. Ross began life there as a stock rancher, but met with a serious reverse early in his career, as he lost eighteen head of fine steers that were ready for the market, through their being poisoned with wild parsnips and larkspur. That same year the "blackleg" also overtook him, and his herd suffered. In spite of these losses, he prospered to a certain extent, and was able to spend the school months at Red Lodge and Bear Creek so as to let the children attend school. For four years Mrs. Ross taught school at Fox, Montana, and for two years at Bear Creek, being the teacher when the school was held in a two-room schoolhouse. Subsequently she taught at the same place when the schoolhouse contained eight rooms, and she was connected with the school when Mr. Ross moved into the Judith Basin country. He also taught school so as to earn some ready money to enable him to make the necessary improvements, and help him over the first hard years on his ranch.

Mr. Ross shipped stock into the Stanford country, and in this way first became acquainted with the region. Later he bought the meat and grocery business of Jack Skelton, taking charge of it in 1914. A short time later the Ross Mercantile Company at Geyser was incorporated, and an immense credit business was done by the firm, which proved disastrous to it, and it went out of business, so that all of the results of Mr. Ross' years of hard work were swept away.

With characteristic energy Mr. Ross immediately went on the road as salesman for a Portland grocery house, covering the Montana territory, and continued in that line until he was elected county clerk and recorder in November, 1926, succeeding H. U. Brownlee; and he was reelected in 1928, without opposition. Mrs. Ross taught continuously from 1922 until she entered the employ of the county as her husband's chief deputy.

On October 1, 1899, Mr. Ross was married at Hopkins, Missouri, to Miss Edna Criger, born near Hopkins, May 18, 1876, a daughter of Richard and Lucy (Norris) Criger. Mr. Criger was a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, and spent his life as a stockman and farmer, and specialized in fine bred and speed horses. He and his family were Methodists, and he was a Republican.

His wife was a daughter of Hiram R. Norris, who came to Missouri from North Carolina. Mrs. Norris was a native of Virginia, so that the Criger family was essentially a Southern one. Mr. Criger died in July, 1899, but his widow survives and lives at Red Lodge, Montana. Two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Criger lived to reach maturity, Mrs. Ross' sister being Mrs. Agnes Threlkeld, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mrs. Ross attended the local schools, the Hopkins High School, and a school at Maryville, Missouri, and had taught school for four years before she was married. She has studied at the Montana Normal School at Dillon, and has four quarters toward a diploma. It is interesting to note that she was a student of the above-mentioned school at the same time as her daughters, both of whom are graduates of it.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross: Lynn S., Nea Doris, Margaret Zoe and William Dale. Lynn S. attended the commercial schools at Billings and Great Falls, Montana, and completed the work in the latter place. At the age of eighteen years he married Miss Isabel Brant, a daughter of Doctor Brant, a pioneer physician of Geyser, whose death occurred during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Two daughters have been born to Lynn S. Ross and his wife, Edna Joyce and Verna May. He was too young for the draft in the World War, even the last one, so has had no military experience. For a year he was a merchant at Merino, Montana, after which he went to Conrad, Montana, as grocery manager for the Conrad Mercantile Company. When he left that concern it was to go on the road as a commercial salesman for Gamble & Robinson, of Great Falls, Montana, but he is now with the Flathead Wholesale Company at Kalispell, Montana. Both he and his wife are musicians of great talent, and they play in the orchestra of their home theatre. He plays any wind instrument, and she, the piano, and it was through their earnings as musicians that they paid for their home. The two daughters have been educated together since the third grade of school, and were graduated from the Normal School at Dillon in 1924, and they received their life diplomas in December, 1928. At present they are teaching in the junior grades at the Ronan School. Both are musicians, one a violinist the other a pianist, and both play in orchestras. William Dale Ross, the youngest, was graduated from the Stanford High School in May, 1928, and is now a student of the Polytechnic College, Billings, Montana.

Swend Holland is one of the old-time ranchers of the North Fork of the McDonald Creek locality in Montana and has had a part in the affairs of this state for thirty-five years. He and his family divide their time between the ranch near Cheadle, on the highway fourteen miles east of Lewistown, and their town home in Lewistown.

Mr. Holland was born on a farm near Stavanger, Norway, December 31, 1871. His father, also named Swend Holland, spent all his life on a Norwegian farm and is now seventy-nine years of age. He married Ingaborg Urina Resa, who died, leaving four children, when her son Swend was seven years of age. The other son, Sam, is also a resident of Lewistown, Montana. The daughter Ingaborg married Jeremiah Herigstad and is deceased, and the second daughter, Anna, died as a girl.

Swend Holland attended school at Stavanger from the age of seven to fifteen, and was then confirmed in the Lutheran Church. When he was seventeen years of age he had an experience in perhaps the most typical of Norwegian vocations, seafaring. He made a hand on a freighting sailer, the *Frey*, from Stavanger to St. John, New Brunswick, a voyage of fifty-two days. The boat was loaded with timber at St. John, took the cargo to Oporto, Portugal, where the boat took on ballast and sailed down to St. Tibas, near Lisbon, Spain, where a load of salt was taken on, and with this cargo the boat returned to Norway. This ended Mr. Holland's career as a sailor.

At the age of nineteen he set out from Stavanger, going to Hamburg, and sailed on a Hamburg packet line ship bound for New York City, being fourteen days at sea. He had several personal friends on board, and all of them were bound for Montana. One companion was Peter Torland, and two young women, sisters, Matilda Herigstad and Lena Herigstad, were also of the party. All of them came out to Big Sandy, Chouteau County, Montana, where both the young men went to work on a sheep ranch, and Matilda Herigstad found work in a hotel and her sister as housemaid on a sheep ranch on Dog Creek. Peter Torland was on the same ranch and subsequently married Lena, while Matilda after a year or so married Frank Bartel, and she now lives in Canada and is the mother of a large family. Mrs. Torland reared a family of five children and recently returned to Norway.

Swend Holland worked on Big Sandy ranch fourteen months, and then came into Fergus County, at Maiden, where he worked in the saw mill of Jeff Davis. He was with the saw mill from 1893 until March 1, 1894, at which date he became an employe of the famous Montana sheep man, Mons Teigen, anl worked on the Teigen ranch three years. In April, 1894, he filed on a homestead and proved it up while with the Teigen ranch. In June, 1896, he became a sheep shearer, spending the summer in that work, and also helped George Wright make hay for six weeks. After that he prepared to go back to Norway for a visit. At Lewistown he found a job as cook for Jesse Pinkley, foreman of the David Hilger ranch on Dog Creek, and as cook he followed the sheep until they were shipped to Chicago. He accompanied Bill Fergus to Chicago with the sheep, then bought a ticket to New York and sailed for Norway on a White Star Liner, landing at Stavanger after an absence of four and a half years. He visited in his old home locality for six months and then again headed west, crossing on the United States Liner *New York*, and in the spring of 1897 was back again on the Teigen ranch. He was employed there as a lambing expert and also did some shearing work for ranchers during the season, helped put up hay, and during the winter worked with a saw mill. In March, 1898, he returned to his homestead, and during that year helped with the lambs on the George Wright ranch, and during the summer bought 300 head of mixed sheep, which he wintered on Lower Dog Creek, and in the following spring sold to William Eckley. He again acted as lamb expert for the Wright ranch, did some shearing in Fergus County, put up hay on his ranch, and in the fall found another band of sheep, wintering them. Sam Phillips, one of the pioneer sheep men of the region, helped him get together these sheep, and from that time he has been permanently identified with his own holdings as a sheep man and cattle man.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland have developed a ranch of 8,000 acres, devoted to farming as well as stock raising. The ranch is stocked with about 3,900 sheep and over 100 head of the Red Short-horn cattle. This property represents a great increase in prosperity since Mr. Holland first landed in Montana more than thirty years ago.

He met his wife in Fergus County and they were married October 14, 1903. Mrs. Holland was Olga Josephine Hegg. She was born near Christiania, Norway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Olsen Hegg, whose lives have been spent near Solmestrame, Norway, where her mother is still living. She was one of a family of four daughters and one son, her sister, Mrs. Michael Hegg, and brother, Andrew Jacob Hegg, both living in Norway. Mrs. Holland attended grade and high schools and had seminary training in her native country, and in the spring of 1902 came to the United States to join an uncle, John Johnson, a rancher at the head of McDonald Creek. Mr. Johnson is now living at Bellingham, Washington.

Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Genevieve, the oldest, is the wife of Ingwaldsen Ingwaldsen, of Omaha, Nebraska, and has two children, Martha Josephine and Elaine Virginia. The son Jacob Magnus Holland died when two years, seven months old. Ingaborg Alice is a student in high school, and the two younger children are Selma L. and Swend Robert.

Mr. Holland acquired citizenship by naturalization, and in 1900 cast his first vote for Major McKinley. He and his wife are loyal Republicans, members of the Lutheran Church, and he is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks. They own one of the attractive homes on Fifth Avenue in Lewistown, and they reside at Lewistown during the school year. Mr. Holland was a member of the local committees handling the sale of Liberty Bonds and other matters in connection with the winning of the war.

Hon. Alexander Fairgrieve. Among the sons of Scotia who have adopted the United States as their own and who have contributed to the betterment and development of the various communities in which they have lived and labored, one who is entitled to more than passing mention is Hon. Alexander Fairgrieve, of Washoe, Carbon County, member of the State Legislature of Montana and a former superintendent of the Montana Coal and Iron Company. Having commenced work when he was still at a tender age, and spent his entire life in hard and unremitting occupations, he is an honest friend of labor and a fighter for its interests, both personally and as a legislator. He has long been an important figure in public affairs, and also is prominently known in fraternal circles.

Mr. Fairgrieve is of old Covenanter Presbyterian stock and was born September 3, 1862, at East Lothenshire, Parish Trenant, Scotland, a son of William and Christina (Russell) Fairgrieve, his father being a native of the same community and his mother being of Highland Scotch stock, her mother being a McNiel. The family came to the United States in 1865 and settled near Cumberland, Maryland, where William Fairgrieve, a stone mason by trade, took work as a miner because of the better wages given for the latter work. Alexander Fairgrieve was reared in a mining community at a time when there were no child labor restrictions, and attended school only through the fourth grade, when like hundreds of other young boys of the mining regions, he went to work in the coal mines as a trapper boy. Unlike the majority, however, he did not allow the constant and unending toil to break his spirit or to make him lose sight of the goal that he had set for himself, and as time passed he managed to further his education by attendance at night school, much reading and close observation, with the result that he is now one of the best informed men in Montana on general affairs.

Mr. Fairgrieve gradually rose through promotions to be a full-fledged miner, and in 1887, at the age of twenty-five years, came to Montana and settled at Red Lodge. Not long thereafter he formed a prospecting partnership with William McMillen, John Rae and Gebhart Patterson, and with them discovered the coal mines now worked by the Northern Pacific Railroad at Red Lodge. Later, in 1888, he began prospecting for the Montana Coal and Iron Company, and subsequently formed a connection with the Heinze interests at Basin, Montana. In 1900 he was elected president of the Montana Federation of Labor, an office in which he served until 1909, and during 1909 and 1910 was president of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 27. In 1910 he again entered the employ of the Montana Coal and Iron Company, at Washoe, and of which he was foreman for some years.

Mr. Fairgrieve has always been active in Republican politics, and has been thrice elected to the Montana State Legislature, serving in the Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Sessions of that body. In all three he has been chairman of the labor committee, and a member of the workmen's compensation, mines and mining, constitutional amendments and employment committees. A fair and honorable fighter in behalf of the issues which he has believed to be right, he has been a powerful force in bringing about a better understanding between capital and labor, and has done much to improve conditions in his locality and among his constituency. Mr. Fairgrieve is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, belongs to the Scottish Rite, and is a past high priest of the Chapter at Bear Creek, and a member of Alba Du Temple at Billings. He has been a Mason since 1890, and is widely known in that order, as he is also in the Knights of Pythias, of which he has been a member since 1886 and has passed through all the chairs.

In November, 1888, Mr. Fairgrieve was united in marriage with Miss Jean Rae, daughter of John Rae, one of Mr. Fairgrieve's prospecting partners in the discovery of coal mines at Red Lodge. Mrs. Fairgrieve, who was a native of Ohio, passed to the Great Beyond July 30, 1899. There were four children in the family: William, who died at the age of twelve years; John Rae, who served four years in the United States Marines and then enlisted in the army for service during the World War, in which he died from wounds received at Montfaucon, France, in the great American offensive in the Argonne Forest, in 1918; Elizabeth, the wife of Michael Doyle, a native of Scotland, who is now living at Washoe, Montana, and has two children, Helen, who married Lee Wayman and lives at Clark, Wyoming, and Mary Jane; and Margaret, the wife of Robert Murray, of Tona, Washington, who has one child, Jean.

munication with the outside except by stage or mail. The few houses in the valley were built with mud roofs, and his first shack was of the same character, he and the Perrines living together until he brought out his own family. Then the Whites lived in a log house with a shingle roof, that stood on a new tract of land. His ranch as it now stands has about $30,000 worth of buildings upon it, his residence being of generous proportions and modern throughout, as are all his buildings, and is equipped with electric lighting. He generates his own electricity, which is used in churning, as well as lighting all of the premises.

Mr. White is not only noted for his sheep industry, but he raises large quantities of wheat, is a large alfalfa grower, and raises small grain upon an extensive scale. He has brought 1,000 acres under cultivation, and carries on his operations almost entirely by machinery, having practically discarded horse-propelled equipment. Many changes have been effected during the nearly forty years of Mr. White's residence on his ranch, and in nothing more than that regarding the matter of transportation. Originally two days were required for the journey to Lewistown and return; today he can run in his automobile into Lewistown from his ranch in an hour. The time required to go to Billings has been cut down one-third, and instead of having to haul wool and provisions from Billings to the ranch there are five shipping points in between.

Mr. White's services in the Legislature form no small part of his life work, for he was in the House for five consecutive terms, a part of the time under Speaker O'Connor, while W. W. McDowell was president of the Senate. Accredited to Mr. White is the first herd law ever passed in Montana, which he put over; the tax-commission bill which he proposed and assisted in drafting; and he drew the hay-grading act in response to the demands of the farmers who were heavy producers. Governor Robert B. Smith appointed Mr. White superintendent of the Montana State Reform School at Miles City, and he held that office for three years; he was several times sheep commissioner, and for eleven years he was a member of the Lewistown High School board. In political faith he is a Democrat, and he is one of the most active members of his party in his part of the state. He belongs to the Blue Lodge in Masonry at Miles City, and to the Consistory at Helena, and he has been advanced to the thirty-second degree.

In all that he has accomplished Mr. White has been assisted by his knowledge, for he is a very well-educated man, his district-school training have been supplemented by a course in the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and is an attorney of parts. His law studying was done at Elmira, New York, and he was engaged in the practice of law in that city, and also for a few years after coming to Montana, but after 1895 the exactions of his ranch became so heavy as to require all his time, and he has not been active in the law since that year.

Mrs. White was before her marriage Isidore McClave, born at Cameron, New York, and she is a daughter of Michael H. and Eliza McClave, Scotch people, and sister of Charles R. McClave, of Great Falls, Montana; Mrs. Perrine, of Billings, Montana; and has two other sisters in Elmira, New York.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. White, namely: Antoinnette, Capt. Harold McClave and Eleanor. Antoinnette

White is proprietor and head of the Antoinnette White Clinic at the Huntington Hotel, Pasadena, California. She is a graduate of Sargent's School of Physical Science, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Captain White is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, served for two years as captain of infantry in the regular army, and went to France with General Pershing's Expedition with the first quota. He served in France for more than two years, and was in Germany with the Army of Occupation. Upon his return to this country he was assigned to a company of infantry in the regular army, but soon thereafter resigned from the service, returned to his father's ranch, and is now general manager. Captain White married Miss Alma Rice, of Campbell, Missouri. Eleanor White married E. P. Baker, of Los Angeles, California, and they have two children, Jean and Nancy Baker.

Mr. White is also well known among writers upon the sheep industry, and articles upon sheep and wool growing and the other phases of the business frequently appear in different magazines. A fluent speaker, he is carrying his ideas to the people through the medium of public speaking, and is always well received wherever he goes. He served a year on the district board at Great Falls during the World war, and although needed on his ranch, he hired a man to take his place there, went to Great Falls and served for a year. That is but one instance of his public spirit and his sense of the obligation of good citizenship; there are many others, and they are characteristic of the man, and cogent reasons for his continued progress and remarkable success.

JAMES M. CROFT. There are few men in Montana who possess a stronger personality, who have a better standing in their community, or are more generally recognized as progressive and influential, and who have as large a personal following as James M. Croft, of Stanford, whose connection with the affairs of Judith Basin County, both as an official and in a private capacity, redound to his credit. He was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, January 3, 1858, a son of Edward Croft and his wife, Martha (Packard) Croft, the father a native of Waterbury, and the mother of Ashfield, Massachusetts. Both of them came from old and representative Colonial families established in the colonies prior to the American Revolution. Edward Croft and his father, James Croft, were machinists, and men of substance at Waterbury. When war was declared between the states Edward Croft enlisted and served as a member of Company A, Twenty-third Connecticut Infantry, and was honorably discharged as a sergeant. While he was not wounded, he was taken prisoner by the noted Confederate commander Dick Taylor in Texas, and was held a prisoner of war until exchanged. The death of Edward Croft occurred at the age of fifty-six years, but his wife died at the age of thirty-eight years. They had five children, of whom James M. was the first born, the others being: Margaret, who married George Curtis, of Waterbury; Marian, who married Harris Hazen, resides at Cambridge, Massachusetts; Edward, who resides at Waterbury, Connecticut, married Gertrude Garrigus; and Martha, who is the wife of William Wheeler, resides at Los Angeles, California.

His education obtained in the public schools of Waterbury, Connecticut, James M. Croft began his connection with the business world as a clerk in a shoe store of his native city, and served in that capacity for six years. The close confinement of his occupation impaired his health, and his physician advised his seeking a different climate and adopting an out-of-door life. Some of his former schoolmates had gone to Montana, and their letters, combined with the physician's advice, led him to come to the state, while it was still a territory, and he landed at Fort Benton May 19, 1881, having come up the Missouri River on the steamboat the *Far West.* This boat he boarded at Bismarck, it being the first to make the trip that spring, he having come to that then frontier settlement by rail from Waterbury, Connecticut. The trip to the far West took a little more than fourteen days, and among the other passengers were Henry Sieben, of Helena, Mr. Sweet, Frank Arnett, Walter H. Peck, who recently died at Lewistown, Frank Pick, of Lewistown, and later assessor of Fergus County, George Hay, of Rainsford, and a young man named Allis who had been appointed a Government clerk and was coming west to take his position. Others who became well-known figures in the state later on, and were also passengers, were: Obediah Cathers, trainmaster for I. G. Baker & Company; Jeff Talbott, deputy sheriff of Chouteau County; Eph Woolsey; Johnny McClelland, who died recently at Fort Benton; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sias, of White Sulphur Springs; Miss Flora Black and her mother, who located at White Sulphur Springs; Kittie Wing, who subsequently married a Mr. Severance, of White Sulphur Springs; and Miss Arnett, who became the wife of Buck Hudnall, state examiner of Montana from 1901 to 1905.

When he landed at Fort Benton Mr. Croft went to the South Fork of Sun River and went to work for the Dearborn Sheep Company as a laborer, and he remained there until January, 1882, when he came down to Stanford and embarked in the sheep business as a rancher. With Ben Maltby and Nelson E. G. Metcalf as partners, he established their ranch on Willow Creek, close to Stanford, and during the many years these three were associated together a considerable ranch was developed. Mr. Croft continued to be identified with this industry on that property until 1907, and he continued a ranchman in the locality as late as 1922.

As an indication of the problems of the early settlers, and an interesting incident, the following is related: The last buffalo was seen in this region in the spring of 1884, so one source of food disappeared, and the pioneers had to look elsewhere for meat. As the region was a quiet part of the state there was no strong organization of the Vigilantes, and but few horses were stolen, and probably the raids made upon the sheep and cattle were only for food. This part of the state produced a plainsman who attained to national reputation, Charley Russell, the boy painter, a personal friend of Mr. Croft. On the first roundup of the Stanford locality those remembered by Mr. Croft were: S. S. Hobson, Nelson True, Perry Westfall, Peter Van, John Campbell, Llewellyn Taylor, Frank Plunkett, Horace Brewster, B. D. Phillips, Ensign Sweet and Jesse Phelps and his brother. Among the old stage drivers were Hugh Walker, "Brownie" Brownell, Charley Livermore, Roger Sherman and Dan Tobey.

With the influx of new settlers and the advent of civilization came political activity, and Mr. Croft began at once to be interested. He attended the first Republican convention of Fergus County as a delegate, in 1886. At that time some of the political leaders were Wilbur F. Sanders and Tom Carter, Republicans; and Major McGinnis and Judge Pemberton, Democrats. In later years changes were effected, and some of the political leaders were: Charles Hartman, Judge Charles Pray, Joe Dixon, and Scott Leavitt, Republican congressman. Mr. Croft attended numerous local conventions of his party, sat as a delegate in one state convention, and he was twice secretary of the central committee of Fergus County. In November, 1894, Mr. Croft was elected county assessor of Fergus County, succeeding O. O. Gilkerson, and he was reelected in 1896. In November, 1900, he was elected county treasurer of the same county, succeeding D. A. Meagher, and was reelected in 1902. In November, 1924, he was elected treasurer of Judith Basin County, succeeding E. S. Boustead; and August 20, 1928, he was appointed deputy treasurer, but retired from that office March 1, 1929.

In 1896 Mr. Croft was made a Mason at Lewistown, Montana, by Lewistown Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., and he is still an active member, and a past master of the lodge.

The first marriage of Mr. Croft took place November 20, 1889, at Mason City, Iowa, when he was united with Miss Jennie Shelley, a native of Little Haywood, England, a daughter of a soldier in the British army. Mrs. Croft came to the United States with a friend of her father and his family, and they settled at New Canaan, Connecticut. At that time Mrs. Croft was twelve years old, and she continued to live there until she reached young womanhood, when she went to Waterbury, Connecticut, and there she met Mr. Croft. The following children were born to them: Margaret, who is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, is a teacher in the public schools of Waterbury, Connecticut; Mirriam, who is the wife of Theron Bradley, of Chicago, Illinois, and mother of Margaret and Theron, and she is a graduate of the Waterbury High School; James Shelley Croft, who is the youngest, resides at Waterbury, Connecticut, is a veteran of the World War, in which he served in Aero Squadron 825 overseas, as a member of the mechanical department, and was stationed chiefly at Romorantin, France. He married Murial Sloan, of Meridian, Connecticut, and they have one son, Shelley Croft. Mrs. Croft died in 1894, and is buried at Sanford. On June 30, 1916, Mr. Croft married Miss Frances M. Richards, born, reared and educated in Wisconsin. After the death of the father Mrs. Richards and her daughter came to Montana and established their home at Lewistown, and there they met Mr. Croft. There are no children of the second marriage.

A veteran of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Croft enlisted and was a member of Company A, Second Connecticut Infantry, National Guard, when he left his native state for the West, but he did not serve with that organization, but with Company I, First Montana Infantry. With his command he sailed from San Francisco, California, July 19, 1898, on the transport *Pennsylvania* for Manila, Philippine Islands, entering Manila Bay August 23 of that year. He sailed for the United States August 23, 1899, on the *Zelandia.* During the time he was in the Philippines he took part in the Luzon campaign, and among the engagements in which he participated were those of La Loma Church, Calloocan, Polo, Tulihan River, Marilau, Bocave, Guiginto, Malolos, the Bag Bag River, which Mr. Croft crossed on the skeleton of the old railroad bridge Calumpit, Rio Grande River, Apalit, Santo Tomas, San Fernando, and with his regiment wound up active service with a battle on the outskirts of San Fernando. During this service Mr. Croft held the rank of second lieutenant. On the way back home the *Zelandia* called at the ports of Nagasaki, Japan, where two days were spent on shore; and Yokohama, where three days were spent in sightseeing. The troops were mustered out of the service at San Francisco, October 17, 1899. Mr. Croft is a veteran of the Foreign Wars Association. At the time he was mustered out Mr. Croft had been advanced to the rank of first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, and was later commissioned by President McKinley as captain in the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry, but declined the honor. Mr. Croft has many warm personal friends all over the state, and his standing at Stanford is that of a fine gentleman, a generous friend and a pleasant neighbor.

JOHN B. MUZZY, mayor of Stanford, has been a member of the Montana bar since 1914, and had a prominent part in the creation of the new county of Judith Basin and was elected its first county attorney. He was a veteran attorney when he came to Montana, having had nearly twenty years of successful experience in his profession in the East.

He was born near Adams, New York, January 4, 1870, and is a descendant of John Muzzy, who organized a company at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and commanded it through the war for independence. Robert Muzzy, a descendant of this Revolutionary soldier and grandfather of the Montana lawyer, was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, and moved to New York State in 1830, spending his active career as a farmer. He married Henrietta Boyden, of Guilford, Vermont, and they were the parents of four sons. One of these sons was Joseph B. Muzzy, who was born near Adams, New York, became a well-to-do and substantial farmer, and died in 1910. He first married Henrietta Coon, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Close) Coon, both families being of old New England stock. Mrs. Henrietta Muzzy died in 1875, at the age of forty-five, leaving four children: Robert H., a banker at Coffeyville, Kansas; Byron J., a farmer at Adams, New York; Henrietta, who died in 1921, wife of Samuel Dare; and John B. The second wife of Joseph B. Muzzy was Sophia Johnson, and by that marriage there are two sons, Rolla J. and Elvan B., farmers at Adams, New York.

John B. Muzzy grew up on a farm in Northern New York, attended rural schools, the Union Academy at Bellville, and completed his law course at the University of Michigan. He was admitted to practice in New York before the appellate division of the Supreme Court in February, 1896. He was a resident of Watertown until coming to Montana, and while there was twice chief deputy county clerk, city clerk, city attorney and referee in bankruptcy. In addition to filling these positions he attended to a growing volume of private law practice.

Mr. Muzzy in 1914 came to Montana and located at Geyser, where he entered the real estate business and practiced law. He was admitted to the Montana bar in December, 1914, on motion. Judith Basin County was created in 1920, and on December 11 of that year he was chosen county attorney. This office he held until January 7, 1929. His first case as county attorney and the first case called for trial in the new county was State of Montana vs.

H. D. Rogers, for theft of cattle. The jury was unable to arrive at a verdict, standing 11 to 1 for conviction.

Mr. Muzzy became mayor of Stanford in 1927. His administration has been a thoroughly progressive one, and is credited with bringing about the construction of a complete water and sewer system and other improvements. Mr. Muzzy is president of the Stanford Kiwanis Club, and has been quite active in local politics. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892, and has been a steadfast Republican through all the years.

He married at Fulton, New York, August 9, 1899, Miss Catherine E. McDonnell, whose parents, Michael and Ellen (Farrell) McDonnell, came from Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Muzzy was born near Fulton, New York, attended Falley Seminary there and taught in public schools. She was one of ten children, and she and her sister Mrs. Chatterton, of Wales Ranch, Montana, are the only ones living in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Muzzy have had no children, but they reared a nephew and niece in their home. One of them is Mrs. Arthur Anderson, of Spionkop, Montana, who has two children, John and Mary Lou Anderson. The other is Harold McDonald, a sergeant in the Second United States Engineers now assigned as military instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Clarence P. Larkin is a native son of Montana, and is the present District Court clerk of Carbon County.

His home is at Red Lodge, in which city he was born November 10, 1901, son of William and Elizabeth (Fleming) Larkin. His father is an old time Montana business man, and is now president of the United States Bank at Red Lodge. Clarence P. Larkin has one brother, William R., assistant cashier of this bank, and two sisters, Miss Mary C., a graduate of St. Catherine's College at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Miss Elizabeth A., a student in the same college.

Clarence P. Larkin attended the grade schools of Red Lodge, graduated from the Carbon County High School in 1919, and finished his education at the University of Montana, where he was a Sigma Chi. Mr. Larkin in August, 1927, was appointed city treasurer, and was elected to that office in April, 1928. In November, 1928, he was elected District Court clerk, and on taking the office January 1, 1929, resigned as city treasurer.

Mr. Larkin is a Republican and is treasurer of the County Republican Central Committee. He is secretary of the B. P. O. Elks at Red Lodge, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

George E. Arnold is one of the very popular citizens of Musselshell County, where for a number of years he was identified with the mining industry and now holds the responsible office of clerk of the District Court at Roundup.

He was born at Montevideo, Minnesota, November 19, 1882, son of J. F. and Sarah (Barker) Arnold. His father was a native of Kentucky, and an early day grocery merchant at Montevideo, Minnesota. He was a Democrat in politics. Both parents died in 1910.

George E. Arnold after graduating from the Montevideo High School attended a commercial college at Mankato, and before coming to Montana was a bookkeeper in Northern Minnesota for about four years. In 1908 he kept books for a short time at Billings, and then went to the mines at Klein in Musselshell County, and for sixteen years was active in that community, remaining there until his election as clerk of the District Court in 1928, when he moved to Roundup.

Mr. Arnold is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, is a past dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose, and a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He married, August 31, 1921, Mrs. Letitia (Ray) Jack, of Klein. Her father, Robert Ray, was an early day Montanan, and for a number of years was an engineer at the Red Lodge mines. Mrs. Arnold attended school in Colorado and Montana. She is a member of the Pythian Sisters and Moose Legion. Both attend the Methodist Church.

WALTER HASTING BRISSENDEN, M. D. The lives of some individuals are so intimately connected with public affairs that a faithful narrative of their acts might furnish the recital of much that is valuable in the history of their community during a particular period. Others pass their existence in the pursuits of philosophy or religion, of literature or science, of commerce or the professions. The state or the municipality is the triumph of their combined activities, and in this connection mention is due the useful and humanitarian labors of Walter Hasting Brissenden, M. D., who has been a leading practitioner of medicine and surgery at Roundup for more than twenty years.

Doctor Brissenden was born in Kent, England, May 21, 1876, and is a son of Walter Webb and Frances (Rowlins) Brissenden, and a grandson of Charles Brissenden, who passed his entire life in England, where he was engaged in politics. The family all came from Kent, England, belonging to the upper gentry class, and all were soldiers. Walter Webb Brissenden was born in England and came to the United States in 1883, taking up his residence at Chicago, Illinois. Early in life he had developed marvelous mechanical ingenuity, and while employed at Chicago as superintendent of a machine shop invented a number of useful mechanical devices which brought him fame and fortune, the best known of these, perhaps, being what is known as the Acme valve. His death occurred at Chicago in 1908, and he was survived by his wife only two days, both being laid to rest in the same grave.

Walter Hasting Brissenden was about seven years of age when brought by his parents to the United States, where he attended the grade schools of Chicago and graduated from the Englewood (Chicago) High School. He pursued his medical studies at the famous Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine as a member of the class of 1905, following which he spent eighteen months as an interne in the Cook County (Illinois) Hospital. In 1907 Doctor Brissenden came to Bear Creek, Montana, but only remained for six months, then moving to Roundup, which has been his home and the scene of his professional success since May, 1908. Doctor Brissenden is recognized as a capable diagnostician, experienced practitioner and reliable operator, and has won and held the confidence of a large and representative practice, in addition to which he serves as physician for the Bear-Collins Coal Company. He is a member of the Musselshell County Medical Society, the

Theo. Lindsey

Montana Medical Society, of which he is president of the local branch, and the American Medical Association. During the World War he belonged to the Medical Reserve Corps. While his hobby is out-door life and he is a great hunter and fisherman, he is likewise a lover of music and books. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal Church.

On June 1, 1908, Doctor Brissenden was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Wallace, who was born at Pontiac, Illinois, and whose parents are both deceased. Mrs. Brissenden, a woman of intellect and many accomplishments, is a graduate of the Post-Graduate Hospital, Chicago. Two children have been born to this union: Walter F., born at Roundup, May 5, 1910, a graduate of the Roundup High School, who is now attending the University of Montana; and Robert Wallace, born July 16, 1914, who is attending high school.

THEODORE LINDSEY, wheat rancher of Bull Creek Valley, has the distinction of having been the first to settle in this locality, and his splendid ranch of 1,800 acres shows the results of his hard work and intelligent management during the years which intervene between his arrival and today. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, May 19, 1855, a son of Stephen Lindsey, and a descendant of Virginia Lindseys, of Scotch stock, who came to the American colonies at an early day, and many bearing the name fought in the American Revolution, the majority of whom died fighting for the cause of liberty. The paternal grandfather of Theodore Lindsey was also named Stephen Lindsey, and his remains are buried in a cemetery in Fulton County, Illinois.

The younger Stephen Lindsey, father of Theodore Lindsey, was born in Ohio, on the Miami River, fourteen miles north of Cincinnati. In young manhood he went to Illinois, and married Letha Ann Martin, a young lady orphaned in early childhood. They had ten children born to them, of whom two sons and two daughters survive, namely: Mrs. Emma Lane, of Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Lorena Herrington, also of Boise; Stephen A. D. Lindsey, of Oklahoma; and Theodore Lindsey, whose name heads this review.

Theodore Lindsey came to Montana directly from Cass County, Iowa, where for the two years he resided there he was engaged in farming, and he went there from McDonough County, Illinois. When he came to Montana Mr. Lindsey bought a team and wagon and headed them toward the valley of which his community is now a part. Coming up the Missouri River he had heard on the boat something of the Judith Basin country, and he had that in mind as his place of settlement. His own family, comprising his wife and child, was augmented by the presence of Mrs. Lindsey's sister, who became the wife of J. F. Kielhauer, of Fort Benton, Montana, not long afterwards, and subsequently went to California, dying at Stockton, that state, in 1927.

Mr. Lindsey stopped first on Warm Spring, but he did not stay long owing to the water and other conditions not being favorable for a cattle ranch, and so he came over to Bull Creek Valley and entered a preemption claim. Later he took his homestead and desert claim here. His pioneer house was built of logs, to which he added until he had five rooms, a large house in those days. The first shelter was built of pine logs, which were plentiful on the hilltops close at hand, and contained two rooms. The additions were built of hewed logs. He bought a few head of cattle; they sowed the land to oats, and harvested 1,100 bushels from it in the fall. The crops following were about as encouraging, the cattle on the range did well and multiplied, and at the end of his first five years Mr. Lindsey found himself in a good financial condition.

Needing a better home, Mr. Lindsey built his two-story residence in 1901, the only house of this permanent character in the valley. He has continued wheat growing through all the years, but has in a measure abandoned the cattle industry, having but a few head on the range at present, and what he has are being used for dairy purposes.

Besides his homestead, preemption and timber claims Mr. Lindsey took a desert claim, which became a part of the family lands, so that today, as already stated, he has 1,800 acres, of which 500 acres are under cultivation.

Mr. Lindsey prospected the region about him for minerals and found two or three veins of coal, but so thin as to make them unprofitable to work. Water from the local spring furnishes the house, to which it is piped, and living water comes down the creek all the year round for the stock.

While achieving so remarkable a success in his private affairs he did not neglect the needs of his community, but organized the Noll school district, the first one in the valley, composed of the new families that had rapidly followed Mr. Lindsey into this section. The community church was organized at Brooks and the Lindsey family became a part of it. Prior to that, however, home meetings were held among the settlers, and one of the early ministers who preached the Gospel to them was Rev. Hawk, of Lewistown. Practically from the start Mr. Lindsey has been active in politics, first as an Independent, casting his initial presidential ballot for Peter Cooper, but during more recent years has been giving his support to the Democratic party. However, during all of these years no office has had any attraction for him, nor has he united with any church or fraternity.

The wife of Mr. Lindsey was Sarah Jane Martin, a daughter of Rial Martin, of Irish descent, a native of South Carolina, and a farmer who died in Brown County, Illinois. Mrs. Lindsey was born in May, 1853, and, like her husband, was educated in the common schools. She died August 16, 1925, and is buried in the Lewistown Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey had the following children born to them: Mildred, who is at home; Mabel, who is the wife of Homer Anerr, of Lewistown, and mother of Alice, Agnes, Letha, Howard and Marion Anerr, of whom Agnes is the wife of Jesse Turpin, of White Sulphur, Montana; Bertie Lindsey, a son, died, unmarried, in 1902, and is buried on the family ranch; Lena is the wife of Elmer Nerr, a farmer on Warm Spring Creek, and mother of Dulcie, wife of Herbert Lehman, and mother of Lucile, Albert, Violet and Maxine Lehman; Leslie Lindsey, who married Mildred Long, has the following children, Philip, Kenneth, Ina J. and Wayne Lindsey; and Estella, who is the youngest child of Theodore Lindsey, is the wife of Robert Lucas, and mother of Mary Jane and Charles Lucas. Mr. Lindsey's part in the World war was performed as a wheat grower, and in it he served well in providing the staple food crop, and also as a participant in all of the local war drives. His purchases of war bonds were large, and his contributions to various charities are only equalled by those he made during that strenuous war period to different patriotic organizations. Mr. Lindsey has succeeded far beyond his expectations, and deserves much credit. It took more than practical knowledge and the willingness to work to conquer the wilderness. A man had to possess vision, to be able to look ahead and see the future, and that his judgment was excellent his present prosperity amply demonstrates.

HAMMOND B. GREENE is a lawyer by training and early profession, but during most of his active career has been identified with banking, was one of the founders of the first bank at Winnett, and is now chiefly identified with the wool industry in that prosperous section of the state.

Mr. Greene was born at Sheldon, North Dakota, September 10, 1886, son of Marshall B. and Lilly (Brown) Greene. His father was born at South Bend, Indiana, and died in that city in 1922, at the age of sixty-nine. While at South Bend he attended Notre Dame University. He grew up on a farm, and farming was his business until he retired. As a young man he went to Sheldon, North Dakota, and was a pioneer of that community. He was a Republican and a Presbyterian. His wife, Lilly Brown, was born in Indiana October 2, 1860, daughter of Rezoe Brown, a native of New Jersey. Mrs. Lilly Greene died in 1921. There were three children: Elizabeth B., of Sheldon, North Dakota; Holly J., a farmer, who died in Denver, Colorado, and is buried at Sheldon, leaving two children; and Hammond B. Miss Elizabeth B. Greene is one of the few women who have made a success in the banking field. She has been a banker since graduating from the University of Minnesota, and is president of the Farmers State Bank of Sheldon.

Hammond B. Greene grew up on a North Dakota farm, attended country schools and grade school at Sheldon, took work in the State College of Agriculture at Fargo, and in 1908 was graduated LL. B. from the law department of the University of Minnesota. While in university he earned his letter in baseball and was a member of the law debating team.

After finishing his law course Mr. Greene went out to Idaho and for one year practiced at Mackay. He tried his first law suit there, getting a divorce for a dissatisfied wife. He was a member of the firm Clark & Greene at Mackay. He then returned to North Dakota, and at Leonard became cashier of the Farmers State Bank, giving up the practice of law altogether. He was with the Leonard bank four and a half years, and in July, 1914, he and his partner, Charles Wiper, came to Winnett, and they organized the first bank of the community, the Winnett State Bank, capitalized at $25,000. Mr. Sam Phillips became president, Mr. Greene, vice president, and Mr. Wiper, cashier. Mr. Greene was active in the executive affairs of the bank until the summer of 1928, and is now a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Winnett.

Several years ago he took up a homestead, put up a small shack while proving up, and still owns the homestead and much land adjoining it, having several thousand acres on Elk Creek. He used this land as the scene of his sheep growing business stocking his ranch with Rambouilete sheep in the fall of 1927. In 1927 the business was incorporated as the Four Sheep Company and now has two flocks, aggregating about four thousand head. Mr. Greene is a Republican in national politics, having cast his first vote for William H. Taft, and was a local committeeman of his party. He was made a Mason at Sheldon, North Dakota, is a past master of Winnett Lodge and a member of the Mystic Shrine. During the World War he was registered and classified in Class 4, and took an active part in promoting the sale of bonds at Winnett.

Mr. Greene married at Fargo, North Dakota, March 12, 1913, Miss Nellie M. Austin, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 2, 1890, daughter of William C. and Allie (Pierce) Austin. Her father was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, May 24, 1862, and her mother at St. Angers, Iowa, September 20, 1871. Her father is a building contractor at Marshall, Minnesota. The children of the Austin family were: Velma, wife of Walter Zwemke, of Sykeston, North Dakota; Mrs. Green; and Edgar R. Her brother, Edgar, now of Salem, Oregon, was trained at Fort Dodge, went overseas to France, was assigned to an Officers Trianing Camp and commissioned a lieutenant, and reached the front line on the day the armistice was signed. He is now a member of the Reserve Officers Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have three children, Elizabeth B., Anna Loris and Hammond Bey, Jr.

JOHN ALBERT came to Montana when a boy of eight years, and the locality that has known him best and has paid him frequent honors is Carbon County, where he has earned a good business record and where for three successive terms he has discharged the responsibilities of sheriff.

Mr. Albert was born in Grundy County, Illinois, April 29, 1890, son of Steve and Theresa Albert. His father was identified with mining in Illinois, and followed the same occupation after coming to Montana in 1897 and settling at Red Lodge. He was a man of industry, exercised influence and leadership among his fellowmen and was very popular. He was a member of the Order of Foresters of America. He died in 1916 and his wife in 1922.

John Albert acquired his education in Montana, attending grade schools at Red Lodge. His first regular work was hauling coal from Bear Creek to Red Lodge by teams and later became a brakeman in the coal yards of the Northwestern Improvement Company at Red Lodge. The company had a private railroad at the mines, and in the service of the company he was advanced to head dumper at the mines and after several years was promoted to motorman of an electrically operated train, a service at which he remained for about three years.

Mr. Albert on leaving the mining company was for three years delivery man of a grocery house at Red Lodge. He was then given his first official responsibilities as street and water commissioner of Red Lodge. He held the office two years, and proved himself one of the most faithful officials the city had ever had. Following that he was appointed deputy sheriff of Carbon County and after two years, as a reward for efficiency and merit, was made under sheriff. He was under sheriff four years, and in 1924 received the full suffrage and support of the Republican party of the county for the office of sheriff. He was reelected in 1926. His reelection in 1928 broke a precedent of long standing, amounting almost to a rule, that none could serve more than two consecutive terms in the office of sheriff. The honor was well merited, since he had shown extraordinary efficiency in the administration of his office. Mr.

Albert is a man of very pleasing personality, fine physique, is loved by all the law abiding citizens, and at all times has shown a willingness to work for the best interests of the community.

Mr. Albert is an out-of-doors man, loves hunting and fishing, is a member of the Sheriffs Association of the State and International Sheriffs Association, is a past master of the Masonic Lodge and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While a recognized leader in the Republican party, he has never accepted any place on committees, feeling that he could do most for the party while in the ranks. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Albert married, November 26, 1913, Miss Maud Andrews, of Red Lodge, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Luke) Andrews. Her father, who came to Helena, Montana, from New York State on August 13, 1870, was a stage driver from Missoula to Pioneer, Montana. He had been a stonecutter by trade and followed that occupation for about six years. For the past thirty years he has made his home in Carbon County, and until he retired was engaged in ranching, growing grain and cattle. He makes his home at Red Lodge. Mrs. Albert was educated in public schools at Helena and in Carbon County. She is member of the Eastern Star Chapter of Red Lodge, a member of the Rebekahs, is a past oracle of the Royal Neighbors, and has been prominent in the civic and social affairs of her home community. Mr. and Mrs. Albert have a family of three children: John, Jr., born January 24, 1915, a high school boy; Lillian, born April 23, 1917, attending grade schools; and Donald, born June 13, 1921.

ROBERT VICKERS. When Robert Vickers died, April 11, 1923, there was completed a long life, one replete in incident and experience, and there passed from the scene of action a Montana pioneer whose name meant a great deal to a great many Montana people.

He was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 15, 1830, son of William and Frances (Wilson) Vickers. Shortly after his birth his father came to America, died here, and the widowed mother was left with her children in Lincolnshire, where the son Robert attended school. When only a boy he went to sea, making two trips to New Orleans, one to Quebec, and then shipped on a vessel that rounded Cape Horn to the coast of Chili. Here he left the ship, and after a year or so found the opportunity to continue his voyage to the United States, arriving in San Francisco in the spring of 1854. He went to the mines, working both in California and Nevada, and had some experience as a building contractor at Austin, Nevada. Robert Vickers made his first acquaintance with Montana in April, 1865, at Virginia City, and that town remained his home the greater part of his subsequent life. For eighteen months he worked in the mines, then clerked in a store, and in 1867 he and Henry Elling established a clothing business. After a year he sold out and returned to England, and on April 5, 1869, married Miss Martha E. Borrell. Both lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in 1919.

Robert Vickers brought his bride to Montana, and from that time until his death his career was a vital part of the commercial life of Virginia City. For a time he was in the tobacco and cigar business, with the late Harry Warmington owning and conducting the Capitol Cigar Store. There were intervals of several years when he gave up the responsibilities of running a store and was engaged in ranching. In 1880 he was elected and served two years as county assessor of Madison County. For the greater part of half a century he was in business as a clothing merchant. He again resumed partnership, with Henry Elling, and they were together until the death of Mr. Elling on November 14, 1900. He was one of the oldest merchants of Madison County, and he numbered his patrons all over that section of the state. Robert Vickers for many years was a school trustee at Virginia City, was a member of the city council, a Democrat in politics, and he and his family were members of the Episcopal Church. For five successive years he was worshipful master of Virginia City Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M., was a member of the Virginia City Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and grand high priest of the state, served as secretary of the chapter and also of the Virginia City Commandery of Knights Templar, was a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and was grand patron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vickers reared a large family of children: Robert A., of Hardin, Montana; Mary F., who married George E. Gohn, for the past thirty years county clerk at Virginia City; Dean, now residing at Centralia, Washington; Nellie, who became the wife of Luther V. Buford, now residing at Long Beach, California; George D., of Inglewood, California; Richard B., of Butte, Montana; Bessie M., wife of Walter M. Brown, Long Beach, California; Martha F., who married Benjamin F. Stutenburg, now conducting the Robert Vickers store at Virginia City; and Ella R., who became the wife of Paul L. Mitchell, of Los Angeles, California.

ROBERT A. VICKERS, in partnership with Charles A. Corkins, editors and publishers of the Hardin *Tribune-Herald,* is a native Montanan, a veteran in the newspaper business, formerly at Virginia City, but has published a fine newspaper and has been personally identified with Big Horn County since its creation and organization, January 13, 1912.

Mr. Vickers was born at Virginia City, January 30, 1870, son of Robert and Martha E. T. (Borrell) Vickers. Both his parents were born in England, and the career of his honored father, one of the conspicuous citizens of Virginia City, is given in the preceding sketch.

Robert A. Vickers attended school at Virginia City and later at Valparaiso University, Indiana. He served a three-year apprenticeship as a printer on the *Madisonian,* published at Virginia City, beginning at the age of sixteen, and by his work at his trade paid the expenses of his college course. For several years he was in the drug and newspaper business and postmaster at Monroe, Nebraska, but in 1895 returned to Virginia City. In the spring of 1896 he was appointed postmaster to serve out an unexpired term, an office he held until January 1, 1898. In June, 1899, he and Fred L. Gibson, now one of the leading attorneys of Livingston, Montana, established the Alder Gulch *Times,* publishing it in the same building in which the first Montana newspaper, the *Post,* was issued. Mr. Vickers after two years bought out his partner, and two years later sold the newspaper to the Times Publishing Company, of which he became editor and general manager, a position he held for six years. He was at Virginia City until he removed to Hardin, the county seat of the new county of Big Horn, and has been the chief factor in the newspaper business of the county for the past eighteen years.

Since locating in Hardin Mr. Vickers has held numerous official positions. For nine years prior to May, 1926, he was a member of the board of education, the last seven years of the time being chairman. For several years, beginning with May, 1915, he served as police judge of the City of Hardin, and for the past fourteen years has been justice of the peace. He also is president of the Hardin Chamber of Commerce and of the Hardin Cemetery Association, and was the first president of the Big Horn Oil & Gas Development Company, which developed the natural gas field at the northern edge of the City of Hardin, from which the residents of that city are supplied with natural gas for cooking and heating.

Mr. Vickers is a past master of Virginia City Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M., a past patron of Virginia Chapter No. 9, of the Eastern Star, and is also a past master of Saint John Lodge No. 92, A. F. and A. M., of Hardin. In politics he is a Republican. He married in Virginia City, February 26, 1891, Miss Selma C. Nelson, daughter of John Nelson, of Monroe, Nebraska. They are members of the Episcopal Church. Their children are: Robert A., Jr., now, with his brother, J. LeRoy Vickers, employed on the *Daily Missoulian* at Missoula; Ellen I., wife of F. A. Rowland, of Hardin; J. LeRoy; Llewellyn N., now employed on the Terry *Tribune* at Terry, Montana; S. Edna, wife of Lyle J. Tintinger, foreman of the Hardin (Mont.) *Tribune-Herald;* J. Russell Vickers, who owns and operates the Merchants Auto Delivery Service of Hardin, Montana; and Doris M., wife of Stanley B. Novark, of Hardin. Mr. and Mrs. Vickers have fourteen grandchildren.

Earl Wineman, of Stanford, came to Montana in May, 1910, and during his residence in the state has achieved success as a lawyer and in many ways has impressed his abilities and influence on the community of Stanford and the County of Judith Basin.

He was born near Auburn, Sangamon County, Illinois, January 10, 1886, and represents a pioneer Illinois family. His grandfather, Philip Wineman, was born about 1800 in Botetourt County, Virginia, and moved out to Illinois about 1824, only six years after Illinois was admitted to the Union. He was one of the early settlers near Auburn, in the county of which Springfield is the county seat as well as the capital of the state. He lived out his life there, passing away September 3, 1882, on his eighty-second birthday. He married a Miss Crow, and both are buried in the cemetery near Auburn. Hayden S. Wineman, one of their family of four sons and three daughters, was born in Sangamon County, November 9, 1834, attended some of the old-fashioned country schools in Illinois, and in 1864 crossed the plains to California. Once the caravan was stopped by Indians and once the party was arrested temporarily at Laramie, Wyoming. He was in California two years, returning by the Isthmus of Panama and in 1868 went west again, and spent eight years in the mining regions of the Pacific Coast. After his final return he settled down to the business of farming and stock raising, and was a man of wealth and did an extensive business as a cattle feeder. He remained true to the Virginia traditions of the family and always voted the Democratic ticket. He married Dorcas L. Lipe, who was born near Irving, Montgomery County, Illinois, December 27, 1856, daughter of Wiley and Maria (Lingle) Lipe. She died February 19, 1916, and her husband passed away October 26, 1904, both being buried near Auburn. Their two children are Earl and Mrs. Della E. Gray, the latter of Auburn, Illinois. Hayden S. Wineman by a previous marriage had a daughter, Mrs. Hattie L. Morgan, living at Los Angeles.

Earl Wineman lived on an Illinois farm until he came out to Montana. He attended the grade and high schools of Auburn, and graduated in 1909 from the University of Illinois Law School, being admitted to the bar the same year. At Helena he was admitted to the bar on motion in June, 1910, the board of examiners being Messrs. Brantley, Holloway and Smith. He immediately located in the Town of Stanford, then in Fergus County, and here he tried his first case, before a justice of the peace. Mr. Wineman was active in the movement to create Judith Basin from the beginning of the campaign in 1913 until its triumphant conclusion in 1920. He was one of the committee of three of Stanford to represent the interests of that town as the proposed county seat, was attorney in behalf of the movement before the county commissioners of Fergus County and also appeared before the State Supreme Court in mandamus proceedings to force the commissioners of Fergus County to call an election for a county seat of the new county. He was one of the attorneys representing Stanford in subsequent proceedings prosecuted by the Town of Hobson in contesting the county seat election, and he carried that case before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Wineman helped organize the First National Bank of Geyser and is its vice president. He served three terms as mayor of Stanford, being first elected in 1921. As mayor he had the satisfaction of seeing the city indebtedness paid, and when he left office the city treasury contained $3,000 and at the same the tax levy was lowered from ten to seven mills. He is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Bryan, and has become well known among the party leaders of the state. He was county chairman through two campaigns, and has been a member of the state committee for Judith Basin County. Mr. Wineman since 1914 has been a member of the Montana Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, was an officer in the Grand Lodge from 1921 to 1926, and in 1925 was elected grand chancellor, serving until September, 1926.

During the World War he was on the legal advisory board of Fergus County, was active in the Liberty Loan drives and Mrs. Wineman was a member of the Red Cross Chapter. Mrs. Wineman since 1919 has been a member of the Pythian Sisters and since 1920 a member of the Grand Temple of that order in Montana. From 1921 to 1926 she was one of the Grand Temple officers and from September, 1925, to September of the following year served as grand chief of the Pythian Sisters, at the same time her husband was grand chancellor. This is the only time in the history of the order when a man and wife filled those two chairs. Mrs. Wineman was reared in the faith of the Universalist Church, but at Stanford has been active in the Presbyterian denomination, serving four consecutive terms as president of the Ladies Aid Society. She is a Democrat, and in 1928 was vice chairman of Judith Basin County for the party.

Mr. Wineman married, October 27, 1911, at Great Falls, Montana, Miss Elva R. Winter. She was born in Hanover, Illinois, grew up and attended school there, and finished her education in Knox College at Galesburg. Her father, Henry Winter, was born in Germany, came to America and settled in Illinois, and became acquainted with Ulysses S. Grant at Galena and served two enlistments in the Union army under General Grant. He was a merchant at Hanover, Illinois, for many years. Mrs. Wiseman's mother was Semantha C. Johnson, and both her parents are buried at Hanover. Mrs. Wineman was one of a family of eleven children, being next to the youngest, and is the only one living in Montana.

JAMES HILL MORROW has been one of the substantial and honored citizens of Moore, Fergus County, fully twenty years, was formerly a leader in the banking business here, has served as mayor of the village, and has at all times stood exponent of civic loyalty and liberality. He is now actively engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Moore.

Mr. Morrow is a native of the great Northwest, his birth having occurred in the City of Fargo, North Dakota, October 6, 1880, a date that shows his parents had gained their share of pioneer precedence in that state. He is a son of Jared and Martina (Olson) Morrow, the former of whom was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1838, and the latter of whom was born in Iowa, of sterling Norwegian parentage, she having been a resident of Decorah, that state, at the time of her marriage. Jared Morrow was a son of Robert and Harriet (Hill) Morrow, who continued their residence in Trumbull County, Ohio, until their death, their children having been five in number. John Morrow, father of Robert, was born and reared in the North of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and upon coming to America, in 1792, he first settled in Pennsylvania, but in 1804 he became one of the pioneer settlers in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he reclaimed a farm from the forest wilds and where he passed the remainder of his life.

Jared Morrow continued to be identified with farm enterprise in his native county until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he subordinated personal interests to the call of patriotism and enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until he received his honorable discharge, he having participated in many engagements. After the war he engaged in mercantile business, and later he became a traveling commercial salesman for a New York concern. In 1878 he established his residence at Fargo, North Dakota, where he became a pioneer in the real-estate business and where he remained an honored and influential citizen until his death in 1912. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party. His widow still survives him and passes her time in the homes of her children, who vie with each other in their filial devotion to the loved mother. Of the children James H., of this review, is the eldest; Otto P. resides in Fargo, North Dakota; and Vera is the wife of J. N. Thelen, of Cody, Wyoming.

James H. Morrow attended the public schools of Fargo until he had completed his course in the high school and thereafter he profited by the advantages of a leading business college in that city. There he was employed in turn in the Fargo National Bank and the First National Bank. In the latter institution he was paying teller at the time he resigned his position and came to Moore, Montana, in November, 1909. He was accompanied by A. D. Scott, a Fargo business man, and they purchased controlling stock in the First National Bank of Moore, which had been founded in 1905 and which based its operations on a capital stock of $25,000. In 1916 Mr. Morrow purchased the stock of Mr. Scott, and thereafter he continued the executive head of the institution until 1923, when the nation suffered a period of extreme financial instability, and the First National Bank of Moore, together with nearly all other banking institutions in Fergus County, was forced to suspend, its affairs having since been in process of liquidation.

Mr. Morrow holds to the faith of the Republican party, and while he has not been a seeker of public office, his civic loyalty and administrative ability were signally evident during his tenure of the office of mayor of Moore. Mr. Morrow is a member of Shiloh Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Fargo, North Dakota; Keystone chapter, Fargo; Fargo Council, R. & S. M.; Lewistown Commandery, K. T., of Lewistown, Montana; Great Falls Consistory of Great Falls, Montana; Algeria temple of Helena, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of Lewistown Lodge No. 460, B. P. O. E. His wife has given effective service as a member of the local board of education and was the moving spirit in bringing about the erection of the school auditorium that is a source of pride to the village. In the World war period Mr. Morrow was chairman of the local committee in charge of the campaigns in support of the Government war loans, was registrar of the local draft board, was registered and classified under the final call for enlistments, and was a forceful four-minute speaker, Mrs. Morrow likewise having been a leader in local patriotic service and having been chairman of the committee here engaged in providing various supplies for the soldiers.

At Fargo, North Dakota, on the 12th of June, 1906, Mr. Morrow was united in marriage to Miss Marion Corbett, who was born in Wisconsin but who was reared and educated in Fargo, she being a daughter of S. J. and Mary (Root) Corbett, whose seven children are now widely scattered through the United States. After completing her studies in the Fargo High School Mrs. Morrow attended the Minnesota State Normal School at Moorhead, and prior to her marriage she was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Fargo, she having been principal of one of the grade schools. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have but one child, James H., Jr., who was graduated in the Moore High School and who is now (1929) a student in the law department of the University of Montana, where he is a member of the class of 1930. He was prominent in student athletics while in high school and at the university, which he entered before he was sixteen years of age, he has gained honors as a resourceful member of the football and baseball teams.

Sheridan A. Crouse is a physician and surgeon with a long and successful experience, and has practiced in Montana for a number of years. His home is at Roundup.

Doctor Crouse was born in Ohio, and first practiced medicine in his native state. His birth occurred December 29, 1871. His parents, Jacob and Salinda (Thoman) Crouse, were also natives of Ohio. His mother's father was of English ancestry and was born in Pennsylvania, later moved to Ohio, then to Iowa, and spent his

S.A. Crouse, M.D.

last years at Norton, Kansas. Jacob Crouse was one of the first men to answer the call for 75,000 volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War, and enlisted with the Eleventh Ohio Infantry and served three years and three months. After the war he followed farming, was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Republican in politics. He died in 1904, and the widowed mother now resides with her son at Roundup, Montana.

Doctor Crouse attended high school in Ohio, graduated Bachelor of Science from Farmington College of that state in 1893, and took his M. D. degree at the Baltimore University School of Medicine in 1898. For twelve years he practiced at Sebring, one of the great centers of the pottery industry of Eastern Ohio. For ten years he made his home at Kipton, Ohio, and on August 19, 1916, arrived in Montana. He first practiced in Judith Basin, then at Melstone from 1919 until 1928, and from Melstone moved to Roundup. Doctor Crouse has attended many clinics, and has taken post-graduate courses in New York and Chicago. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Christian Church. While at Melstone he was surgeon for the Milwaukee Railway and physician and surgeon for the Carpenter Creek Coal Company. He is a member of the Musselshell County, Montana State and American Medical Associations. Doctor Crouse has traveled extensively in the United States and Canada.

He married in 1901 Miss Ida M. Fox, of Kensington, Ohio, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Fox. She was educated at Hanoverton, Ohio, and for many years was active in the Rebekahs order. She died in April, 1925, mother of two children, Vera, who died when eighteen years old, and Elva K. Miss Elva K. Crouse, a very talented musician, graduated from the Mile City High School, attended Spokane University, and is an A. B. graduate of Hiram College of Ohio. She continued her musical education in the Chicago Musical College. She taught in high school at Sumatra, Montana, and is now teaching English and history in the Roundup High School.

A. O. **Nelson** is superintendent of the public schools at Belfry in Carbon County. This is known as District No. 34 of Carbon County and represents a consolidation of four old districts in 1920. The board of education consists of W. H. Bunney, president, Walter Heald and Otis Brown, and the clerk is H. R. Routh.

The high school has an enrollment of sixty-two pupils, with a graduating class of eight in 1930. A high percentage of graduates of the high school have entered college. All the teachers are college graduates. The grade school enrolls 150 pupils and five teachers, four of them normal graduates and one carrying normal work at the present time. The school has maintained a fine standing not only in scholarship but in athletics, and every pupil has been encouraged to take part in some work for physical training. The high school has a good basketball and track team, and in 1928 the school won the Discus and a place in the Javelin contests at the state meet.

Mr. A. O. Nelson was born near Jackson, Ohio, July 12, 1879, grew up in that state, and had his early experience in teaching there. He was graduated Bachelor of Science from Valparaiso University of Indiana in 1906, and since then has done post-gradate work at the University of Montana in 1914-1923-1924 and 1927. He came to Montana in 1907, taught at Joliet for three years, at Laurel in 1910-11, and from 1917 to 1920 was a teacher in Wyoming.

He has been superintendent of schools at Belfry since 1920, and the community is under a great debt to his leadership and high ideals. In 1922, two years after he became superintendent, the district put up a modern school building at a cost of $40,000, and since then additions have been made, including a gymnasium costing over $20,000. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Montana State Teachers Association and the National Education Association.

In 1908 he was married to Nelle C. Reif. To this union have been born two daughters and two sons: Margaret E., Ruth N., Dwight Q. and Duane R. Margaret is a graduate of the Eastern Montana Normal School, and is now teaching at Hapelje, Ruth is a student in Montana State College at Bozeman.

SHARON CHAPMAN MERRIMAN. One of the able and well-established younger members of the bar at Red Lodge is Sharon Chapman Merriman, A. B. J. D. Mr. Merriman came to Red Lodge in 1925, and very soon was recognized for his legal ability and sound understanding of the law, and in a short time his satisfied clients have grown to include banking firms, other large enterprises, railways and individuals of importance. A genial manner, a gift of oratory and scholastic attainments beyond the ordinary have contributed to Mr. Merriman's popularity at Red Lodge and throughout Carbon County.

Sharon Chapman Merriman was born at Medford, Oregon, January 29, 1902, son of George F. and Mary Elizabeth (Murray) Merriman, and grandson of William H. and Artanesia (Riddle) Merriman. As pioneers from Illinois the Merrimans covered the trail to Oregon more than seventy-five years ago, and both father and grandfather of Sharon Chapman Merriman were blacksmiths by trade. For many years they filled contracts with the California-Oregon Stage Line, whereby the company's horses were kept well shod. It was a business of importance, and George F. Merriman continued in that and other enterprises the most of his life at Medford, where he died in 1915. He served as postmaster of Medford for four years under President McKinley. The mother of Attorney Merriman survived until 1924, when she, too, passed away, deeply beloved by a wide circle of relatives and friends.

Sharon Chapman Merriman attended the grade and high schools of Medford, Oregon, being graduated from the latter in 1919, as valedictorian of his class. He then entered the University of California, and was graduated therefrom in jurisprudence in December, 1922, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1925 he received the degree of Juris Doctor from the same institution. Out of 125 units he had 110 of A's. In 1925 he was admitted to practice at the bar of California. He made Phi Beta Kappa, and out of the entire junior class he was one of five elected to that fraternity for one year. For a year, while in the University of California, he was quizmaster, and was chief reader for economic history from 1920 to 1925. In a law class of about 350 only forty-five received the Doctor's degree. Mr. Merriman was president of the French Club of the University of California; was on the council of Phi Beta Kappa; was dean of the senate of Delta Theta Phi; and he was made a member of Alpha Pi Zeta, the political honorary society, and Delta Theta Phi, the legal fraternity. He belongs to Berkeley Lodge No. 1002, B. P. O. E., of California; Red Lodge Aerie No. 742, F. O. E., and it its secretary and a trustee of the state lodge of the organization; and he is a member of the Inquiry Club of Red Lodge. In politics he is a Republican, and during the campaign of 1928, was one of the forceful speakers in Herbert Hoover's candidacy. He is one of the most active workers in the county and state in behalf of his party. As cashier, director and liquidating agent of the Boyd State Bank he has rendered a most valuable service, and he is attorney for Meyer & Chapman State Bank.

On August 3, 1924, Mr. Merriman was married to Miss Monetta C. Edwards, a daughter of Frederick K. and Effie Edwards. She was educated in the schools of California, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Merriman have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who was born November 26, 1928.

It is safe to state that there are few projects which come to the attention of this energetic young man which do not receive his careful attention, and if he feels they will prove beneficial he supports them with an enthusiasm that is characteristic of him. Recently he has waged an effective campaign for old-age pensions for members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His flaming oratory, his scholarship and his deep sincerity make him a popular speaker before the Woman's Club, civic bodies, and on the programs of school commencements and lodge entertainments.

HARVEY H. BARNETT, county assessor of Big Horn County, is a native son of Montana, and is very loyal to the state of his birth, grateful for the wonderful environment it has afforded him throughout his life and for the opportunities which he has converted into service for himself and others.

Mr. Barnett was born in the Gallatin Valley, February 8, 1884, son of Robert T. and Permelia (Williams) Barnett. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Montana when the territory was little more than a district of shattered mining camps. He arrived in 1866, and was one of the pioneers of the Gallatin Valley. He had a prominent part as a leader in the Virgilantes in maintaining law and order in the early days. He became a rancher and stock man, and at one time held the office of assessor of Gallatin County. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity. This old time citiezn passed away in 1920, and his wife, who was born in Illinois, died in 1919. The Barnett family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Harvey H. Barnett acquired his education at Bozeman, attending public schools there and Montana State College. He was one of the first men to engage in ranching in Big Horn County when the Crow Indian Reservation was opened. He started raising grain and cattle, and he also took up a homestead, and operated it for five years. For ten years he used a large amount of leased land on the Crow Reservation, running about 600 head of cattle. For some years past Mr. Barnett has owned a farm and operated a dairy business half a mile from Hardin.

He has been a local leader in the Republican party and was a delegate to the first Republican county convention after Big Horn County was established. In 1924 he was elected county assessor and has twice been reelected. The people of the county trust his good judgment and have been materially benefited by the savings he has instituted through his system of handling the work and by the fact that he looks after the work of the office without hired assistance. Mr. Barnett is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Congregational Church.

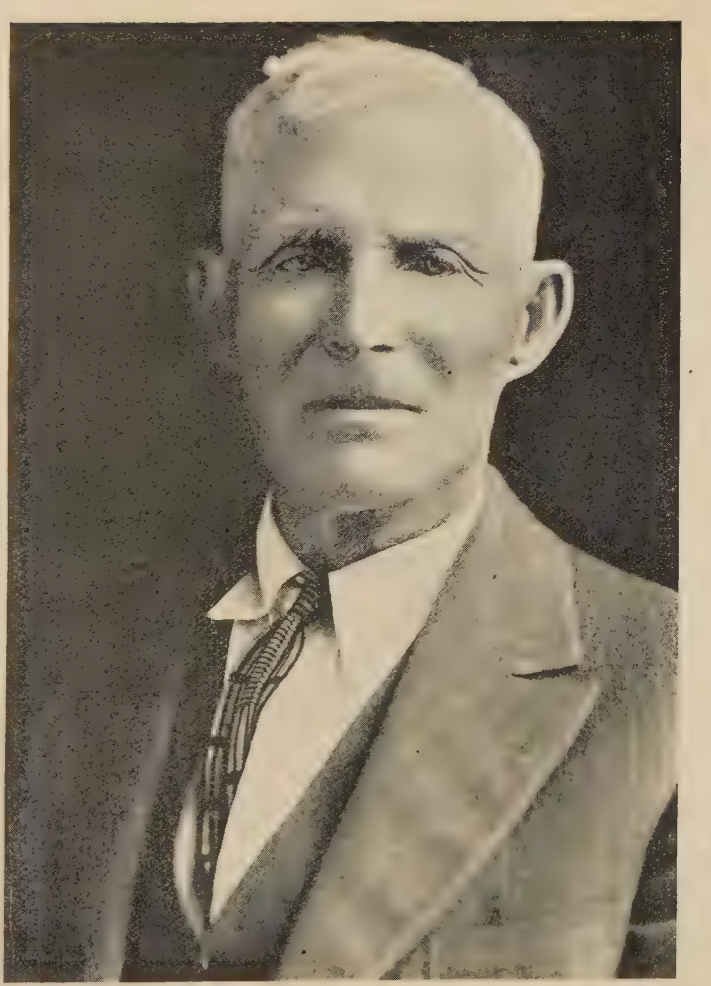
He married, July 21, 1919, Miss Helene Horn, of Fargo, North Dakota, daughter of Peter Horn, a capitalist and trader of Fargo. Mrs. Barnett attended the North Dakota State Agricultural College, graduating in a course in dietetics, and has continued to study along that line, and her knowledge and training have been of great value to her in her home and as a worker in the community. She is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter and the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have three children, Byron, born in 1921, and Jean Kathryn and Virginia Frances, twins, born September 16, 1923.

JOHN WILLIAM HENTGES was born and grew up in the State of Wisconsin, had his early business training there, and on May 30, 1910, arrived in Montana, where he has found opportunities in a larger way in business. He is owner of some valuable ranch properties, but his chief interest is the Choteau Hardware Company, of which he is proprietor.

Mr. Hentges was born in the County of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, September 28, 1885, son of Albert and Mary (Schetter) Hentges. His father was also born at Sheboygan, in 1855, and has spent his life of three quarters of a century in that community, his work having been chiefly farming. It was the father of Albert Hentges who came to this country from Germany. Mary Schetter was born in Germany, and was brought to the United States at the age of twelve years, her father, Joseph Schetter, settling at Sheboygan. Albert Hentges and wife had the following children: John W.; Lucy, wife of Ralph Mihm, of Sheboygan; Mrs. Frances Nearlich, of Belgium, Wisconsin; Joseph, of Sheboygan; Albert, Jr., of Sheboygan; and George, who is serving his second enlistment in the United States Marine Corps.

John W. Hentges was educated in parochial schools, but after the age of fourteen his training was the result of practical experience. For eight years he clerked in a hardware store at Sheboygan, was with a hardware business at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, for a time, and also at Sioux City, Iowa, and on coming to the Northwest first located in Portland, Oregon, where he spent a year working with a hardware firm. On coming to Montana on May 30, 1910, he became clerk for the Montana Hardware Company at Lewistown and at the same time took up a homestead three miles north of Winifred, and managed to combine his duties as a clerk for the hardware company and his responsibilities and obligations in proving up his land. He remained there three and a half years, and for six months was manager of the hardware department of the F. A. Buttery Company of Harve, Montana.

On locating at Choteau March 7, 1914, Mr. Hentges became associated with Samuel Ziegler in establishing the Choteau Hardware Company, a corporation. Mr. Hentges managed the business, and after the death of Mr. Ziegler two or three years later became sole proprietor. He has a large and well-stocked store, handling hardware, furniture, harness and other supplies, and specializes in other equipment for the farms and ranches of Teton County.



John T Clegg

Mrs. John T. Clegg

He is himself owner of some valuable ranching interests located seventeen miles from Choteau, owning the Iowana ranch, a portion of which was his wife's homestead. This comprises 3,200 acres of land, and since 1927 has been stocked with sheep. He is also associated with O. G. Meadows in the ownership and operation of another stock and grain ranch.

Mr. Hentges married at Great Falls, Montana, December 28, 1916, Veva M. Stafford, who was born at Davenport, Iowa, daughter of Henry L. Stafford. She was three years old when her mother died, and in 1914 she came out to Montana with her father, who is a resident of Choteau. Both Mr. Stafford and his daughter took a homestead west of Choteau. Mrs. Hentges graduated in the class of 1912 from the high school at Davenport. She was the only child of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hentges have a son, Walter Eugene, who is attending school at Choteau. Mrs. Hentges has been president of the Choteau Woman's Club.

JOHN THEODORE CLEGG. Among the men of Fergus County who aided in shaping its destiny was the late John Theodore Clegg, of Lewistown and Spring Creek Valley. He is recalled as one of the pioneers of this region, and a man of sterling character, warm of heart, generous in deed, and swift in action. He was born at Bloomington, Wisconsin, May 19, 1850, a son of a farmer, who reared him carefully and taught him the value of honest labor. The district schools educated him, and his early manhood years were spent in drilling wells in his home community.

In 1879 Mr. Clegg followed his brother James to Helena, Montana, and both were engaged in mining, prospecting and developing mining properties for several years. They then separated, and John Theodore Clegg came to Spring Creek Valley, while James Clegg remained at Helena, there he subsequently died, and his remains are interred in Kenyon Ferry Cemetery of that city.

At the time Mr. Clegg came to Fergus County he was urged to locate at Maiden, Montana, on account of the promising prospects for mining at that point, but he decided to take up farming and stockraising in Spring Creek Valley, and never saw any reason to regret the decision he made. He took a homestead here, and the many improvements he made stand upon the tract he entered from the Government, but he added to his original 160 acres by purchase until he was the owner of a large tract at the time of his demise. All that he possessed in life was earned through his own efforts. This fact was a source of great pride to him, and he was wont to declare that when he came to Spring Creek Valley he owned a horse, a cow and a dollar. The shelter which he built for himself on his homestead was a log cabin, and it still stands, being a part of one of his stock shelters.

In order to secure some ready money he took a position as manager of the Brooks stock for the Government, but he lived on his claim and farmed it. The forty dollars a month he received as manager was very welcome, and with it he managed to get a start in his own farming. In the course of time and the development of the region the Brooks stock ceased to be a factor of this locality, but by that time Mr. Clegg's own interests required his full attention. Both farming and stockraising were carried on by him, and he gradually expanded, adding to his acreage, until he owned 1,980 acres all in one tract. His stockraising was carried on upon an extensive scale, and he produced for the market, at times selling off all his cattle and then starting a new herd.

Mr. Clegg was also one of the contributors to the Inter-Mountain College at Helena; to the Lewistown protestant churches, and while christened a Methodist, he attended the services of the Episcopal Church, as did all his family. Always a Republican, he was active in party affairs, and was a judge of Crowley precinct for several years. His part in the World war was the buying of large amounts of Government securities.

A firm believer in Fergus County, Mr. Clegg believed in investing his means locally, and took stock in practically everything proposed for the upbuilding of Lewistown, some of which were not successful. However, as he made no mistakes in his own enterprises, those losses did not seriously incommode him. His ranch and his stockraising always yielded him a handsome profit annually, and he was well satisfied with the results therewith.

On January 27, 1900, Mr. Clegg married at Giltedge, Montana, Miss Grace Harris, a daughter of George A. and Ellen J. (Freed) Harris. Mrs. Clegg was born at Detroit, Michigan, January 21, 1866, and in 1868 her parents moved to Walker, Missouri, and they continued to live there until she was a girl of fifteen years, at which time the family moved to Lisbon, North Dakota, where her father entered and proved up a homestead. Later he lived in Sargent County, North Dakota, near Harlem, and there he accumulated a large property, built a beautiful home, and died there in 1895, aged fifty-eight years. His widow died at Lewistown, in 1918, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Harris was born near Albion, Michigan, and his wife was born at Marshall, Michigan. They had nine children born to them, of whom eight lived to reach maturity, namely: Mrs. Clegg; Julia, wife of L. D. Wilkerson, of Colton, California; Guy F. Harris, of Carrington, North Dakota; Hal and John Harris, of Moorehead, Minnesota; Edwin A. Harris, of Grandview, Washington; and George and Ernest Harris, the former of whom died in North Dakota in young manhood, and the latter, also in young manhood, was accidentally electrocuted while manager of the electric light plant at Independence, Kansas, in February, 1919. He married a graduate nurse, whose first name is Hazel, and she and their daughter, Grace Harris, survive him.

Mr. and Mrs. Clegg had two children born to them, namely: Eleanor, who married Melvin L. Wicks, of Spring Creek Valley, has a son, Joe Clegg Wicks; and George Austin, who is a farmer operating the parental estate. He is a DeMolay and a member of the Country Club of Lewistown.

Men of the type of Mr. Clegg are passing, and it is to be questioned if the new order possesses the courage, the determination and the resoluteness that so characterized him in all that he undertook. It was men such as he who extended the frontiers of civilization until the waters of the Pacific as well as the Atlantic break against them. When Mr. Clegg died all of the county mourned his passing, and it was generally recognized that Lewistown had lost a most representative citizen, and Fergus County its leading agriculturist. Mrs. Clegg and her son are carrying on the operations of the ranch, endeavoring to follow the plans made by the husband and father, for they realize that his good judgment in ranching and stockraising was unquestioned.

Lars A. Kragrud, postmaster of Winnett, came to Montana in 1917, and has been an active business man in the vicinity of Wolf Point and Winnett.

He was born near Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, July 7, 1872. His father, Amund Kragrud, was born in Hadeland, Norway, a farmer's son, grew up there, and at the age of twenty-three, in 1867, came to the United States alone. He earned his first dollar as a farm hand at Claremont, Iowa, and out of his savings and earnings gained capital for an independent start in life. He married in Iowa, and moved to Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, and entered Government land, and spent the rest of his active life in developing and improving his estate. He was always a Republican in politics. He died in 1920. His wife, Randi Iverson, was born near her husband's birthplace in Norway, and was eighteen months old when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Iverson, came to the United States. She grew up in Iowa, being one of the family of three daughters and one son. She died in 1904, at the age of fifty-eight. Her children were: Ida, wife of Andrew Ruhin, of Columbus, North Dakota; Lars A., Annie, deceased, wife of Carl Ellison, of Barnesville, Minnesota; Andrew, a harness maker and shoemaker at Winnett, Montana; Peter, a harness maker at Pelican Rapids, Minnesota; Ragna, wife of R. L. Taft, of Grand Forks, North Dakota; Nora, wife of Earl Ranger, of Detroit Lake, Minnesota; Mrs. Ottie Rude, of Columbus, North Dakota; and Elvin, of Oberon, North Dakota.

Lars A. Kragrud grew up on a farm in Otter Tail County, Minnesota, attending public schools, and when a young man went to work in a mercantile establishment at Willow City, North Dakota. Later he acquired a business of his own, handling general merchandise and farm machinery, and when he sold his interests in Willow City he moved out to Montana in 1917 and located at Wolf Point, Roosevelt County. He was in the furniture business there three years. The discovery of oil at Winnett caused him to be interested in that new locality, and he moved part of his furniture stock there and opened a store. Mr. Kragrud eventually concentrated all his business interests at Winnett, and was a merchant until the subsiding of the oil boom. On October 14, 1925, he was appointed acting postmaster and in February, 1926, was regularly commissioned, succeeding Mrs. Gorsuch in the office.

Mr. Kragrud has always taken a serious interest in the affairs of his community. While at Willow City he was a member of the board of aldermen and the school board, and served on the school board and council at Wolf Point. He is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley in 1896. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Wolf Point and the Lutheran Church.

He married at Willow City, North Dakota, in July, 1901, Miss Agnes Olsen, who was born at Christiania, Norway, in 1881, daughter of Ole Olsen. She grew up and received her education in Norway and was eighteen years old when she came to the United States, and at Willow City, North Dakota, met and married Mr. Kragrud. Later two sisters and a brother came to this country. Her sister Dagmar is the wife of Ben Sanderson, of Willow City, and Gunvor is the wife of Einer Hjort, of Chicago. Her brother, Arthur George Olsen, served in the World War, in the Thirty-fifth Division, and while in the Argonne Forest campaign was gassed and so afflicted that he never recovered, dying in the Veterans Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 6, 1928. Mr. and Mrs. Kragrud have two sons. Orris Kragrud, the older, is a graduate of the Winnett High School, and is a registered pharmacist and druggist at Sacramento, California. Roy Kragrud, the younger son, attended high school, and Leland Stanford University in California, was trained in economic geology, and is now chief clerk in the office of the Geological Survey at Casper, Wyoming. He married Essie Wilson and has a daughter, Phyllis Kragrud.

F. V. **Drees**, one of Montana's oil producers, has been a resident of Melstone, Rosebud County, since 1910, and is very well known throughout that section, where for some years he was a homesteader and rancher.

Mr. Drees was born at Carroll, Iowa, August 28, 1886. His father, Joseph M. Drees, one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers of Carroll, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1846, and along with a large law practice has been an active figure in Democratic politics in his section of Iowa. He served as postmaster of Carroll during the Wilson administration, from 1913 to 1921. Joseph M. Drees married Regina Kneist, of German ancestry. She is now deceased.

F. V. Drees attended the grade and high schools of Carroll, Iowa, and spent one year in the Grand Rapids College of Veterinary Medicine at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He had to leave college on account of ill health, and in 1910 came west and settled at Melstone. During the first five years of his residence in Montana he was connected with the oil business, but in 1915 homesteaded and developed a prosperous ranch, raising blooded and stock cattle. Since 1925 his land has been leased and he has turned his enterprise and capital to the development of the Ivanhoe Oil Dome, eight miles north of Melstone. This promises to be one of the richest oil fields in the West and has attracted a great amount of capital and enterprise to its development.

Mr. Drees married, February 2, 1916, Miss Therese Fisher, who also came from Iowa. She was educated at Drake University at Des Moines, and she and two other college girls came out to Montana and took up homesteads near Melstone. She proved up her claim and lived on it until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Drees had one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Drees is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought any public office.

Ray Charles Thompson, deputy county clerk of Big Horn County, spent many years in the railroad service, and it was in that capacity that he first came to Montana.

Mr. Thompson was born at Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, October 16, 1879. His parents, Charles Albert and Flora (Murray) Thompson, were natives of New York State, of Scotch ancestry. The Thompsons have been in New York since early days, and were a prominent family there. Charles Albert Thompson when a young man about nineteen years of age went west and settled at Kilbourn, Wisconsin. For several years he was identified with what was then a leading industry, logging and rafting logs down the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi, and sometimes he went as far south as Vicksburg, Mississippi. After his experience as a river man he went out to Kansas and worked for an army contractor, and this brought him into several fights with the Indians. After returning to Wisconsin he took up educational work and taught in grade and high schools at Kilbourn for twenty years. From Wisconsin he moved to Hardy, Nebraska, entered a homestead, and while proving up taught school in that community. During his later years he left the farm and was a cabinet maker. He died at Upton, Wyoming, June 8, 1921. In politics he was a Democrat, and was especially active in the prohibition cause, doing a good deal of lecture work in promoting the spread of temperance. He was a member of the Christian Church. His widow now lives at Republic, Kansas.

Ray Charles Thompson graduated from high school at Sutton, Nebraska, and while there worked for the local operator and railway agent, learning telegraphy for eighteen months, then was helper and student operator at Plattsmouth, at Germantown one month, and after passing the examination for operator was sent the same day to Gretna, Nebraska, as night operator. He was there a year and a half, and after qualifying as an agent he was put on duty for several years in relief work. His first regular office was at Woodlawn, Nebraska, and then for nine years he was on the list of extra agents and was sent from place to place as relief agent. For three years he was operator and agent at Pleasant Dale, Nebraska, was transferred to Upton, Wyoming, as night operator, and during that time he took up and proved a homestead. He remained there five years as third trick operator and four years as second trick operator and relief agent.

Mr. Thompson came to Hardin, Montana, February 18, 1918, on duty as local agent. After a year and a half he resigned, July 1, 1919, and until March, 1920, kept books for Mr. Vickers of the *Tribune-Herald*. Mr. Thompson in 1920 was appointed deputy county clerk of Big Horn County, and has had the active charge of the office ever since. He is secretary of the Big Horn County Fair Association. He and his son have an apiary, stocked with seventy-five hives and full equipment for the commercial handling of the honey.

Mr. Thompson is a past master of Saint John Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., at Hardin, and was presented with a handsome gold watch by the lodge for his efficient services as worshipful master. He is secretary of the Loyal Order of Moose, is a Republican in politics, and has his membership in the Christian Church at Hebron, Nebraska.

He married, October 28, 1908, Miss Pauline Boellstorff, of Peru, Nebraska. Her father, Dietrich W. Boellstorff, was born near Hamburg, Germany, came to the United States in 1880, and lived out his life at Peru, Nebraska, where he was a gardener vineyardist and fruit grower. He died June 8, 1922. Mrs. Thompson graduated in 1904 from the Peru Normal College of Nebraska. For three years before her marriage she was a teacher in the high school of Aurora, Nebraska. At Hardin she has been identified with club and literary work, is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter, secretary of the Yeoman's Lodge and has her membership in the Christian Church at Peru, Nebraska. After coming to Hardin she taught as a relief teacher and for a time was deputy in the office of the county superintendents of schools. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children. The oldest, Alberta Rae, is a graduate of the Hardin High School, took one year in the State Teachers

College at Peru, Nebraska, finished her course in the Eastern Montana Normal at Billings, Montana, and is now one of the teachers in District Seventeen of Big Horn County, Montana. The son, Max Murray, was a graduate of the Hardin High School, class of 1930, being valedictorian and receiving a scholarship to the Montana University, where he expects to major in radio and aeronautics. Susie Marie is in the junior class of high school, and Gilbert Elman is in the seventh grade.

LOUIS W. LETTERMAN, manager and one of the owners of the Windham Mercantile Company, has had a steadily accumulating interest in the commercial life of this section of Montana. He came to the state when a youth of sixteen, practically without capital, and his business career has come out of his hard work and his gifts for commercial enterprise.

Mr. Letterman was born in Chicago, Illinois, at 2016 Mohawk Street, August 16, 1889, son of Louis Fred and Ida (Schultz) Letterman, and a grandson of Louis Letterman. His grandfather was a native of Germany, married there, and brought his family to this country and settled at Chicago, where he conducted a teaming business. He died at the age of ninety-five. All of the three daughters and three sons are now deceased except Louis Fred. Louis Fred Letterman was born September 10, 1865, attended grammar school, and had to leave school when a youth, on account of the death of his father, and take charge of the teaming business. For many years he was a commission merchant on South Water Street, Chicago, a dealer in fruits and vegetables and poultry. In 1916 he moved west and has since lived retired at Seattle, Washington. His wife, Ida Schultz, was born in Chicago, of German parentage. They have three children: William, proprietor of a women's ready to wear business at Seattle; Louis William; and Ada E., wife of Floyd Brown, of Seattle.

Louis W. Letterman before leaving Chicago had acquired a common school education, and had been office boy for a fire insurance company and in the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. His desire was to come west and become an independent business man, and in September, 1905, he arrived at Helena, bringing with him about thirty dollars in cash. In looking about over the state for some business opportunity he used up this modest capital, and while at Cook City he worked at roofing a hotel to get the money to pay his way back to Gardiner. At Livingston for a time he worked in the office of the Northern Pacific Railway, later became a clerk for Alva Mayne, with whom he remained until April, 1910, and out of his salary saved enough to buy a fourth interest in a small store at Windham. His first partners in this business were "Old Sam" Colburg, C. R. Sutton and Charles F. D'Autremont, of Helena. He and Mr. Sutton have been associates ever since, and they are proprietors of the Windham Mercantile Company, also own Volkel's Store at Stanford, and Mr. Letterman is interested in the R. H. Nickol Company of Hamilton and the Hemgren Company at Bonner. His home and civic interests have been centered at Windham since 1910. For two years he was president of the State Bank of Windham, but sold his bank stock. He and Mr. Sutton were partners in the Young Mercantile Company at Hobson, but closed out that business in 1920. He and his partner also are interested in sheep ranching at Windham, and some of their capital has been engaged in wheat raising on a large scale.

Mr. Letterman enlisted for service during the World War at Seattle, and his training at Camp Lewis, Washington, where he was assigned duty buying supplies for the camp. He received an honorable discharge in March, 1919. He is interested in good government and civic affairs. His first presidential vote was given to William H. Taft in 1912, and he has been a Republican in national politics. He is a member of Palestine Lodge No. 88, A. F. & A. M., at Stanford, Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, is a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the Montana Grand Lodge.

Mr. Letterman married at Lewistown, Montana, March 29, 1923, Miss Lillian H. Heiss. She was born and reared at Holton, Kansas, and later went to New York City, where her beauty and intellectual talents brought her something more than local fame in the field of musical opera and drama. For a time she was in the motion picture field. It was during a visit to Montana that she met Mr. Letterman at Windham. Since her marriage she has been active in lodge and church work, in the community woman's work, and has been of special inspiration to the school children of Windham in drilling them for their plays and entertainments. Mrs. Letterman has a sister, Mrs. Theodore Haag, in Holton, Kansas, and another sister in Saint Louis. A brother, Otto Heiss, of Seattle, died in February, 1930.

JOHN LIVINGSTON in the thirty years since he came to Montana has found opportunities for the constructive career not only as a builder of business structures, but as a factor in the broadening and developing of the interests and resources of his section of the state. His home is in Judith Basin County, six miles northeast of Geyser. He is a rancher and ranch owner, a building contractor, and has had much to do with the Government and official life of the county.

Mr. Livingston was born on Armstrong Street, Jamaica Plain, the City of Boston, November 23, 1877. His grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Canada. The father, Duncan Livingston, was born in Canada, being one of a family of four sons and one daughter. The only other survivor is his brother Daniel, and both live in Massachusetts. Duncan Livingston during his active career followed the lumber industry, as a mill owner. He is now eighty years of age. His wife, Katie Morrison, was the daughter of Merdick Morrison, who went from New England to Southern California and became a farmer in the vicinity of San Diego. Mrs. Katie Livingston died many years ago, leaving five sons and three daughters: Alexander, of Providence, Rhode Island; Daniel, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; John; Merdick, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Malcolm, of Massachusetts; Anna, who is married and living in Massachusetts; Katie, also married and living in Massachusetts; and Miss Jennie, of Boston.

John Livingston attended school in Boston, and learned the carpenter's trade there with a prominent firm of builders, Proctor Brothers. He was a journeyman until he came to Montana and for some years afterward. His brother, Alexander Livingston, had preceded him to Montana and had an established business as a coal and brick dealer at Butte. Mr. John Livingston arrived at Butte August 6, 1899, and during the folowing year was employed as a mechanic by the Amalgamated Copper Company. For three years he worked at his trade at Pony, Montana, and then took the contract for the builder of the power plant for the Madison River Company, now part of the Montana Power Company. At Pony he associated himself with Mr. J. P. Heck, and for twenty years the firm of Heck & Livingston did their contract work on a very extensive scale. Their first important business in the Judith Basin was the construction of the building of the Judith Basin Mercantile Company at Hobson, then belonging to the power company. This was done in 1908, and in 1909 they put up the First National Bank Building at Stanford and a number of other buildings in that town. In 1909 they erected the Bank of Windham Building, the three-story Geyser Hotel, and in 1914 they put up the Geyser schoolhouse.

Mr. Livingston has never been long separated from the building contracting business, but in 1915 he homesteaded and entered upon a career as a farmer. He gave much of his time and attention to his farm during the next four years, and he still lives on the ranch he developed near Geyser in Judith Basin County. He was a wheat grower, and made an intensive feature of this during the World War period as his measure of contribution to the prosecution of the war. His most productive crop was fifty-two bushels to the acre. He and his oldest son now carry on the farm ranch with a complete equipment of power machinery and are grain raisers. During 1920 Mr. Livingston did building contract work at Spokane, Washington, and for about a year followed his trade in San Francisco.

Mr. Livingston was elected one of the first commissioners of the newly created Judith Basin County in 1924, and is still serving in his six year term. This first board had as one of its members Ethel C. Hurst, the only woman county commissioner Montana has ever had. He is now serving on the board with Henry S. Larson, the successor of Mrs. Hurst, and Thomas Nicholson, of Hobson. The new courthouse at Stanford was built after Mr. Livingston became a member of the board. It is the only courthouse in the state built without a bond issue. One problem which he had to solve was the addition of thirty-two sections of land from Fergus County, authorized by the Legislature. The board has also had before it a progressive road building program. Mr. Livingston is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. During the World War he was registered under the second draft law, but was not classified.

He married in Massachusetts, June 28, 1898, Miss Katie B. McCall, who was born in Boston, daughter of Allen McCall. She grew up and attended schools in Boston. The oldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Livingston is Duncan, a graduate of Highland Park College of Des Moines, Iowa, now the responsible manager of the home ranch. The daughter Edna, a graduate of the Stanford High School and the State Normal College at Dillon, is stenographer for the county agent of Judith Basin County. Irene had a commercial college training and is assistant cashier of the Geyser First National Bank. Melvin is a high school graduate and is now in the regular army, being stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco. The son Paul died when thirteen years old, and the youngest of the family is Winifred, a grade school pupil at Geyser.

A. A. Stapleton

Arthur A. Stapleton has made the City of Lewistown, Fergus County, the stage of his activities since 1905, and from the status of plumber in the employ of the Judith Hardware Company he has here made his way forward to secure place as one of the substantial capitalist of this section of the state. Here he continues to be the leading exponent of the plumbing and heating business, and his success in this line of enterprise has been noteworthy, as has that attended his well ordered operations in the building and selling of homes and thus making valuable contribution to the material development and progress of the vital little city that is the judicial center of Fergus County. Mr. Stapleton has made his cumulative success a medium for the expression of his unbounded civic loyalty and progressiveness, and he is known and valued as one of the sterling and influential business men of Lewistown.

Mr. Stapleton is of staunch English lineage and was born at St. Marys, Province of Ontario, Canada, October 25, 1874, a son of Arthur and Sarah (Long) Stapleton, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Ontario, Canada, her father having later become a farmer in Sanilac County, Michigan. The late Arthur Stapleton was a child when his parents came from England to Canada, and it is related of him that he proved specially adept in finding his juvenile sea-going legs and safely walking the deck while on his momentous family voyage across the Atlantic. The home was established near Stoville, Ontario, and in that province the parents passed the remainder of their lives. In Ontario Arthur Stapleton was reared to manhood and received his youthful education. There he had experience in saw-mill operation and other phases of the lumber industry, and there likewise he was identified with farm industry. He had made preparations for the removal of the family to Sanilac County, Michigan, where he had acquired real estate, but his death occurred before he realized his ambition in this line. His widow carried out his plans and removed with her children to the Michigan county mentioned, the home having been established in the Village of Lexington. Of her family of seven sons and one daughter four had attained to sufficient age to become largely dependent upon their own resources, but the devoted mother effectively faced the responsibility of rearing and educating the younger children. Of the surviving children the following brief record is entered: Ralph is still a resident of Sanilac County, Michigan; Albert likewise remains in that county; Mrs. Louis Gerou resides in Detroit, Michigan; Arthur A., of this review, is next younger; and Alonzo is a resident of Flint, Michigan. The loved and widowed mother is also now deceased.

The public schools of Lexington, Michigan, afforded Arthur A. Stapleton his early education, and as boy and youth he worked on farms in that vicinity, besides which he gained preliminary trade experience by working for a time in a machine shop. He was not yet four years of age at the time of the family removal to Michigan, and at the age of sixteen years he left the maternal home and found employment as night clerk in a hotel at Port Huron, that state. Later he found employment in cleaning lanterns and doing other service in connection with operation of the railroad tunnel under the St. Clair River at Port Huron, and from that city he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan's second largest city, where he served a thorough apprenticeship to plumber's trade, in the establishment of the firm of Thompson & Hunt. As a journeyman workman at his trade he continued his service until he was thirty-one years of age, and in the meanwhile he married. He finally set forth, in 1905, from Flint, Michigan, for Lewistown, Montana, and he recalls that he passed an entire day in traversing the 150 miles of the line of the Montana Railroad Company, which was commonly known as the "Jawbone" Railroad and which is now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific system. Here he entered the employ of the Judith Hardware Company, as its plumber, and eighteen months later he here engaged in the heating and plumbing business in an independent way and on a modest scale. He began business on the site of the present Bank Electric Building, on Fifth Avenue, and his investment in stock and appliances was about $300. He worked hard and gave effective service, with the result that at the expiration of about four years his business had so expanded as to make expedient his securing of more ample quarters. It was at this juncture that he removed his stock and business to the old Presbyterian Church building, where he remained four years. It was in this connection that he made his first experiment in newspaper advertising, by placing in the *Democrat News,* in a large square form, this statement: "Stapleton at the Church all the Time," and he still maintains that this advertisement gave better results than any that he has since used. The next removal of the Stapleton headquarters was to the present two-story brick building that Mr. Stapleton erected for the purpose on Broadway, and here he now controls a large and prosperous business that has been extended to many other towns and districts, from Roundup to Geraldine. His first independent plumbing job was a small one for Martin, "the kindlingman," in one of the oldest building relics of Lewistown. As a contractor in plumbing and heating installation Mr. Stapleton has handled many important contracts, including installations in the Empire Investment Building, the Lincoln public school building, the Broadway and Boulevard Apartments, the school building at Judith Gap, the hotel building at Geraldine, school buildings at Moore and Buffalo, and the Schrump Hotel at Roundup.

In his operations in the handling and improving of real estate in Lewistown Mr. Stapleton has erected up to this time fifteen modern houses of such desirable order that they were readily sold to appreciative purchasers. He was a stockholder in the company that erected what is now the Calvert Hotel in Lewistown, and as a loyal member of the local Chamber of Commerce he has given liberal support to its progressive activities in securing new industrial and business enterprises for the city. He contributed to the establishing and supporting of the local fair association, and he was zealous in advancing and fostering local patriotic measures and undertakings in the World war period. Mr. Stapleton in 1930 established a black silver fox farm about three and one half miles from Lewistown, and is going extensively into the breeding of this beautiful fur animal.

Mr. Stapleton has been a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of attaining to his legal majority, and while a resident of Flint, Michigan, he cast his first presidential vote, for Major William McKinley.

In the year 1900 Mr. Stapleton was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Tyler, who was born in Ohio but reared and educated in Lapeer County, Michigan, where she attended the high school at

Almont. She is one of the four children Mr. and Mrs. George Tyler, and the other three children are: Edward, a resident of Flint, Michigan; Clarence, a plumber in that city; and Florence, (Mrs. Widerweise), who likewise resides at Flint. Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton have three children, all of whom received the advantages of the Lewistown High School and all of whom remain in this city: Maynard, who is associated with his father's business, married Miss Ruth Dyer, and they have one child, Arthur; Bernice remains at the parental home, as does also Tyler, youngest of the children.

Mr. Stapleton is a Knight Templar Mason, and his wife is an officer of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, she having been in former years an active temperance worker in Lewistown. The family attend and support the Methodist Episcopal Church in their home community.

LYSLE E. HAVERFIELD, physician and surgeon, came to Montana in 1921, after completing his medical college course in St. Louis, and has built up a fine name and prestige in Big Horn County. His home is at Hardin.

Doctor Haverfield was born in Assumption, Illinois, June 24, 1896, a son of S. N. and Nellie (Snell) Haverfield. He represents the fifth generation of the Haverfield family in America. His ancestor James Haverfield came from Ireland, lived in Pennsylvania for some years and then moved to Ohio, where he acquired extensive tracts of land and engaged in farming. His son, James Haverfield, spent a number of years of his life in Ohio and later became an Illinois farmer. He was the father of William S. Haverfield, who was born in Ohio, did his share of pioneering in the farming region of Illinois, and finally moved to Missouri, where he developed a farm and sheep ranch. S. N. Haverfield, son of William S., was born in Mercer County, Illinois, and for many years has been a resident of Assumption, where for thirty years he has acted as city clerk. He is a Republican in politics. His wife was born in Christian County, Illinois, a daughter of William Snell, an Ohio man by birth. The Snells are of Holland Dutch ancestry. S. N. Haverfield and wife reared a large family of children: Clara Olive, whose first husband was William Truitt, and after his death she became the wife of Winnie Kees, a railroad man at Bloomington, Illinois; Ira S., who died at the age of forty-eight, was a Methodist minister at St. Ansgar, Iowa; Dr. Orville S. was a physician and surgeon who practiced at Hardin, Montana, until his death; Maud married C. E. McKittrick, of Billings, a rancher; Miss Mabel is English teacher in the Assumption High School in Illinois.

Lysle Edward Haverfield attended grade and high schools in Assumption, graduating from the township high school in 1914. During the following two years he taught a school near Assumption, and then studied medicine in St. Louis University, graduating M. D. in 1921. He had one year of interne experience in the Evangelical Deaconess Hospital at St. Louis, and in October, 1921, arrived at Hardin, Montana, where he became associated with his brother, Dr. Orville Snell Haverfield, in practice. His brother died December 7, 1923, and Doctor Haverfield has since carried on alone. Since coming to Montana he has answered calls to many remote sections of Big Horn County and also has a large practice in town, where he is a member of the staff of the general hospital. He is a past president and secretary of the Big Horn County Medical Society, a member of the Montana State and American Medical Associations. Doctor Haverfield in 1926 and 1929 was county physician for Big Horn County. He has his offices well equipped for utilizing electro-therapy in his work. He has attended many special clinics, being at the Pacific Northwest Association's meetings in Portland in 1926, was at the Mayo Brother's clinics in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1927, and at St. Louis in 1928.

Doctor Haverfield is a Republican, is vice chairman of the Big Horn County Committee, in 1928 was state committeeman from Big Horn County, and in 1930 is a candidate for representative on the Republican ticket. He has taken eighteen degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, Loyal Order of Moose and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He enjoys big game hunting and fishing.

Doctor Haverfield married, September 21, 1922, Miss Mary Ruse, of Nampa, Idaho, daughter of F. M. and Ida L. Ruse. Her parents were early settlers in Idaho. Her father was a farmer, and her mother is still living. Mrs. Haverfield attended public schools in Nampa and an Episcopal Girls School at Boise. She and Doctor Haverfield are members of the Eastern Star, and she belongs to the Woodcraft and Royal Neighbors and enjoys many points of contact with the social life of her community. They have two children, Lysle Edward, born July 7, 1924, and Samuel Nash, born May 10, 1926.

ROBERT P. ROSS, District Court clerk of Big Horn County, has played an important role in the affairs of that county since it was organized. Mr. Ross during his early manhood was in the railroad service, has been a banker, public official, rancher, and at all times a man whose ability and integrity have earned him the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Ross was born at Kossuth, Iowa, July 7, 1877, son of Hector and Mary C. (Davey) Ross. His father was born near Toronto, Canada, and just before the Civil War came to the United States. He enlisted in Illinois for service in the Union army, going into the ranks before he was twenty-one and served throughout the entire war. After the war he followed the trade of miller in Iowa, and as a Democrat was elected a member of the General Assembly of Iowa from Des Moines County. He was appointed to take charge of the flour mills of the Crow Indian Agency in Montana when these mills were first built, and he held that position the rest of his life. His widow is still living at Hardin.

Robert P. Ross attended school in Iowa, and his first business experience was clerking in a restaurant at Mediapolis in that state. He was twenty years of age when he came out to Montana with his parents, and for about a year he worked for the Government at the Indian school at the Crow Agency. Mr. Ross entered railroading as a telegraph operator, and was with the Burlington System at Crow Agency for about four years as operator and for five years as station agent. After that the assignments of duty took him to various points, for three months at Gillette, Wyoming, for about five years at Basin, Wyoming, and he returned to Hardin, Montana, as telegraph operator for a year and a half. During that time he also accumulated some cattle interests in Big Horn County.

After Big Horn County was created and organized he was elected clerk of the District Court at the first general election. He was elected three times, but during his third term resigned in order to engage in banking as assistant cashier of the Stockman's National Bank of Hardin. After one year he was elected county treasurer, and by reelection served four years in that office. Later the board of county commissioners appointed him district clerk to fill an unexpired term, and in 1928 he was elected for his present term in that office. Mr. Ross is thoroughly familiar with the work of this office, and he has been instrumental in saving the county a great deal of money by performing all of the duties of his office without other aid.

Mr. Ross is vice grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past master of the Masonic lodge, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, is a past worthy patron with a record of three years' service in the Eastern Star and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He has been one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his section of the state. Mr. Ross in a business way is vice president of the Pine Ridge Oil and Gas Company of Hardin and is former vice president of the Saint Xavier Bank. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a leader in the local Congregational Church, serving as church clerk for four years and a member of the board of trustees.

He married in November, 1903, Miss Marie Laura Serber, of Crow Agency. Her father, Fred E. Serber, was an old timer in Montana, was located at Fort Custer eight years and conducted a hotel at the Crow Agency in Big Horn County. He was a Republican in politics. Mrs. Ross was educated at Miles City. She is a past matron of the Eastern Star Chapter, and has had much to do with the club and general social activities of Hardin. She is a member of the Women of Wood Craft and the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have four children: Robert S, a graduate of the Hardin High School, now connected with a local store; Orville F. and Cecil S., twins, born in 1914 and attending the public schools of Hardin; and Betsy Ann, born in 1924.

Bert Slater, county treasurer of Big Horn County, was one of Montana's soldiers overseas during the World War, was wounded in action, and during the decade since the close of the war has given a good account of himself both as a business man and public official.

He was born at Princeton, Minnesota, April 2, 1893, and his parents, William A. and Elizabeth (Henry) Slater, moved to Montana in 1907, when the son was fourteen years of age. His father was born in New York State, was a miller by trade, and in Minnesota followed farming, raising grain and cattle, and was a rancher and stock man in Montana. He located at Carlyle in this state, and both he and his wife died in Montana, he on March 3, 1921, and his wife on June 6, 1928. William A. Slater was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Bert Slater attended school in Minnesota, and was with his father on the home farm until America entered the World War. He enlisted at Baker, Montana, was in training for nine months at Camp Lewis, Washington, and went overseas in Company G, Three Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, Ninety-first Division. He was with the reserves in the Saint Mihiel campaign, and during the Meuse-Argonne, which climaxed the participation of the American Expeditionary Forces in the war, he was wounded. He was in a hospital at Vichy, France, when the armistice was signed, and after recovering rejoined his company and returned with it to the United States. He received his honorable discharge at Fort D. A. Russell in Wyoming, May 3, 1919, having been overseas nine months, and altogether was with the colors nineteen months.

After his return to Montana he was on the home farm at Carlyle for a short time, then became clerk in the postoffice there, and has been a resident of Hardin since May, 1921. For six months he was an employe in the postoffice, and for four years was with the Denio Milling Company Grain Elevator as manager at Hardin. Mr. Slater was elected county treasurer of Big Horn County in 1926, and has had charge of that responsible office since March, 1927. He was reelected in 1928. He is one of the active and progressive young leaders of the Republican party in his county. Mr. Slater is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Rebekahs and Wood Craft. He is also affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, the American Legion, the 40 and 8 Society, and the Masonic Lodge No. 92, of Hardin.

Mr. Slater is unmarried. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His brother Frank Slater lives at Saint Paul, Minnesota, and another brother, Edward, is a resident of Beach North Dakota.

DAVID L. EGNEW, attorney at law at Hardin, came to Montana from Indiana, and has made exceptionally good use of his talents and opportunities in the Treasure State.

Mr. Egnew was born at Chrisney in Southern Indiana, December 19, 1887, a son of P. P. and Mary (Smith) Egnew. On both sides of the family his people were pioneers of Indiana, coming from Kentucky. His grandfather, James Egnew, was born in Virginia, moved to Kentucky, and in 1839 crossed the Ohio River into Indiana and acquired a large tract of Government land in the same county where Abraham Lincoln's people settled. James Egnew, whose ancestors came from Scotland, was identified with the Republican party in Indiana from the time of its organization. Mr. Egnew's maternal grandfather, D. L. Smith, was born in what is now West Virginia, moved from there to Kentucky, and about the close of the Civil War went to Indiana. P. P. Egnew was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, and was three years of age when the family went to Indiana. He devoted all his active life to farming except for something over three years he was in the Union army with Company E of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. P. P. Egnew died in 1915. His wife, who was born in Ohio County, Kentucky, died in 1922.

David L. Egnew attended grade and high schools at Chrisney, and was graduated in the law course from the Central Indiana Normal College at Danville in 1913 and was admitted to the Indiana bar the same year. In 1914 he completed a course in the Central Business College at Indianapolis. For a short time he practiced at Danville, and then took up educational work as superintendent of the Gentryville schools for two years and another two years as superintendent of schools at Richland, Indiana.

Mr. Egnew located at Hardin, Montana, in 1919, and has been practicing law in this state for ten years. He handles a general practice. For a time he was associated as a partner with Mr. Gillette and later with T. H. Burke, but is now alone. He is a member of the Big Horn County and Montana Bar Associations and the Commercial Law League of America. Mr. Egnew is president of the Big Horn County Abstract Company, owned jointly by himself and Carl Rankin. In addition to his private practice he has done considerable public work in his profession, acting as county attorney two years and city attorney five years.

Mr. Egnew is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, a Royal Arch Mason, a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past patron of the Eastern Star, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Republican and a Missionary Baptist.

He married, February 28, 1914, Miss Elsie Romine, of Gentryville, Indiana, daughter of Benjamin and Gertrude Romine. Her parents were natives of Indiana. Mrs. Egnew attended grade and high schools and the Valparaiso University of Indiana. She is a past matron of the Eastern Star and a member of the Christian Church. They have two children: Charles L., born March 29, 1915, and Nina Ruth, born December 19, 1917.

William Braxton Johnson, whose coming to Montana in the spring of 1882 about coincided with the coming of the first railways, has spent nearly all his years in the Highwood locality of Chouteau County. He was eighteen years old when he came to Montana, and a few years later he entered a homestead, which he has developed into a fine ranch comprising 800 acres, lying along Highwood Creek and about ten miles from the town of Highwood.

Mr. Johnson was born in Overton County, Tennessee, August 26, 1863. His birth occurred only a few weeks after the fall of Vicksburg and the battle of Gettysburg, and when for the first time the fortunes of the Confederacy were seen to be failing. When he was five years of age his parents left Tennessee and traveled overland to Dent County in Southern Missouri, becoming farmers there. William Braxton Johnson and the other boys and girls of the locality attended one of the real pioneer schools. It was a log building, the only seats being thick slabs, without either backs or desks. His school books comprised the old elementary speller, a geography and arithmetic, and from the first to the fourth readers. The ciphering and writing were done with slate and pencil. His knowledge of arithmetic extended to long division only.

Mr. Johnson's maternal grandfather was J. W. Patrick, a Tennessean who had been attracted to the life of the great West and had become one of the pioneers of Montana. He was a real frontiersman, spending many years as a prospector and miner. While he lived a rugged life, he was much out of doors and reached the venerable age of ninety-seven years.

About 1882 he went back to Southern Missouri and convinced a large number of people of the desirability of the new opportunities of the Northwest. He organized and brought about a colony of families, comprising fifteen or more, and was thus a factor in introducing some good citizens to Montana. J. W. Patrick was the father of three daughters: Buena Vista, whose first husband was Mr. Warden, and later she became the wife of James

Austin, of Cascade, Montana; Mrs. William Franklin Johnson; and Corella, who married William Daniel.

William Franklin Johnson, father of William Braxton Johnson, had married Miss Patrick about the opening of the Civil War. By a former marriage he was the father of four daughters: Mary Catherine, who married A. F. Morris, of Belt, Montana; Frances Argalia, who married Abe Hedrick, of Belt; Marcella, who married William Hill, of Belt; and Virginia, who became Mrs. Wiley Farmer, also of Belt. By his second marriage, to Miss Patrick, William Franklin Johnson's children were: William Braxton; Warner, who was killed in an automobile accident at Bozeman; Wilbur, who died on his father's ranch on Highwood Creek; Delia, who died at Fort Benton, wife of Charles Thompson; and Dora, wife of Theodore Danielson, of Spokane, Washington.

While the family were still living in Missouri William Franklin Johnson practically lost his eyesight, and being unable to carry on the work of the household, much of the burden of keeping the family together fell on the shoulders of William Braxton Johnson, who left school after the minimum of advantages above described.

It was in the spring of 1882 that J. W. Patrick assembled his colony and started overland to Sioux City by train and thence on steamboats bound for Fort Benton. They traveled on the *Far West* and *Red Cloud,* and some on still another boat. Arrival was made at Fort Benton May 18, 1882. Some of the members of that original party are still living in this section of Montana, including Mrs. Morris and Walter Johnson, a brother of William B. Mrs. Abe Hedrick and her husband did not accompany the Patrick colony to Montana, but came up overland from Texas.

On reaching Montana William Braxton Johnson worked for wages for a time, and as soon as he reached his majority entered the homestead which comprises part of his ranch today. He put up a log cabin, and that was his home when he married. For several years he was a horse raiser, that being a profitable business at the time. On the site of his original log cabin he erected a more commodious four-room house. Subsequently he moved his home from his homestead to another location on Highwood Creek in 1906. Here he bought a quarter section of land comprising the homestead of C. H. Riffenburg. To this site he moved his log home, and other additions have made it one of the comfortable farm residences of this section. Mr. Johnson has put in many years as a Montana farmer and stock man, and during that time he has faced many hard circumstances, and his share of material prosperity has been well earned. He has been an intelligent factor in the community improvements, and for ten years was a trustee of the Upper Highwood School.

He married on Willow Creek, near Belt, March 26, 1896, Miss Martha J. Helm, who is a native of Dent County, Missouri, and was born there December 29, 1879, being fourteen years of age when he came to Montana. Her parents were Andrew and Cornelia (Wilkins) Helm. Her father died in Missouri and her mother afterward married William Bell, who brought the family to Montana. Mrs. Johnson was the oldest of three daughters, her sisters being Carrie May, who married Walter Johnson, and Mrs. Minnie Bowan, of Great Falls. There were several children of her mother's second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have four children: Sidney R., a farmer near Highwood; Bert, a farmer at Great Falls,

M. T. Grande

[illegible] of Roy Sauman, of [illegible] and completed his [illegible] Mr. Johnson cast his [illegible] he and his wife are [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] whose memory compassed virtually [illegible] development and progress, and it is [illegible] of this history to be able here to [illegible] narrative of salient phases of his career, [illegible] enduring interest and value.

In the [illegible] diversified responsibilities that marked the [illegible] pioneers of Montana, Martin T. [illegible] he had [illegible]. A sturdy and ambitious man [illegible] brought to this work a full [illegible]. He had many and varied [illegible]

[illegible] significant [illegible] when this title was con[illegible] it. He [illegible] in the fact that here he [illegible] the early [illegible] of Montana development [illegible] during [illegible] intervening years.

[illegible] before [illegible] made the following estimate [illegible]: "[illegible] had been admitted to the [illegible] all of the [illegible] valley was open range, a young [illegible] Norwegian [illegible] and good judgment to make [illegible] territory [illegible] upon the ranch upon [illegible] consistently look back with [illegible] the pioneers in the sheep [illegible] only remaining one of the [illegible] were brave enough and de[illegible] others to follow."

[illegible] near Trondhjem, Nor[illegible] there been identified with [illegible] industry, so that he himself [illegible] these lines. His last occupa[illegible] United States was in carrying the [illegible] having made this communal service [illegible] that he received very restricted [illegible] school training having covered [illegible] and having been confined mainly [illegible] and arithmetic though more ample [illegible] of the catechism and church his[illegible] part of the public school instruction. [illegible] of the Lutheran Church and passed [illegible] native land.

who married Frances Hamm; Mabel, wife of Roy Shuman, of Great Falls; and Andrew H., who is at home and completed his education in the Great Falls High School. Mr. Johnson cast his first presidential vote as a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Martin T. Grande. A sterling territorial pioneer of Montana was Martin T. Grande, who outlived most of his contemporaries of the early days and who, admirably retentive of mental and physical powers, resided on the fine ranch estate that represented his home more than fifty years and that is situated two miles southeast of Lennep in Meagher County. Mr. Grande, whose death occurred shortly before the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth, was an honored pioneer citizen whose memory compassed virtually the entire period of Montana development and progress, and it is specially gratifying to the publishers of this history to be able here to reproduce his own interesting narrative of salient phases of his career, for his reminiscences are of enduring interest and value.

In the herculean labors and diversified responsibilities that marked the lot of the territorial pioneers of Montana, Martin T. Grande had full and worthy participation. A sturdy and ambitious young man of Norwegian birth, he brought to this work a full measure of industry and resourcefulness. He had many and varied experiences in connection with frontier life and, appreciative of the manifold attractions and advantages of the far flung territorial are with which he thus identified himself, he must have had a measure of prevision of the splendid destiny of the Territory of Montana, which has become the Treasure State of the Union in a more significant sense than was implied when this title was conferred upon it. He could well take pride in the fact that here he had part in the really marvelous history of Montana development and advancement during the long intervening years.

Shortly before the death of Mr. Grande the following estimate had been offered: "Long before Montana had been admitted to the Union, when all of the Musselshell Valley was open range, a young immigrant from Norway had the vision and good judgment to make location in the territory, and today, living upon the ranch upon which he settled in the '70s, he may consistently look back with pride to the days when he was one of the pioneers in the sheep industry of this region. He is now the only remaining one of the gallant band of pioneers who were here brave enough and determined enough to blaze the way for others to follow."

Martin T. Grande was born in Varran, near Trondhjem, Norway, August 17, 1844, his father having there been identified with farm enterprise and with the fisheries industry, so that he himself early gained experience along both these lines. His last occupation prior to his coming to the United States was in carrying the mail around the settlement, he having made this communal service on foot. Conditions were such that he received very restricted educational advantages, his entire school training having covered a period of about two months and having been confined mainly to the study of reading, writing and arithmetic, though more ample time was given to the teaching of the catechism and church history, which was required as part of the public school instruction. His parents were communicants of the Lutheran Church and passed their entire lives in their native land.

In that far distant section of the Northland the opportunities offered in the United States were at that time just becoming known, and many young men of Norway became infected with what was locally known s "America fever." One of the number thus animated by desire to come to the United States was Martin T. Grande, who in the summer of 1866, when he was twenty-two years of age, joined his brother Anton, two years his senior, and set sail for America. Mr. Grande himself has given a reminiscent record of the career that he initiated at that time, and from that source are taken the following quotations:

"We took passage on a small sailboat, the only kind then in use, and this vessel set forth with about 200 passengers, who provided their own food and did their own cooking while on the voyage. After about six weeks had passed we landed in the port of Montreal, Canada, the point designated on our tickets of passage. The ship went on to Quebec, and as the constant service of four men was demanded to pump water out of the vessel the captain thereof permitted us to continue our voyage to Quebec, to which port we litterally 'pumped our way' from Montreal. With our small remaining funds we bought tickets to Brownsville, Minnesota, a point which was the destination of many of the immigrants on our ship, they being 'Laxvarrings' and were met by friends who conveyed them to the settlement by means of wagons and ox teams. Anton and I had no friends to meet us, so we started to walk to a settlement about 200 miles distant. We reached our destination in good order and just in time to obtain work in the harvest fields. The grain was cut with the old-time cradles, as no reapers or binders were then in use. Most of the threshing of the grain was accomplished by horses treading it out on the threshing floor, from which the straw was raked off, to leave the grain on the floor, the product having thereafter been hauled with ox teams to Brownsville, whence it was shipped by boats. Wages at that time were from seventy-five cents to a dollar a day, and working hours from dawn to evening darkness. Real money was scarce, and when I quit my job my employer had no cash with which to pay me, so I took two head of cattle in payment. After selling these cattle I set forth for points farther west. My brother Anton and a companion, Louis Hanson, went to Michigan to work in the timber. At that time Martin and Anton Holter were engaged in the sawmill business at Helena, Montana, and in newspapers they advertised for men, so my brother and I decided that Montana should be our final destination, as we knew that there we would find 'landsmand,' the Holters also being Norwegians, and also employment. Advertising indicated also a demand for men to work in the coal banks in Wyoming, so I decided to strike out for that locality, where I worked in the coal banks three years, Anton having preceded me to Montana. Upon leaving Wyoming I set forth for Montana, by way of Salt Lake City. Anton and his companion, Louis Hanson, bought at Salt Lake City a wagon and team of oxen, and with two other of their friends set out for the Blackfoot country, whence they soon proceeded to Helena and found employment in the saw mill of the Holter brothers. I took the stage at Corrine, Utah, and five days were required to make the overland journey to Helena, teams having to be changed several times daily, as long stretches of loose sand made the traveling especially hard upon the horses. I didn't hire out to the Holters, but I remember they had at that time a general store at Helena and did a thriving business. A Dane had a distillery up Last Chance Gulch and whiskey was sold in the stores. I remember seeing large whiskey barrels in the rear part of the stores in Helena, and there I saw also the old-time hand press by means of which was printed, I believe, the first newspaper in the present capital city. The Holters also had a sash and door factory, and it was there I later purchased the doors and windows for my first ranch house, on Comb Creek, twelve miles west of Martinsdale, Meagher County, and about 125 miles by wagon road from Helena. I decided to try the Smith River country, so took the stage for Fort Logan, where Charles T. Rader was running a store. There was considerable activity around that part of the country, as soldiers were there stationed. I started to cut cordwood, and had a sort of an agreement with Rader that he should purchase the wood, but he found it impossible to take it, so I struck out for Sun River, where a man named Pratt had contracted to take out several thousand cords of wood for the railroad, and I hired out to Pratt. Pete Jackson, a man with whom I was much associated subsequently and who is still living, in the eastern part of the state, had a contract to furnish the camp with meat (wild game), but when it came time to make settlement with Pratt for this service he had lost his records, with the result that he received very little for the ample supply of meat he had furnished the Pratt camp. The wood I had prepared was floated down the river and sold at two dollars a cord.

"William (Bill) and John Smith (subsequently the founders of Smith Brothers Sheep Company) and some others had located a gold property in Thompson Gulch, and I worked there two summers, while during the winters I made my home at Willow Creek, near White Sulphur Springs, where the Smiths had located a claim. It was thought nothing much could be raised on the land, so few were engaged in farming in that district, or in other parts of the state. I recall a pioneer farmer near Helena and remember that he brought milk and eggs to that market, the capital city at that time having been little more than a mining camp. He received a dollar a dozen for eggs and a dollar a quart for milk. In the historic Last Chance Gulch, now the Main Street of Helena, Dan Flaurie was at that time running a gambling house, gold dust was used in place of money, and it was said to be a poor day when ten dollars' worth of gold dust could not be swept up from the floor of the gambling house after the close of a gambling session. The placer mines in Thompson Gulch did not long hold out. The first year we took out a lot of gold and got it all in the first sluices, and the boys made lots of money, but the second year was meager in returns. Some days only seventy-five cents' worth of gold was found, and wages were six dollars a day. The Smith brothers sold their claim in this gulch and began the raising of sheep on their Willow Creek ranch. The only habitation in that locality when I made my first visit was a small log cabin that had been built by James Brewer, who had filed on the land that included the hot mineral springs.

"Pete Jackson and I spent considerable time in hunting elk and smaller game, on both forks of the Musselshell River, and one spring we had over 400 elk hides that we took down to a trading post on the Missouri River and sold for a total of $800, which we divided equally. The next spring such hides were worth nothing, showing that price stability was as uncertain in those days at it is at present. There were only a few buffalo left in the neighborhood of Lennep, but they were to be found in greater numbers farther south, and all seemed to depart by way of the North Fork of the Musselshell, as very few were killed at that time. I think it was in the spring of 1877 that John Smith and I went to Helena and purchased a wagon and two yoke of oxen. We loaded the wagon with 'grub' and drove down to the Musselshell to the point where the Smiths had located near Martinsdale. We decided to get some sheep, so Bill Smith and I struck out for Boise City, Idaho, where we purchased a band of yearling ewes. We trailed the sheep over to the Smith ranch on the Musselshell and completed this task about a week after the now historic Nez Perces Indian uprising, in the summer of 1877. The next spring we divided the sheep and I located on my present ranch. My brother Anton, who had gone to the Black Hills at the time of the gold rush, returned to Montana and we formed a partnership in the ranching and sheep business, under the title of Grande Brothers, this fraternal and business alliance having continued until the death of Anton Grande, in 1897."

Martin T. Grande was one of the four children born to Tores and Christiana Grande and was the last survivor, he and his brother Anton having been the only ones to come to the United States. These two brothers were reared on the parental home farm in Norway, and their only schooling was received under the direction of a schoolmaster who traveled from house to house in the imparting of instruction. Anton Grande came to Montana about four years earlier than did his brother Martin T., and he worked in sawmills in and about Helena. He joined in the gold stampede to the Black Hills, where he lost the little money he had saved, so that upon his return he was glad to join his brother in the sheep industry. He never married, and upon his death his remains were interred at Lennep.

The preceding narrative has given record concerning Mr. Grande's pioneer association with the Smith Brothers in the sheep industry, and their credit was good when they borrowed the funds to make their first purchase, nearly 2,000 in number. Mr. Grande continued his alliance with the Smith Brothers two years, 1877-79, and their first clip of wool was satisfactory, though they had difficulty in selling it. John Smith and Martin T. Grande went to Helena to sell their wool, but the dealer there had instructions not to buy any more wool at the prevailing price, six cents a pound. Mr. Grande proposed the shipping of the wool by river boat to Boston, Massachusetts, and some months later the consignee in Boston reported sale of the product for thirty cents a pound. It was the money received from this sale that enabled the partners to continue in the sheep industry.

When Mr. Grande dissolved partnership with the Smiths he took one-third of the sheep and located on the present ranch. Here his successful ranch enterprise continued during the long intervening years. In 1878 he settled on his homestead on Comb Creek, and here he thereafter remained. His operations expanded until he had 12,000 head of sheep and 400 head of cattle. In recent years his flocks decreased until he was running about 3,500 sheep and had reduced the number of his cattle. The settling of dry-land farmers who made homestead entries, gradually reduced the grazing range, and but for the assembling of extensive acreage into his ranch, which has about 17,000 acres, the story of the sheep industry of Mr. Grande, the pioneer, would have been cut short while he was still in the prime of life.

The original home of Mr. Grande was a humble shepherd's tent, but, supplemented by a "half cabin," it provided shelter until its immediate successor, a log cabin, was built. The site of his home has undergone constant changes with the passing years, but today the Grande residence is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the entire neighborhood along the Musselshell River, and is regarded as one of the show places of this region. In addition to the attractive house there are twenty-seven buildings for various purposes, including the several cabins that have in turn served as the habitation of the Grande family. Mr. Grande took pride in having advanced from the pioneer stages, and liked to point to these cabins and to the present home to indicate his progress in life during his association with the live stock industry—a period of more than half a century.

Mr. Grande and his brother early became naturalized citizens of the land of their adoption, and both became affiliated with the Republican party, to which the subject of this memoir ever gave loyal allegiance. While the two brothers were reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, both were extremely liberal in their religious convictions, and very tolerant of the beliefs of others. Mr. Grande contributed generously towards the erection and maintenance of the Lennep Lutheran Church, as well as other religious and charitable institutions in the state.

While fifty years is not a long period, as history is measured, yet it spans the gulf between youth and declining years, and during this half century of Mr. Grande's eventful life virtually all the development of Montana has taken place, so that the state and the man, as it were, traveled together toward a goal of unequivocal success, great prosperity and no minor renown.

At Helena, Montana, in 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grande to Miss Karen Amundsen, who had recently arrived from the old home district of Trondhjem, Norway, and who shared with him in the labors and responsibilities of pioneer ranch life, as did she also in the prosperity and happiness of later years, their devoted companionship having been severed by the death of Mrs. Grande in June, 1914, and her mortal remains having been laid to rest in the cemetery at Lennep. For a long period of her early residence on the pioneer ranch Mrs. Grande was the only white woman in this section of Montana. While Mr. and Mrs. Grande had no children of their own, they gave true parental care to their two adopted children, to whom they gave the best of advantages. In 1885 they adopted a nephew, Andrew C. Grande, who has gained place as one of the substantial and influential citizens of Meagher County, where he resides on his fine ranch estate near Lennep, he having previously served as clerk of court for the county, as county commissioner and as senator in the Montana Legislature. At the death of her mother Mina Berg, a niece, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Grande, and she is now the wife of Nels Voldseth, who is foreman of the great Grande Ranch of her revered foster father. In addition to rearing these two children Mr. Grande contributed to the education of many boys and girls of the neighborhood, and he made a virtual hobby of helping worthy boys and girls of the community to acquire proper education. After the death of Mr. Grande's wife his niece, Mrs. Petra Thompson, presided over the domestic and social affairs of his fine ranch home.

Mr. Grande gave several terms of loyal and constructive service as county commissioner. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, as was also his wife, and he affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was president of the Stockmens Bank at Martinsdale and vice president of the First National Bank of White Sulphur Springs, judicial center of his home county. In his nearly sixty years of association with the sheep industry Mr. Grande made a record unique in many particulars. Thus it is to be noted that he had never given a mortgage, and had never had a lawsuit, while on only one occasion had he borrowed money. He developed one of the large and valuable ranch estates of Montana, and was a pioneer who in the gracious evening of an active and honorable life was surrounded by friends who were tried and true and enjoyed the rich rewards from former years of earnest and successful endeavor.

Ever must there be a feeling of sorrow, of general communal deprivation, when a useful and worthy life comes to a close. This was signally true when the venerable subject of this memoir was called from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, he having passed away April 22, 1930, about four months prior to his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary, but his name, his personality, his service, shall long be remembered and revered in the state to which he gave the best years of his long and earnest life, secure in the high regard of all who knew him.

JOHN B. SHREVE when he became sheriff of Big Horn County was a man known far and wide in that ranching section for his ability, integrity, and all those qualities that comprise the popular estimate of a cowboy and rancher.

Mr. Shreve, who has lived most of his life in Montana, was born at Eureka, Kansas, September 9, 1883, son of B. F. and Miranda (Beaumont) Shreve. The Shreve family came originally from France, and settled in Western Louisiana, where the great-grandfather of the Montana sheriff was a citizen of such prominence that when a town was founded there it was given the name of Shreveport. Mr. Shreve's maternal grandfather, Beaumont, came from Ireland, located in Kansas about 1870, and became a wealthy land owner in that state. B. F. Shreve was born in Illinois, near Springfield, and when about eighteen years of age moved to Kansas, living for a few years at Eureka, and on June 20, 1886, arrived with his family in Montana. He located on the Tongue River in Big Horn County, homesteaded, and has lived on one ranch in that section for over forty years. In that time changes in boundaries and civil government have occurred, so that he has resided in three different counties. During the first six years he was on his homestead his principal trading point was Miles City, 150 miles away. He has been a leader in the Republican party of his section, and has made a notable success as a cattle man. His ranch has a herd of about 600 Hereford cattle.

John B. Shreve was three years of age when brought to Montana, and as a boy he rode horseback five miles from the home ranch to attend the nearest country school. When he was sixteen years of age he hired out as a cowboy to Senator Kendrick of

Wyoming, and followed the Kendrick cattle for two years. In 1910 he joined the Spear Brothers Cattle Company on Powder River, starting as a cowboy, and during the last six of the nine years he was with that firm he was foreman. In the meantime, in 1914, he and W. H. Spear formed a separate cattle company, known as the A-2 Bar Cattle Company. This organization continued its operations until the fall of 1922, when Mr. Shreve sold out and then organized the Quarter Circle Cattle Company, with which he had his chief business interests until the fall of 1925, when he withdrew.

Mr. Shreve was elected sheriff of Big Horn County in 1926 and was reelected in 1928. He is a member of the International Police and Sheriffs Association and the Montana State Sheriffs Association, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been for a number of years a real leader in Republican party affairs in his county.

Mr. Shreve married, November 11, 1927, Miss Vernis Reno, of Hardin, daughter of Mrs. Lena Reno. Her people came to Montana about 1908. Mrs. Shreve attended school in Iowa and at Hardin, Montana, and is identified with much of the social and club life of Hardin. Mr. Shreve has two children by a former marriage, Mary Elizabeth and Flora Olive.

DICK P. FABRICK, of Choteau, is president of the Western Agricultural Company, an organization that has been formed to finance, manage and supervise colonization and farm development in the Bynum Irrigation District and similar irrigation projects over the state. Mr. Fabrick has been interested in this line of work for the past twelve years. Most of his time is now taken up with the interesting Bynum project, which was put under construction in 1925. It embraces 22,000 acres of irrigable land. At that time only 2,000 acres out of this total were in crop. By 1927, after the dam and been completed and the water available, this area had been increased to 7,500 acres, while in 1928, 12,000 acres were in crops, and 16,000 acres in 1929. Since 1926 about fifty new families have settled on the project, and many dairy cattle, sheep and hogs have been placed on their farms. The rapid transformation of a body of raw land and grain farms into diversified irrigated livestock farms is receiving wide recognition in reclamation circles.

Dick P. Fabrick was born at Wolvega, Holland, October 23, 1887, son of P. A. and Greta (de Ruyter) Fabrick. His father was a dairy farmer in Holland, and was a man of wide experience in land reclamation, and his sons have followed careers in line with early impressions and training. P. A. Fabrick brought his family to America in 1908, sailing from Rotterdam to England, from Southampton on the *Adriatic* for New York, and arrived in Montana in August of that year, locating in Manhattan. For the past twenty years P. A. Fabrick has been a resident of Manhattan and is now retired from business. His wife died while revisiting her native land. Their children were: Anthony P., manager of the Hollam Company of Great Falls, Montana; Joseph P., farm manager of the Netherlands American Company at Thief River Falls, Minnesota; John P., manager of the North American Mortgage Company of Bozeman, Montana; Mrs. C. Vanderschaaf, of Forsyth, Montana; Mrs. J. VanderLaan, of Manhattan; Mrs. George Verwolf, of Manhattan; and Dick P.

Dick P. Fabrick was educated in Holland, graduating from a college at Deventer in 1906, and during the following two years was a teacher. On arriving in Montana he stopped in the Gallatin Valley, and carried on work as a practical farmer there and in Jefferson County until 1917. At that time he entered the real estate business with headquarters in Billings. While at Three Forks he was president of the committee of county affairs and a director of irrigation and drainage districts. Mr. Fabrick cast his first presidential vote in America for Woodrow Wilson in 1916. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Three Forks.

He married in Manhattan, Montana, August 14, 1912, Marion Vera Hoyt, who was born in Laconia, New Hampshire, and was educated in the Derby Academy of Vermont. Her father, the Rev. Edwin Palmer Hoyt, was a Baptist minister sent to Montana by the National Baptist Board. Mrs. Fabrick has a sister, Enid M., wife of Gilbert Monroe, of Bozeman, Montana, and a brother, Edwin Palmer Hoyt, Jr., on the editorial staff of the *Portland Oregonian.*

GEORGE TOECKES. Many of the most substantial citizens of this country are those who trace back their ancestry to Germany, and have inherited from those sturdy forebears a thoroughness, a willingness to work, and an ability to invest wisely the money they have accumulated through wise thrift. Such a man is George Toeckes, a successful grain raiser, whose fine ranch is located one mile north and one mile west of Power. Both he and his father were born in Wisconsin, but the grandfather, Mat Toeckes, was born in Luxumburg, Germany, from which he came to the United States, and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when the present great city was but a little settlement of pioneer shacks. His first home was in the woods outside the settlement, and when he wanted flour and a pound of coffee he bought it of the storekeeper and carried home his purchases on his shoulder. In those early times in the locality in which he was residing bread and coffee were luxuries, and he was fortunate indeed to be able to secure them. Later he moved to Dacada, Wisconsin, and there he is buried. He and his wife had ten children, all of whom reached maturity, and among those now living are: Mat B.; Peter, who resides at Power; Mike and Nick, both of whom reside at Dacada. None of the daughters are living.

Mat B. Toeckes, father of George Toeckes of this review, was not liberally schooled, and his chief source of knowledge has been contact with the outside world. He learned the carpenter trade, and followed it during spare intervals between farming seasons. For a time he was a resident of New Holstein, but about 1893 went to Milwaukee, where he found ample opportunity to work at his trade, and in 1911 came to Montana, following his son to the state. Here he continued his carpenter work, and was employed in the construction of the Catholic Church at Power. He married Miss Anna Kraus, a daughter of George Kraus, a Union soldier of the war between the states, and a farmer by occupation. His birth occurred in Luxumburg. Two sons and two daughters were born to Mat B. Toeckes and his wife, namely: Rose, who is the wife of Mat Decker, of Power; George, whose name heads this article; Kate, who married Joe Lehnerz, a farmer in the neighborhood north of Power; and Mat, Junior, who is a farmer near Power. The father of these children completed his life at Power, but died in 1924, while on a visit to Wisconsin, and is buried at Dacada. His wife survives and resides in Teton County.

George Toeckes was born at New Holstein, Wisconsin, March 10, 1886, and accompanied his parents to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when he was seven years old. It was in that city that he was reared, and its public schools educated him. Entering the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad as fireman, he worked out of Milwaukee for two years, and was then transferred to Miles City, Montana, in 1907 and promoted to be an engineer, running a freight train both ways from Miles City.

In 1909 Mr. Toeckes came to Teton County, and entered a homestead in November of that year. He had married, and his wife remained on the homestead alone for nine months of the first three years, while her husband continued his railroading so as to earn the living, and build up a fund that would enable them to stock their farm. For three months of these three years he spent on the land so as to do the requisite amount of work required by the Government, and proved up in five years. However, during the last two years of that five year period he had remained on the farm, having left the railroad, and he has remained on his farm ever since. The first shelter of Mr. and Mrs. Toeckes was a truly pioneer one, now being used as a grain storage house, the present home being a house Mr. Toeckes moved from its original location twelve miles east of Power. He did the moving all by himself, and did so without any accident or incident. This house contains eight rooms, and is one of the most commodious and comfortable on a farm in Teton County. It was built by a Catholic priest who also endeavored to farm, but in the latter was not successful, and so placed his residence on the market. Mr. Toeckes bought it and moved it in 1925. He has also increased the area of his farm by purchasing 107 acres from T. C. Power, and later a half section from the State of Montana. He entered a second homestead of 160 acres, and in 1929 he purchased another tract from the State of Montana that he had been previously farming, while an additional eighty acres was purchased in 1929. He has been a citiezn of great public spirit, among other movements supporting that which resulted in the consolidated school, and another which built the Community Hall. Another project which has interested him is the Farmers Elevator Company of Power, of which he is a director, and he is connected with the Royal Telephone Company, which is composed of some forty residents of this neighborhood. During the World War he contributed most liberally to all of the war organizations, especially the Red Cross, and bought heavily of war securities. Registered in the second draft, he submitted his questionnaire, but was not called. In national affairs he is a Republican. Both he and Mrs. Toeckes are members of the Catholic Church, and he has been on the board of trustees of the one at Power.

George Toeckes was married at Random Lake, Wisconsin, to Miss Frances Federspiel, a daughter of Peter and Crecenta (Egle) Federspiel, of Medford, Wisconsin, farmers. There are five daughters and two sons in the Federspiel family, Mrs. Toeckes being the only one in Montana, and among the others are: Mrs. Mary Steffeck, of Merrel, Wisconsin; Laura, who is the wife of Joe Zenner, of Medford, Wisconsin; Josephine, who is the wife of John Brandel, of Medford, Wisconsin.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Toeckes: Anthony, who is a junior in the local high school; Loretta, who is a freshman in the same high school; and Alexander and Lucile. While today Mr. and Mrs. Toeckes are prosperous, they have traveled a hard road to reach their present goal. Mrs. Toeckes looked after the cows, horses and poultry, and was the man of the family during those first three years, or until Mr. Toeckes was able to give all of his time to the farm. Grain raising has been the outstanding element of the Toeckes' program through the years, and a crop has been seeded every year, and some threshing has been done. In 1919 he had forty acres of summer fallow which yielded a bushel and a half to the acre, and he threshed sixty bushels, while his brother threshed forty bushels from the same number of acres, and their neighbors had practically total failures. The years 1915 and 1916 were banner years for him, but after the latter year the yield was not so satisfactory, although he lost money only in 1919 and 1921. Beginning with 1922, there was great improvement, which lasted until 1929, when the drought threatened a big failure, but a fair crop was realized. In 1925 he threshed 5,000 bushels; in 1926 the yield was 7,000 bushels; in 1927 he had 400 acres seeded and threshed 8,000 bushels; in 1928 there were 400 acres seeded and he threshed over 14,000 bushels; but in 1929 the yield fell back to 5,000 bushels.

When they came into this region pioneer conditions prevailed, and it took more than average courage for Mrs. Toeckes to remain on the homestead, but both of them felt that no sacrifice was too great for them to make in order that they might get established while they were still young, and the wisdom of their choice is seen today, for they are not only successful, but are held in very high esteem by all who know them. Their example ought to be a stimulating influence to those of the younger generation, and productive of much good in their community.

JOSEPH F. BAUMAN. Agriculture is the great fundamental industry of our country, and those who help it deserve a share of the proceeds beyond a mere living. Especially is this so in the case of the man who has developed raw land under very discouraging conditions, lived frugally, and worked almost beyond his strength, for he has put something of his very self into his farm, something which cannot be returned to him. Many of the present prosperous farmers of Teton County belong to this class, and their prosperity is not grudged them by their fellow citizens, for they are the ones who stuck it out when those less persistent left when disaster loomed in the near distance. In the case of Joseph F. Bauman, of Power, is shown what can be accomplished by an ambitious, hardworking man, for he not only has today his fine farm in Cascade County, but owns and operates a dray line, and is one of the leading men of his community.

Mr. Bauman was born at Linwood, Nebraska, March 8, 1885, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Roubal) Bauman. His mother died in his infancy, and was buried at Linwood, and after that sad event his father took the family to Omaha, Nebraska, where he died in 1892, and is there buried. Jacob Bauman was born in

Bohemia, as was his wife and two elder children, the four coming together to the United States. In addition to these two children, sons, there were two other sons and one daughter, and of the five, four survive, namely: George, who resides at Verdigre, Nebraska; John, who resides at Landonville, Alberta, Canada; Mary, who is the wife of Louis Janovec, and resides at Niobrara, Nebraska; and Joseph F., whose name heads this review.

Following the death of his father Joseph F. Bauman was taken by his mother's sister, Mrs. Hynek, of Omaha, and he was a member of her household until 1895, and during that period he secured his somewhat limited education. When only ten years old he went to Dodge, Nebraska, and worked as a farm boy, and from then on has taken care of himself. The first year he was paid no wages; the second year he received twenty-five dollars for the whole year, but during both years he was boarded, lodged and provided with clothes, such as they were. In 1901 he left for the woods near Palouse, Washington, and alternated working in them in the winter and on a farm in the summer. The farm work paid him about thirty dollars a month; while in the woods he could make about forty-five dollars. He remained a common laborer until 1907, when he secured a position as bartender, which calling he followed until he came to Montana in the spring of 1910, bringing into the state his wife and son.

His destination was Power, and he entered land seven miles southeast of Power, the southeast quarter of section 2, township 22, range 1, east, and he has the distinction of being the first to locate in his neighborhood. The broad expanse of prairie stretched out on every side, and there was evidence of wild life, especially antelope, a herd of them frequenting the adjacent creeks for some time after Mr. Bauman settled on his homestead. He tried for water but could find none at thirty-five feet. As he had no stock, he hired his breaking done, and in order to pay for the work and support his family, worked in the hay fields; then for the railroad on the new grade from Vaughan to Augusta, and built fences for others. He commuted his homestead, received his title to it, and that same fall went to Canada, taking his family with him. From there he went to Washington, and spent the winter in that state. Returning the next spring to Power, he embarked in the retail liquor business as a bartender until the state went dry, after which for five years he conducted a poolroom. From then until the present he has been draying and farming. He bought his dray line from Harry Dibble, and has developed it into a paying proposition. His farming has been expanded until it now includes two quarter sections practically all of which is under cultivation, and devoted to wheat. He seeded his first crop in 1911, and he sold it in the field, and it was cut for hay. In 1912 he seeded flax, but the crop was thin and light, and he followed that crop with oats, but made no profit. His first real crop was harvested in 1915; but in 1916 his crop was injured by the hail; and in 1917 he was hit by the drought, which continued through 1918 and 1919, in the latter year the crop being an entire failure, and in the spring the grass even did not green up. During all of this time, however, he was working at Power, and so had some money to tide him over these adversities, and never abandoned his determination to raise wheat. In 1920 his persistence was partially rewarded with a fair crop on a small acreage. In 1921 and 1922 the cutworm and the grasshoppers ate him out. However, by 1925 his crop was something worth while, but was light in 1926. There was considerable improvement in 1927, and in 1928 he had a banner year, for he had a yield averaging thirty bushels on 250 acres. In addition to operating his own land he is a tenant farmer, and he prepares his soil by the summer fallow method annually, resting half of his land each year. In 1929, notwithstanding the drought, he harvested a fair crop on 255 acres.

As a citizen of Power Mr. Bauman lent his aid in the promotion of the consolidated school of this community, which carries a four-year high school course, and contributed toward the erection of the community hall. During the last draft he was registered, and received his papers back on the day the armistice was declared.

On February 22, 1907, Mr. Bauman was married at Colfax, Washington, to Miss Olive Skeene, who was born at Palouse, Washington, a daughter of Joseph and Maude (Robinson) Skeene, farming people who had come to Palouse from the Willamette Valley. At present they are residing at Princeton, Idaho. Mrs. Bauman is the eldest of the children of her parents, four in number, but only her brother, James Skeene, and she survive. Mrs. Bauman was educated in the schools of Palouse, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Bauman have three children: Verne, who is a graduate of the Great Falls, Montana, High School; and Wanda and Robert, who are attending the local schools.

JOE BUTCH, whose ranch home is a mile south and a mile west of Frazer in Valley County, belongs to the old time element of Montana settlers. He has spent over sixty years in Montana.

He is a native of England, born in that country April 18, 1846. He had limited opportunities for education, and as a boy went to work for an English family. In 1860, when he was fourteen years old, he accompanied one of the younger men of that family to Quebec, Canada. This young Englishman felt a kindly and protective interest in the younger boy, and did not leave him until satisfactory arrangements had been made that he should learn the tanner's trade with a tanner named Chamberlin. The arrangement was that he was to work for three years in the tan yard near Quebec, getting three dollars a month the first year, three dollars and a half the second year, and four dollars the third. Mr. Chamberlin treated his apprentice like a son, and the three years were a very happy period in his life. On the noon of the day that his term expired Chamberlin remarked "I suppose you know your time is up." Mr. Butch was himself, of course, aware of that fact. That afternoon a settlement was made, and the apprentice received the wages for the entire three years except a dollar and a quarter, which was all he had drawn out. On coming to America he possessed two suits of clothes, and these were still in good condition, since the Chamberlin family had looked after his interests in that respect. Just about the time his term with Chamberlin was over there occurred a balloon ascension at Montreal. Mr. Butch took advantage of the excursion rates to that city, and when he returned home he had spent all the earnings of the three years. About that time the young Englishman again appeared on the scene and suggested that both return to England. Mr. Butch, however, had decided to remain in the New World. His friend, a man of considerable means, then proposed that he would secure

JH Miskimen

employment for [illegible] The [illegible] York and were [illegible] of [illegible] the entire city [illegible] [illegible] in New York [illegible] the Union army and [illegible] on the White River in Arkansas. [illegible] at Duvall's Bluff and Mr. Botch and [illegible] were sick were taken by boat to [illegible] discharged.

For all these varied experiences Mr. [illegible] teen years of age when, in 1865, he [illegible] and arrived in Eastern Montana. He [illegible] old days and old times in Eastern Montana. [illegible] sawmill that stood near Fort [illegible] for the Indians to hold their war dances [illegible] to afford music for the [illegible] Botch has been a [illegible] near [illegible] Mrs. Botch now [illegible]

JUDSON HARVEY MISKIMEN came to Montana [illegible] years ago, and is one of the oldest business men and citizens of Glendive. He was the first mayor of the incorporated city, and many other activities have served to make his name well known and his personality esteemed and honored in that community.

Mr. Miskimen has seen a great deal of the West during his career since early youth. He was born at [illegible] Bridgeville, Ohio, September [illegible] and grew up [illegible] His father, Harvey Miskimen, was a native of [illegible] the Home Guard as [illegible] during the Civil War, and was a merchant and [illegible] in 1866, when his son Judson was a year old, he moved to Cambridge, Illinois, and became a stock trader, buying and selling and feeding cattle for the market. In [illegible] he established his home in Reno County, Kansas, and became active in [illegible] and for a number of years, until his death, served as chairman of the board of county commissioners. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died at Hutchinson, Kansas, in [illegible] when sixty-four years of age. Harvey Miskimen married [illegible], remotely of [illegible] though her people spelled the name slightly [illegible] a native of Ohio and [illegible] Mrs. Harvey Miskimen died in [illegible] wife of James G. Ramsey, of [illegible] Mrs. Cora Aiken, of Glendive [illegible]

Judson Harvey Miskimen attended [illegible] Illinois. He was nine years old when, in 1874, he [illegible] his father on a visit to an uncle in the vicinity of [illegible] Kansas, and while there his father was afforded the [illegible] buffalo hunt.

employment for Mr. Butch before he left. The two went to New York and were there during the draft riots of 1863, when almost the entire city was thrown into turbulence. About that time came the news of the fall of Vicksburg, and the Englishman, expressing a desire to visit this famous Mississippi River fortress, they journeyed together as far as St. Louis, where Mr. Butch secured work, his friend then going on down the river. Mr. Butch at that time expressed the opinion that he had seen all the war he cared for during the New York riot. However, six or eight months later he enlisted in the Union army and the close of the war found him on the White River in Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, and Mr. Butch and some of his comrades who were sick were taken by boat to Springfield, Illinois, and there discharged.

For all these varied experiences Mr. Butch was still only nineteen years of age when, in 1865, he traveled up the Missouri River and arrived in Eastern Montana. He has many memories of the old days and old times in Eastern Montana. He recalls an old sawmill that stood near Port Union and which was a favorite place for the Indians to hold their war dances, using the big circular saw to afford music for the dance. During his life in Montana Mr. Butch has been a hunter, mail carrier, has worked around the forts and Indian agencies, and later got into the cattle and horse business. He married an Indian woman, and his farm of 320 acres near Frazer is his wife's portion of Government land. Mr. and Mrs. Butch have three daughters.

JUDSON HARLEY MISKIMEN came to Montana more than forty years ago, and is one of the oldest business men and citizens of Glendive. He was the first mayor of the incorporated city, and many other activities have served to make his name well known and his personality esteemed and honored in that community.

Mr. Miskimen has seen a great deal of the West during his career since early youth. He was born at Birds Run, now Bridgeville, Ohio, September 27, 1865, and grew up in Illinois and Kansas. His father, Harvey Miskimen, was a native of Ohio, served with the Home Guard as captain of a company during the Civil War, and was a merchant and postmaster of Birds Run. Leaving there in 1866, when his son Judson was a year old, he moved to Cambridge, Illinois, and became a stock dealer, buying and selling and feeding cattle for the market. In 1878 he established his home in Reno County, Kansas, and became active in ranching and for a number of years, until his death, served as chairman of the board of county commissioners. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died at Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1899, when past sixty-four years of age. Harvey Miskimen married Sidney Miskimin, remotely of the same family, though her people spelled the name slightly differently. Her father, Eli Miskimin, was a native of Ohio and moved to Danville, Illinois. Mrs. Sidney Miskimen died in 1884. She had three children: Anna, wife of James G. Ramsey, of Miles City, Montana; Judson H.; and Mrs. Cora Aiken, of Glendive, Montana.

Judson Harley Miskimen attended his first schools in Illinois. He was nine years old when, in 1874, he accompanied his father on a visit to an uncle in the vicinity of Hutchinson, Kansas, and while there his father was afforded the privilege of a buffalo hunt, the buffalo still being numerous in that portion of Kansas. When his father established his permanent home in Kansas, in 1878, Judson was thirteen years of age, and at once he was given a routine of duties in helping look after his father's cattle. The Miskimen ranch was one and one-half miles east of Hutchison. A few years later his father sold that and acquired another tract of farm land, and Judson Miskimen still owns this land, which is a part of the region underlaid with salt, the raw material which gives Hutchison its fame as a salt manufacturing center. Mr. Miskimen saw that region when it was devoted almost entirely to the range cattle industry. On leaving there he went to Spokane, Washington, and shortly after his arrival the town was almost destroyed by fire. As he first knew it, it was a wild western town, a large part of its population being made up of miners from the Coeur d' Alene district. After a few months at Spokane he went to Mullen, Idaho, and was associated with M. B. Drummond in the jewelry business. At Portland, Oregon, he did shop work in a jewelry store, and after about three years in this section of the West came to Glendive in December, 1889. Here he worked for Charles F. Little, the local jeweler and postmaster. When Little moved away, in 1893, Mr. Miskimen succeeded to his business and conducted it personally until 1921, a period of nearly thirty years. While he has given up active merchandising he has for a number of years carried on a real estate and insurance business, having succeeded his brother-in-law.

Mr. Miskimen was postmaster of Glendive from 1898 to 1902, succeeding T. J. Pollard in the office and being succeeded by C. F. Bean. Glendive was incorporated as a city in 1902 and Mr. Miskimen was elected the first mayor as candidate of the People's ticket. In 1908 he was elected for another term of two years on the Independent ticket. During his first term the city government was organized and a plan of financing was put into effect. During his second term a good deal of sidewalk building was done and a water works plant installed. Mr. Miskimen retired from official service in 1911. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and has served continuously on its board of directors, some of his first associates on the board being W. F. Jordan, T. F. Hagan, C. A. Thurston, Ed O'Neil and H. B. McCune. Of these Mr. Thurston, Mr. Miskimen and Mr. Jordan survive. Mr. Thurston has been president of the bank from the first, Mr. Jordan was the first vice president, and Mr. Hagan, cashier. From the original capital of $25,000 the bank now has capital and surplus of $100,000. Mr. Miskimen has also contributed to the constructive progress of the town by putting up several buildings on Merrill Avenue, and he also has a comfortable home on West Town Street.

He married at Glendive, June 8, 1898, Miss Nellie M. Miller, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1876, daughter of Frank and May (McDonald) Miller. Mrs. Miskimen finished her education in a convent at Bismarck, North Dakota. She passed away December 2, 1925, leaving three children. The son Judson Harvey graduated from the Glendive High School and the Montana State College at Bozeman and is now attending the Boston School of Technology. The daughter, Sidney May, completed the work of the Glendive High School and is a student in the Sterrett Finishing School for Girls at Chicago. The elder son, J. Franklin, after graduating from high school finished his education in the Kemper Military Academy in Missouri and was acting sergeant with the Student Officers Training Corps at Bozeman during the World War. Mr. Miskimen is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P., and has the distinction of having a division of the uniformed rank named after him, this being "Miskimen Division, U. R. K. of P." He was a captain in the Second Montana, assigned to Company I.

Hubert Joseph Moon. During the World War period a great many new settlers came out to Montana, and probably the great majority of them experienced the hard years that followed, due chiefly to the continued droughts, and many of them departed from the state. One of those who remained and benefited from the better conditions that have prevailed since 1921 is Mr. Hubert Joseph Moon, who is rated as one of the most successful farmers in the Pendroy locality of Teton County.

Mr. Moon was born at New Munich, Minnesota, February 7, 1890, representing the third generation of this family in Minnesota. His grandfather, Antone Moon, came from Switzerland, and was a pioneer of New Munich, where he lived out his life. He and his wife had a family of three sons and two daughters, the two survivors being Jacob Moon and Mary, the latter of whom is married and lives at Saint Cloud, Minnesota. Jacob Moon, father of the Montana settler, was about twelve years of age when brought to Minnesota, finished his education in the community schools, and has for many years been one of the substantial farmers and citizens of New Munich. He and his wife are Catholic. Their children are: Cora, wife of Joseph Kowntz, of Whitehall, Montana; Margaret, of Helena; Hubert J.; Lawrence, of Helena; and Barney, of New Munich, Minnesota.

Hubert J. Moon grew up on a farm, attended country schools near New Munich, but after the age of fourteen his school days were over and his time and efforts were fully taken up with the numerous duties of the home farm. He remained with his parents until after reaching his majority, part of the time working out for wages. When he married he leased the home place and farmed it for three years more.

When Mr. Moon came to Montana, in the fall of 1915, he brought with him his family, consisting of his wife and one child. They left the railroad at Bynum. A freight car brought along three head of horses, two cows, a binder, a drill, plow and wagons. To use his equipment he bought 160 acres of scantily improved land. The improvement consisted of the homesteader's shack, a small granary and a diminutive barn. The old house now serves as a poultry house on the ranch. Mr. Moon harvested a grain crop the first year. During the next five or six years his persistence was thoroughly tested by the dry seasons and other causes of crop failure, and several years he lost money. After 1921 he began regaining his financial prestige, and out of his profits has added to his lands until he now has over 600 acres, and has 450 acres in cultivation. In recent years he has also been raising cattle as well as growing grain. In the early years he probably made more money working for others, using his equipment in breaking land and threshing grain than he did by his own farming. Mr. Moon is thoroughly committed to power machinery for farming in Montana and owns a combine, tractor and other machinery for working the land. He has built a very attractive home, one of the best in the country around Pendroy, and among other features that indicate his progressiveness as a Montana farmer is a grove of forest trees which he set out in 1924 and which has already made a splendid showing. Mr. Moon served a term on the local school board, and during the World War was registered and put in Class 4 as a farmer. His chief patriotic efforts were devoted to wheat growing during that time.

Mr. Moon married at Albany, Minnesota, September 17, 1912, Miss Marie Muske, who was the third in the family of three sons and two daughters born to August and Gertrude Muske. Her father, of German ancestry, spent his life as a farmer and was killed in a runaway accident. He is buried at Albany, and her widowed mother now occupies the old home farm. Mrs. Moon was born in April, 1891, and was educated in public schools. The children of their marriage are Herbert Francis, Bertrand Jo, Irvin Richard and Harold Louis.

PHIL I. COLE since coming to Montana has had an interesting variety of work and responsibilities. He has been a teacher, a practicing lawyer, public official, and is also associated with a brother in the management of a large stock ranch.

Mr. Cole, who is a settler of Teton County of the year 1900, was born at Forest in Hardin County, Ohio, August 16, 1869. His grandfather was a missionary among the Sandusky Indians of Ohio, and spent his later years as a farmer. He was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Cole's father, David D. Cole, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, and was a Union soldier in the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry. On leaving Ohio he moved to Beebe, Arkansas, and was postmaster of that town. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a Republican in politics and a Methodist. He died while visiting his son in Choteau, Montana, in 1903. David D. Cole married Mary C. Bell, who was born in Hardin County, Ohio, daughter of John Bell, and she died March 30, 1918. Both are buried at Beebe, Arkansas. Of their family of six sons and two daughters the following are living: Mrs. Nettie A. Cunningham, of Helena, Montana; Frank Cole, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Phil I.; Charles F., of Batesville, Arkansas; William W., of Fairfield, Montana; Harry H., of Los Angeles; and John W., of San Diego, California.

Phil I. Cole acquired his early education in the schools of Hardin County, Ohio. He was fifteen years of age when his parents moved to Arkansas, and at the age of twenty he completed his academic education in a college at Little Rock. He studied law in a law office there, and was admitted to the Arkansas bar March 4, 1897, the day of President McKinley's first inauguration. He was admitted on motion and began practice in Little Rock as partner of W. T. Tucker in the firm of Cole & Tucker.

In seeking better climatic conditions than those that prevailed at Little Rock, Mr. Cole dissolved his law partnership and in 1900 came out to Montana. He became principal of the Choteau schools for three years, then opened a law office and in 1904 was elected county attorney of Teton County, succeeding in that office the present governor of Montana, Mr. Erickson. He was reelected in 1906, and during his four years in office showed great vigor in prosecuting important offenses against order and property. He prosecuted several murder cases, sending one of the murderers to prison for life and also secured convictions in a number of stock rustling cases. During the years since leaving office he has carried on a general law practice, but much of his time has also been taken up with other than professional interests. Since 1903 he has been associated with his brother William W. Cole in ranching and stock raising. The Cole Brothers own a large ranch near Fairfield, where his brother resides. They have about 3,000 acres, much of its under irrigation, producing grain and alfalfa, and it is stocked with about 4,000 head of Rambouillet sheep.

Mr. Cole was one of the incorporators and was secretary and treasurer of the Teton County Railway Company, which built the first railroad in and through Choteau. This is a line of about fifty miles in length from Power to Pendroy, Montana, and has since been taken over and made a part of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Cole was a member and chairman for fifteen years of the Teton County High School Board. During this time the county made its greatest educational progress, putting up a modern high school building, one of the best in the state, with seating capacity for 400 students. Mr. Cole during the World War was county food administrator, is a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He married at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 20, 1898, Miss Carrie E. Sadler. Mrs. Cole is a very cultured woman, interested in home and church, and was born at Cameron, Missouri, daughter of Mr. R. B. Sadler, a well known and substantial resident of that community who subsequently lived at Little Rock, Arkansas, where Miss Sadler met her husband. Mrs. Cole is the oldest of a family of three daughters and four sons, and finished her education in the Colorado Educational College at Fort Collins. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have one daughter, Myrna May, who graduated in 1926 from Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and is a teacher in the Flathead County High School of Montana.

William J. Scott at the time of his death on November 28, 1927, had passed the eightieth milestone of a long and useful life, and had been a resident of Hardin, Montana, for twenty years.

He was born in County Down, Ireland, July 21, 1847, and in 1859, when he was twelve years of age, his parents, John and Mary J. (Rogers) Scott, came to America and settled at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. His father died there in 1892, at the age of eighty-six, and his mother in 1894. William J. Scott finished his education at LaCrosse. He learned the trade of printer with the LaCrosse *Democrat,* owned at that time by one of Wisconsin's most famous newspaper men and politicians, Brick Pomeroy. Mr. Scott for a time conducted a newspaper in Arkansas, then sought a better climate and in the early 1870s settled in New Mexico. Later he returned to Wisconsin, and was in the printing business at LaCrosse until 1880, when he was appointed under sheriff of LaCrosse County, and later was elected sheriff and held the office for seventeen years. In 1896 Governor Schofield appointed him superintendent of public property for the State of Wisconsin, and in that capacity he continued four years. He had been in the general contracting and lumber business in Wisconsin prior to his removal to Montana.

When he located at Hardin, in March, 1907, Mr. Scott found himself in a community of about twenty-five people, and he gave his own enterprise as an impetus to the town by establishing the second lumber yard. Mr. Scott was in the lumber business at Hardin until he sold out June 23, 1917, and during the last ten years of his life enjoyed a pleasant retirement and an interesting association with his old friends in Montana.

One interesting feature of his early record was as a brief service in the Union army. He was not yet fourteen when the war began, but in May, 1864, he enlisted, becoming a member of Company G, commanded by Captain Phelps, in the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry. The colonel of the regiment later became the distinguished Bishop Fallows of Chicago. He was on guard duty at Memphis, Tennessee, and was there when the city was threatened by one of the last raids of the Confederate cavalryman, N. B. Forrest. While at Memphis and a soldier in the field he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and he steadfastly remained loyal to the Republican party all the rest of his years.

He served as chairman of the committee on organization of Big Horn County when it was established. He was also a factor in the incorporation of Hardin as a town, was elected its second mayor, and during his administratin the local water works were established. Afterwards he served two years on the city council and in 1916 was elected a member of the Montana Legislature and was reelected in 1918. He was one of the valuable members of the Legislature during the World War period, and was chairman of the horticultural committee and a member of the agricultural committee.

William J. Scott married in February, 1884, Miss Jeanette M. Lang. She was a daughter of John Lang, and was born in Canada, opposite Ogdensburg, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had three children, John L., Ralph V., and Willard J. Two of the sons, Ralph and Willard, were with the colors during the World War. Ralph enlisted December 10, 1917, served in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-first Machine Gun Battalion, sailed for France in February, 1918, and was in the Alsace sector until July, was on the front line on the Marne from July 26 to August 4, and in the Juvigny and Terny Sorney sectors from August 26 to September 1. He was wounded at Chateau Thierry and on August 31, 1918, was gassed. The son, Willard J., whose career is given in the sketch following, is clerk and recorder of Big Horn County.

WILLARD J. SCOTT, county clerk and recorder of Big Horn County, is one of the active younger leaders on politics and civic affairs in his section of Montana. He has been a resident of the state since early boyhood, is a college man, and his abilities promise much important service to the state at large.

Mr. Scott was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, December 31, 1897, son of William J. and Jeannette M. (Lang) Scott. His mother was born in Ontario, Canada, and now lives at Hardin, Montana. William J. Scott was a native of Ireland, was a small boy when brought to the United States, and after living in Pennsylvania for a time went to Wisconsin. He was with the lumber industry in that state, and rose to a high degree of influence in Republican politics. He served as superintendent of public prop-

WILLARD J. SCOTT

erty in Wisconsin under Governor Schofield and for eighteen years held the office of sheriff of La Crosse County. About 1907 he moved out to Montana. At that time Hardin had just been incorporated as a town, and here he established a lumber business. He was elected the second mayor of Hardin, serving one term, was also an alderman of the town, and for two terms represented the county in the Legislature, in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Assemblies. He took an active part in the organization of Big Horn County. While living in Wisconsin he was appointed United States marshal, but declined the office. In that state he was actively affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. William J. Scott died November 28, 1927.

Willard J. Scott was ten years old when he came to Montana. He finished his early education at Hardin, graduating from high school in 1918, and while in Montana State College at Bozeman enlisted for service in the World War. He was at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, when the armistice was signed, and instead of remaining to get his commission he came home, having no taste for military life beyond the service he could render during actual war conditions. After the war he became a partner in the Hardin Motor Company with William Hackney and Charles Richards. They had the authorized Ford agency at Hardin for two years. Mr. Scott left this company to join Glen Whiteman in the local Studebaker agency for one year. He gave up business to round out his college education, and for three and a half years was a student at Ripon College at Ripon, Wisconsin. Upon leaving Ripon he was employed in the auditing department of Marshall Field & Company at Chicago, but in 1927 returned home on account of his father's final illness. After the death of his father he went into politics and in 1928 was elected county clerk and recorder of Big Horn County. He is a Republican, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, is dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose, and is adjutant of Hardin Post No. 8, American Legion. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Scott has two brothers. John L. Scott, who is with the E. K. Woods Lumber Company of Oakland, California, in charge of industrial sales, and Ralph V. Scott, whose home is in Los Angeles, where he is in business. Ralpt Scott is a well-remembered football star, chosen on the all-American team, 1920, and he was one of the coaches of the New York Yankee professional team which starred Red Grange.

THOMAS E. CASTLE is owner, publisher and editor of the *Madisonian* at Virginia City. This has the distinction of having had a longer continuous existence than any other newspaper in Montana, though it was not the first to be established. That honor went to the *Montana Post,* which was founded in 1864 and was subsequently absorbed by the *Helena Herald. The Madisonian* first saw the light of day in February, 1873. Its founder was Lewis Kiser, who was succeeded by Tom Baker, and then by a succession of other owners until it was acquired by Mr. Castle. Twice the paper failed and its property was controlled by banks. Mr. Castle acquired the *Madisonian* in 1920. He was also for a number of years interested in the Virginia City *Times* and was its foreman. The *Madisonian* has a circulation of 1100, and is the complete newspaper for Madison County. It has paid correspondents at each postoffice in the county, and its service covers practically every household in the county.

Mr. Castle was born at Brookville, Indiana, December 20, 1861. His grandfather, Israel Thomas Castle, was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock and a carpenter by trade. The father, Thomas Israel Castle, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He served in the first Indiana Regiment in the Civil War, enlisting in April, 1861, and continuing until the close of hostilities. He was a non-commissioned officer. After the war he was a farmer and mechanic. His wife, Mary Jane Knight, was of a Cincinnati family.

Thomas E. Castle after he was six years of age lived with his parents at Petersburg, Indiana, and attended country schools there. He was fifteen years old when his mother died and his father passed away three years later, so that he was thrown entirely on his own responsibilities. In 1878, when he was seventeen years old, he began work in the plant of the Petersburg *Democrat,* receiving a dollar and a half a week and paying his own board out of that salary. In 1880 he went to Washington and worked as a printer there until the spring of 1883, when he became a printer at Cincinnati for the Methodist Book Concern. He also worked for the *Cincinnati Inquirer,* and for a couple of years was with Rand McNally & Company, map publishers at Chicago.

Mr. Castle in April, 1886, bought a round trip ticket to San Francisco, and after reaching there sold the return trip. After six weeks he went into the country, found work as a cherry picker and helping in the hay and threshing season, and on returning to San Francisco in August had a complete equipment so far as dress was concerned. He was at Stockton until 1888, being paid eighteen dollars a week as a printer, and in 1888 arrived in Montana, which for over forty years has been the scene of his activities as a printer and newspaper man. During the next eleven years he was paid twenty-four dollars a week as a printer with the *Intermountain* at Butte and in 1899 came to Virginia City as foreman of the Virginia City *Times.* Mr. Castle also for a number of years was engaged in the poultry business, establishing a chicken ranch in 1906 and built up what was known as the largest exclusive poultry farm in the state, breeding and selling thoroughbred fowls.

Mr. Castle is a member of the Montana State Press Association, State Editorial Association, National Editorial Association, and is affiliated with Virginia City Lodge No. 2, one of the oldest Masonic lodges in Montana. He is a past exalted ruler of Virginia City Lodge No. 390, B. P. O. Elks, is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and a Democrat in politics.

He married his first wife, Miss Mary Laurence, in Chicago. She died in 1886, leaving one son, Charles C., who was born April 18, 1886, and was educated in high school at Peoria, Illinois, and is now advertising manager of the Peoria *Transcript.* He is married and has four children. At Helena, Montana, in 1894, Mr. Castle married Miss Cecelia Gelham, of Iowa City, Iowa. She died in March, 1903, leaving a son, Edgar Gelham, who was born March 17, 1898, and was educated at Virginia City. Mr. Castle in December, 1904, married Sophia Warner, who died in Virginia City in April, 1929. By this marriage Mr. Castle has two daughters, Alathea B. and Helen L. Alathea B. graduated from the

Ed C. Jones.

School of Journalism of the University of Montana in 1928 and was accorded the unusual honor of being chosen manager of the university school paper in her senior year. She knows the newspaper game thoroughly, being able to operate a linotype and set up type at the case, and is now connected with the Billings *Times*. The younger daughter, Helen, graduated A. B. from the University of Montana in 1929, having majored in English and Spanish, and is also talented in a literary way.

EDWARD C. JONES, a member of the Livingston bar, stands high in professional ability and as a man of broad judgment. During his career he has personally represented a number of large interests in important litigation and is now an active and successful practitioner. He is likewise serving in the capacity of city attorney of Livingston, and as a lawyer, an official and a citizen is rendering valued and valuable service to his adopted community.

Mr. Jones was born on a farm near Schell City, Vernon County, Missouri, December 2, 1879, and is a son of John W. and Agnes B. (Dade) Jones. The Jones family is of Welsh origin and early settled in Pennsylvania. George W. Jones, the paternal grandfather of Edward C. Jones, was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and served in the United States Navy during the Mexican war, and later was a private in the Tenth Ohio Cavalry throughout the war between the states. Following the close of that struggle he went to Missouri, where he was a farmer and mechanic, and died about 1872. He married Abigail Duff, who was born in Pennsylvania, and whose father, John Duff, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The maternal grandfather of Edward C. Jones was Baldwin Dade, a native of Booneville, Missouri, who spent his life as an agriculturist in that state.

John W. Jones, the father of Edward C. Jones, was born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1850, and in the spring of 1866 went with his parents to Missouri, the family settling on a farm near Schell City, Vernon County, where the youth was reared to manhood and received a public school education. He was engaged in agricultural operations there for a number of years, but eventually came to Montana and took up his residence on the Upper Shields River, where for a time he served the Government as a mail carrier. He then settled down to ranching, in which he was engaged until his death, April 1, 1918. He married Agnes B. Dade, who was born February 15, 1853, at Monegaw Springs, St. Clair County, Missouri, and survives him as a resident of Pocatello, Idaho. They became the parents of the following children: Catherine, the wife of W. W. Pepper, a rancher on the Shields River, this state; Edward C., of this review; Molly, the wife of Robert Munroe, formerly of Kalamazoo, Michigan, but now a pipefitter at Pocatello, Idaho, for the Oregon Short Line Railroad; J. N., a rancher on the Upper Shields River, who married Alice Gilbert; Robert D., also a rancher on the Upper Shields River, who married Hannah Roland; and Florence E., the wife of Everett Durham, a rancher of Menard, Montana.

Edward C. Jones attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age and then became associated in ranching and farming with his father. He left the parental roof in March, 1906, and secured employment on a ranch on the Upper Shields River, where he worked for three months. In the meantime he had applied all of his leisure time to the study of law, and in July, 1906, was admitted to the bar after acceptably passing the examination. He immediately opened an office at Livingston, where he has since practiced civil law with constantly increasing success, and now has a large and representative clientele and maintains offices in the Merchants Bank Building. He is a member of the Livingston Bar Association, the Park County Bar Association, the Montana State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and is recognized as an attorney of sound knowledge and ability. From his youth he has been intensely interested in politics as a Democrat and since 1912 has been chairman of the Democratic county committee. In 1918 he was elected county attorney of Park County, an office in which he served until 1921, and in May, 1925, was appointed city attorney of Livingston, being still the incumbent of that position. His official record is one of conscientious and able service.

On July 18, 1906, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Eulalie Scott, of Nevada, Missouri, daughter of Charles Robert and Mary L. (Dickson) Scott, both deceased. Her father, who was a prominent lawyer at Nevada, served as judge of the District Court, while her grandfather Scott served as judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Mrs. Jones received her education at Nevada and Eldorado Springs, Missouri, and is active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones: Alma Elain, born March 23, 1907, who graduated from Livingston High School in 1925, and is now the wife of William Kirvan, a salesman of Seattle, Washington, with two children, Charlotte Mae and Donald Lee; Virginia, born June 23, 1914, who is a graduate of the Livingston schools and now attending school at Seattle, Washington; Eulalie, born December 4, 1917, attending the Livingston schools; and Charles William, born September 1, 1920, who is also attending school at Livingston.

HON. LLEWELLYN L. CALLAWAY, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, was born at Tuscola, Illinois, December 15, 1868. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois. His father, Col. James Edmund Callaway, was born in Kentucky and his mother, Mary E. (Link) Callaway, in Illinois. His mother's father was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and her mother was born in Kentucky. Colonel Callaway when the Civil War broke out was practicing law at Tuscola, Illinois, and immediately organized a company of volunteers, which became Company D of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. It was to this regiment that U. S. Grant was assigned by Governor Yates after Grant had been seeking in vain for several weeks an opportunity to serve the Union in some capacity. The Twenty-first Illinois became known as "Grant's Old Regiment," and after his success in reorganizing this regiment, Grant's rise to fame was rapid. Colonel Callaway entered the army as a captain, but rose to the rank of colonel at the close of the war.

In March, 1871, President Grant named Colonel Callaway secretary of Territory of Montana. In the last week of March of that year the Callaway family arrived in Montana, Judge Callaway being then in his third year. Colonel Callaway invested his savings in ranches and cattle. When not attending the brief terms of school Lew Callaway worked on the ranch, growing up with a complete knowledge of ranch and farm work. He broke horses and came to be regarded as a good cowboy. He attended school at Helena in 1876-77, while his father was attending to his duties as secretary of the territory. At other times he was in school at Virginia City and for three years in a private school there. In December, 1884, he was sent east to the West Rugby Academy in Philadelphia, the following year attended the Hamilton Preparatory School, from which he was graduated *magna cum laude*. In the fall of 1886 he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan. The hard winter of 1886-87 almost wiped out the cattle industry in Montana. The death of Colonel Callaway's partner, James Williams, dissolved the firm of Williams & Callaway. All the cattle had to be sold to liquidate the partnership debts. Under these circumstances Lew Callaway left college in June, 1887, and for over two years he had a strenuous experience of ranch work, his father putting him in charge of all the ranch operations. He had to collect the remnant of the cattle left after the sale. He attempted to turn a cattle ranch into a farm. He and his father were able to employ sometimes two men and sometimes only one, and with this help Lew Callaway repaired and constructed irrigating ditches, grubbed out sage brush, got out timber from the mountains for building houses and fences, broke horses, plowed up and seeded the land, irrigated the crops, some of which were hay and some grain, accompanied the threshing machines during the autumns of 1887-88 and hauled the grain thirty-five miles over the mountain range to market.

Having in some measure restored the family fortune, Llewellyn Callaway in 1889 returned to the University of Michigan, entering the law department, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1891. He was given the first, or one of the first, recommendations accorded by the faculty to a practicing lawyer inquiring for a young associate in his office, and in July, 1891, he entered the law office of Max Waterman at White Sulphur Springs, Montana. In November of the same year he was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Waterman & Callaway. Judge Callaway tried and won his first case in the Supreme Court in January, 1892 (Milot v. Reed, 11 Mont. 568). Judge Callaway has been engaged in active practice or on the bench continuously since August 1, 1891. White Sulphur Springs was the county seat of Meagher County, and while living there he was nominated for the office of county attorney of Madison County, of which Virginia City is the county seat. In September, 1894, he was compelled to return to Virginia City because of the failing health of his father. After being notified of his nomination he entered upon the campaign and was elected in November, 1894, receiving a majority of 412 votes out of 1,791 cast for the office. He was reelected in 1896. Throughout his political record Lew Callaway has always been accorded a personal popularity far greater than his partisan connections. For three consecutive terms he was elected mayor of Virginia City. In 1903, in consequence of the copper war in Montana, the Supreme Court had fallen far behind in its business. It being impossible to increase the membership of the court because the governor was a Democrat and the Legislature Republican, it was agreed to create a Supreme Court Commission to consist of three lawyers to be selected by the justices of the Supreme

Court. Mr. Callaway was one of the three selected and qualified April 1, 1903, serving on the Supreme Court Commission until the close of the year 1904, when he resigned, having been elected judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Montana, comprising the counties of Madison, Jefferson and Beaverhead. To this office he was reelected without opposition in 1908. In 1912 he was unanimously nominated for associate justice of the Supreme Court. That was the year of the famous split in the Republican party, as a result of which the entire Republican ticket was defeated. Judge Callaway received the greatest number of votes of any candiate on the state Republican ticket. In January, 1913, he resumed his practice at Virginia City, but in January, 1914, moved to Great Falls, where he practiced in association with Hon. Charles N. Pray, now one of Montana's federal judges. The firm of Pray & Callaway built up an extensive practice. In 1920 Hon. Warren Toole, some time associate justice of the Supreme Court, became a member of the firm, the name being changed to Pray, Callaway & Toole. Judge Callaway was associated at the same time with his brother, Edmund J. Callaway, under the firm name of Lew. L. & E. J. Callaway, at Dillon, Montana. He also carried on practice at Virginia City, his old home, in association with Howard P. Beckett, under the firm name of Callaway & Beckett. Judge Callaway did the main trial work for all the firms, and won the reputation of being an exceptionally successful trial lawyer. He early specialized in mining and water right law, and probably has tried more water right cases than any lawyer in Montana. Judge Callaway was for five consecutive years president of the Cascade County Bar Association and in 1916 was elected president of the Montana Bar Association. He also for several years was a member of the board of directors of the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce and in 1922 its president.

Judge Callaway has always derived a great deal of satisfaction from his work in 1907 as joint author of the Montana laws regulating the location and holding of mining claims. This law has proved so satisfactory it has never been amended. In 1908 Governor Norris appointed him a member of the Montana Conservation Commission and he was made chairman, the other two members being Hon. David Hilger, now state librarian, and Rudolph Von Tobel. The commission recommended to the Legislature an act relating to the management, sale and leasing of state lands, consisting of 108 sections, which was adopted with but slight amendments. In the main it is the law governing the public lands and forests of the state today. In a recent report to the governor Hon. Marcus Brandjord, present registrar of state lands, said that the conservation commission in providing for the reservation of minerals, including oil, in all conveyances of state lands, had written into the act twenty-one words which would eventually be worth $100,000 apiece to the state.

In 1922, in consequence of the illness of Hon. Theodore Brantly, who was concluding his twenty-fourth year as chief justice and who was unable to stand for reelection, Judge Callaway filed for the nomination of chief justice in July and was nominated by a plurality of 12,500.

Judge Brantly died September 16, 1922, and on September 28, 1922, Governor Dixon appointed Judge Callaway chief justice. In November, 1922, Judge Callaway was elected to that office by a majority of 17,500 and in 1928 was reelected by a majority exceeding 45,000.

Judge Callaway has always taken a deep interest in Montana history, and has made some invaluable studies and researches in the history of the vigilante movement and in early Montana history in general. Judge Callaway is a past grand master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Montana, a past grand high priest of Royal Arch Masons of Montana, and a past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Montana; is a thirty-second degree Mason, is a past grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, and a member of Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a past exalted ruler and also a past district deputy grand exalted ruler of the B. P. O. Elks. Judge Callaway in earlier years took his pleasures in hunting and fishing, and later substituted motoring for hunting.

He married, December 12, 1894, Miss Ellen N. Badger, of White Sulphur Springs, Montana. They have five children: Miriam Callaway, now Mrs. William Harper Jones; James Edmund Callaway; Frances Lathrop Callaway, now Mrs. Sam D. Goza, Jr.; Llewellyn L. Callaway, Jr.; and Mary Elizabeth Callaway.

DON BRITTAIN is engineer and project manager of the Bynum Irrigation District in Teton County. The contract for the construction of this project was begun in August, 1925, at which date Mr. Brittain became identified with the undertaking as engineer in charge of construction. He remained in that capacity until the plant was completed, and since its opening has been manager.

The movement for the construction of this irrigation project was started in 1920 by J. S. James, state engineer at Helena, in response to a popular demand from the land owners of the district around Bynum. Mr. James has carried on the preliminary work and surveys preparatory to the beginning of actual construction. Mr. R. H. Fifield was appointed chief engineer for the building, with Mr. Brittain the resident engineer in charge.

The Bynum project embraces a total area of about 38,000 acres. Of this 22,000 acres are irrigable. The storage plant has capacity for 90,000 acre-feet of water, fed from the Teton River. The dam for the impounding of this water is six miles west of Bynum, and below the dam are 137 miles of ditches and latterals. A board of five men have the general supervision of the district, and the force employed consists of the engineer and manager, a watchman for the dam, a water master and three canal men.

Mr. Brittain is a thoroughly well qualified irrigation engineer. He had his first experience in irrigation as a child watching his father while the latter was in charge of an irrigated ranch in Wyoming. Mr. Brittain was born in Estill Springs, Tennessee, August 26, 1899. His father is Mr. James D. Brittain, of Billings, Montana, a well known farmer of the state. James D. Brittain grew up in Tennessee, was well educated, and in that state engaged in the nursery business, being half owner of the Elk River Nursery. In 1904, when his son Don was five years of age, he brought his family west to Wyoming, where he purchased an irrigated farm near Worland. Then, in 1907, the family moved to Montana and settled in the locality of Billings, where he has continued his business as an irrigation farmer, growing general farm crops, beets, beans, etc. He is a Democrat in national politics, a Master Mason, and he and his wife are Methodists. James D. Brittain married Myrtle Cooper, and they became the parents of five sons and one daughter: Don; John H., a graduate of Montana State College, now an engineer with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, with headquarters at Washington; William, with the engineering department of the Montana Highway Commission; Ruth, wife of Clarence Rein, of Billings; Philip, a rodman with the Montana Highway Commission; and Wesley, who is attending school.

Don Brittain attended the grade and high schools of Billings, graduating from high school in 1920. In the meantime he had gained a rather diversified experience, having spent a summer vacation as construction foreman for the Billings Land & Irrigation Company, now the Billings Bench Water Association. In 1918 he had enlisted at Billings for service in the World War, was sent to Mare Island for training and assigned to the Marine Corps, and later transferred to Quantico, Virginia, where he received his honorable discharge in February, 1919. He at once resumed his high school work at Billings, and in the fall after graduating entered Denver University, where he spent a year. On returning to Billings he was made superintendent of the Waco-Custer ditch, and in the following fall resumed his technical studies in Montana State College at Bozeman, where he remained two years. He was employed as construction engineer on the Red Lodge-Rosebud irrigation project until August, 1925, when he came to the Bvnum project. Mr. Brittain is a member of the Omega Beta fraternity.

He married at Bynum, July 5, 1926, Grace Talifson, who was born and reared in that locality. Her parents, Tobias and Dena (Vegin) Talifson, are Scandinavian people and substantial farmers in the Bynum district. Mrs. Brittain is one of a family of two sons and five daughters. She graduated from the Great Falls High School and also studied at the State Normal at Dillon. Mr. and Mrs. Brittain have one son, Don, Jr.

ARTHUR HALE ABBOTT, supervisor of the Gallatin National Forest, has been in the Government forest service since 1908.

Mr. Abbott is a New Englander by ancestry, member of a branch of the prominent New England Abbott family of Wilton, New Hampshire. His father, William Emery Abbott, was born April 28, 1847, at Wilton, son of William Abbott, a farmer. William Emery Abbott about 1874 moved to Washington, D. C., and was in the grocery business there from 1876 until he retired in 1916. He married, January 24, 1878, Hattie Eunice Gove, of another New Hampshire family. She was born at Weare, New Hampshire, September 11, 1854, and her family went to Washington in 1865.

Arthur Hale Abbott was born at Washington December 8, 1881. He completed his eighth grade schooling in Washington and for four or five years thereafter combined his day's work with educational advantages in a night high school. His educational equipment was also supplemented by practical experience as a dairyman and farmer in New England, and for six and a half years he was employed in the printing business. Mr. Abbott came west in 1905, and for several years worked with surveying parties, as a ranch hand and in the lumber woods. All the time he was studying at home, taking correspondence courses, fitting himself for a career as a forester. In May, 1908, he was made an assistant ranger, was promoted to ranger in 1910, in 1911 became assistant supervisor, and from 1920 to 1927 was supervisor of the Helena National Forest. Since 1927 he has been supervisor of the Gallatin National Forest. During the winters of 1910 and 1911 he took the short course in forestry at the University of Montana at Missoula.

Mr. Abbott is a member of the Society of American Foresters, of the Masonic fraternity and Eastern Star, the B. P. O. Elks and the Presbyterian Church. He married at Billings, June 3, 1911, Miss Edna A. Davis, daughter of E. A. and Aurilla (Davis) Slater, of Geneva, Minnesota.

Ernest W. Carlson for a quarter of a century has been a factor in the farm and ranching life of what is now McCone County. His country home is four miles south of Prairie Elk. Mr. Carlson has done well since coming to Montana, and in gaining prosperity for himself has never lacked a keen interest in affairs about him, particularly the welfare and progress of the farmers, and has been a leader in farm organizations.

He was born at Grantsburg in Burnett County, Wisconsin, October 2, 1879. His parents, Carl and Katherine Carlson, were natives of Sweden, and were children when their respective parents came to America and settled in Burnett County, where both of the grandfathers took up homesteads. When Ernest W. Carlson was a child his father died, and his mother married again and remained in Wisconsin the rest of her life.

Mr. Carlson attended school in Wisconsin, and his experience from earliest boyhood has identified him with farm matters. His older brother took over the operation of a farm after the father died, and Ernest remained, helping him for about two years. In 1899, when he was twenty years of age, he came west, and possessed ten dollars when he landed at Miles City. All that he has since accumulated has been the result of his individual exertions and good business judgment. During the next few years he was in the country south of the Yellowstone, working on the ranches of David Bickel, Kent McLean and Mr. Marshall, and in that way he accumulated three or four hundred dollars. Then, in 1904, he joined his brother, B. E. Carlson, and they located in what is now McCone County. The land here had not yet been surveyed, and when the survey was made both of them homesteaded adjoining tracts in 1914. Thus for a quarter of a century Mr. Carlson has been in one community. He and his brother before homesteading operated cattle and horse ranches. After 1912 their efforts were chiefly devoted to the growing of wheat and flax. In earlier years they ran from 200 to 250 head of cattle, but have a much smaller number at the present time, all of them Herefords. Each brother put up good homes and other buildings. Mr. Ernest Carlson owns a section of land and leases a half section for his farm and ranch.

He married, in 1913, Miss Verna A. McKean, who came from Indiana with her parents, E. S. and Adaline McKean. They arrived in Montana in 1910 and homesteaded twelve miles south of the Carlson place. One of Mrs. Carlson's brothers is now on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson have four children: Adaline Anna, Bessie Harriette, William Edwin and Thomas Philip.

Mr. Carlson is president of the local Farmers Union and was formerly president of the Equity organization. His wife for the past four or five years has been clerk of the local school board.

Mr. Carlson for six years held a commission as a notary public. Before the World war period he acted as secretary of the Montana organization of the Non-Partisan League, and both he and his brother have joined in all the worthy farm movements.

Mr. B. E. Carlson was for two terms a member of the Montana Legislature. He was a much earlier settler of Montana than his brother, locating south of the Yellowstone in 1885 and for a number of years was a cowpuncher for the C.K. and other cattle outfits. He is now living in Wisconsin.

OLIVER L. GIBERSON, better known among all his friends and acquaintances in Northeastern Montana as "Webb" Giberson, is a native of the Northwest, his people having been pioneers in the Territory of Washington. Mr. Giberson has had a long and interesting experience in every phase of the live stock industry, and for many years has owned and occupied a valuable farm and ranch in McCone County, located ten miles south of Frazer.

Mr. Giberson was born at Walla Walla, Washington, September 16, 1873, son of P. T. and Ida (Newland) Giberson. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but his maternal grandparents were born in Virginia. His grandfather went west in the very early days and settled in Washington Territory, where he got into politics, and while in the Legislature was chosen speaker of the House. P. T. Giberson grew up in Washington, worked for a time for one of the old Pony Express companies, was a miner at Boise City, Idaho, and conducted a live stock business and livery stable at Dayton, Washington.

Oliver L. Giberson attended schools in Washington, and when fifteen years of age was earning his own living as a rider on the range and as a cowpuncher. In 1893, at the age of twenty, he came to the eastern side of the mountains, traveling with a pack outfit, and he and another white man and a half breed spent the winter on the North Fork of Sun River. He continued working in that section of the state until 1899. About that time the C. K. outfit, in whose service he was, decided to move part of its herd to Eastern Montana, and Mr. Giberson was sent along with the cattle. He continued with the C. K. outfit until July, 1906, the last five years being wagon boss. For one year he was out of Montana, located in Chicago as brand inspector for Montana at the stock yards. Returning to Montana, he joined the N-Bar-N outfit at its new location south of the Missouri River. Later he bought the ranch now owned by Prince Anderson, seven miles southwest of Frazer, acquiring the land from the Niedringhaus people, owners of the N-Bar-N outfit. This first ranch Mr. Giberson in 1912 traded to Mr. Anderson for the one he now occupies, located about ten miles south of Frazer. Through all these years he has continued in the cattle business, running a herd of Herefords and Durhams, and also does some general farming. His own land comprises 320 acres and he operates 320 acres more owned by a brother-in-law. One of his early associates with the C. K. outfit, or the Pioneer Cattle Company, was Jim Spurgen, a foreman for that ranch, and Spurgen also came into Northeastern Montana and is one of the prominent ranchers in this district. Mr. Giberson is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He married in February, 1906, Mrs. Sarah (Munday) Cole.

Tom Stout, of Lewistown, judicial center of Fergus County, has been a resident of Montana somewhat more than a quarter of a century, has proved himself a man of resourceful thought and action, and here he has made both thought and action count in achievement that has closely touched the civic and material progress and prosperity of the state. As a newspaper publisher, as a lawyer, as a legislator and as a representative of Montana in the United States Congress he has played an influential role in Montana's drama of progress, and his influence has ever been sane, sincere and constructive.

Mr. Stout was born in the Village of New London, Ralls County, Missouri, May 20, 1879, and is a son of Jacob and Eliza Virginia (Jones) Stout, both likewise natives of Missouri, where the former was born in 1842 and the latter in 1846, both representative of sterling pioneer families that early made settlement in that state, shared in frontier experiences and did their part in furthering farm industry. Jacob Stout gave loyal service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war and thereafter was one of the substantial and honored citizens of his native state. He and his wife were earnest members of the Christian Church, and in its faith they reared their three sons and three daughters, the subject of this review having been the fifth child.

The public schools of his native state gave to Tom Stout his early educational discipline, which was there advanced by his attending what is now designated as Central Missouri State Teachers College, at Warrensburg, and his continuing his studies for a time in the University of Missouri. In April, 1902, a few weeks prior to his twenty-third birthday anniversary, Mr. Stout came to Montana and established his residence at Lewistown, the judicial center of one of the largest and most progressive counties in the central part of the state. Here he became associated with H. J. Kelly in founding the Fergus County *Democrat*, a weekly paper, he having purchased in the following years his partner's interest in the plant and business. He has since continued one of the leaders in journalistic enterprise in Central Montana, and as a publisher has done loyal service in advancing the civic and material interests of his home city and county, he being now president of the Democrat Publishing Company and the Democrat News Publishing Company, which function as publishers of the leading newspapers of Fergus County.

Alert and busily employed as editor and publisher, Mr. Stout yet found time and opportunity to so effectively carry forward his study of law as to gain admission to the Montana bar in 1913, and thus he added materially to his eligibility fortification for service in public office, he having in the meanwhile gained secure vantage-place in popular confidence and esteem in the state of his adoption.

Mr. Stout cast his first presidential vote for Hon. William J. Bryan, in 1900, and he has continued a vigorous advocate of the principles of the Democratic party during the intervening years. In 1910 Mr. Stout was elected to the Montana State Senate, in which he continued his service until February 25, 1913, when he resigned, as the autumn of the preceding year had marked his election as representative at large from Montana in the United States Congress, that year having recorded also the election of Hon. Woodrow Wilson to the presidency. By reelection Mr. Stout served two consecutive terms in Congress—the sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions. With characteristic loyalty and efficiency he participated in the important national legislation during the first term of President Wilson, and he retired from Congress a few weeks prior to the nation's formal entry into the World war. Since that time Mr. Stout has continued his activities as editor and publisher at Lewistown, and is here valued as one of the influential and public-spirited citizens and civic leaders of Fergus County. Both in a personal way and through his newspaper vehicle he has had much to do with the formulating and directing of popular sentiment and action in connection with public affairs in Montana, and in all relations of life he has here measured up to the high standards early set for the "Treasure State."

At Lewistown, in September, 1905, Mr. Stout was united in marriage to Miss Lela Wunderlin, who was born in this state, September 26, 1883, and who is a daughter of John T. and Martha E. Wunderlin, who here gained a good measure of pioneer precedence. Mrs. Stout received the advantages of the Montana public schools and also those of the Montana Wesleyan University. Mr. and Mrs. Stout have three children: J. Coleman, Maxine and Barbara. The family is one of prominence and popularity in the representative social and cultural activities of Lewistown.

WYMAN FELTIS. Among the many worthy farmers of Daniels County whose agricultural and personal careers have reflected lasting credit upon the communities in which they have lived and labored is Wyman Feltis, the owner and operator of 1120 acres of fertile land situated seven miles north of Peerless. A resident of this community since 1915, he has been the architect of his own fortune, for at the time of his arrival he was possessed of but little capital, and it has been entirely through his own efforts that he has become one of the leading and substantial grain and cattle farmers of the locality.

Mr. Feltis was born January 18, 1888, at Davenport, North Dakota, and is a son of Willard and Carrie Feltis. His father was a farmer by vocation, who had come from the East and settled as a pioneer in North Dakota, whence he removed to Iowa, and there passed the remaining years of his life as a substantial tiller of the soil. He was a man of high character and public spirit who possessed the confidence and respect of his community. Wyman Feltis was still a lad when the family moved to Iowa, and there in the public schools he completed the education that had been started in North Dakota. Later he went to Canada, where he spent seven years, the last five of which he passed in agricultural pursuits on his own account, but in 1915 returned to the United States and settled on his present property, which at that time was unimproved, located seven miles north of Peerless in Daniels County. During the fifteen years that passed he has accumulated 1120 acres of land, upon which he has erected substantial and handsome buildings, and installed modern equipment and machinery of the latest design and effectiveness. He also has a large grove of trees which adds to the attractiveness of this up-to-date country home. Mr. Feltis has devoted himself exclusively to the growing of grain and the raising of cattle, and has won success in both departments through his industry and good business management. He is a public-spirited citizen and a helpful friend of progress and advancement, and holds membership in several civic and fraternal bodies.

Henry W. Feltis, brother of Wyman Feltis, was born April 21, 1890, in North Dakota, and received his education in that state and Iowa, in the public schools. In 1915 he accompanied his brother to Daniels County, where he homesteaded a tract adjoining that of Wyman, and now has increased his farm to 1420 acres, on which he has erected substantial buildings and all of the accessories known to modern agriculture. Mr. Feltis is exclusively a wheat farmer and, like his brother, has been successful because of his good management and hard work. In 1916 he was united in marriage with Miss Erma Jones, formerly of Wisconsin, a daughter of Charles P. Jones, a farmer of the Peerless neighborhood of Daniels County. Mr. and Mrs. Feltis are the parents of two children: Inez and Mildred.

R. **Waldo Broman**, whose first connection in Montana was in the capacity of a homesteader and rancher, answered the call to the colors during the World war, and since his return from over seas has been a factor of increasing importance in the community of Ismay, Custer County, where he is editor and owner of the Ismay *Journal*, and postmaster.

Mr. Broman was born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, June 13, 1892, and thus from birth has been identified with the great Northwest Empire. His parents, John P. and Elizabeth (Wickner) Broman, were born and married in Sweden. On coming to America they settled in Dakota Territory, at Sioux Falls, when that was chiefly important as an Indian trading post. John P. Broman was a tanner by trade, but for forty years was closely connected with politics in Sioux Falls and was head of various city departments. Mr. and Mrs. John P. Broman had a family of ten children, two of whom were born in Sweden. Seven are now living. Mr. Waldo Broman's sister, Mrs. Vera Baker, is assistant postmaster and assistant editor of the Ismay *Journal*.

R. Waldo Broman spent his early life in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, completed his high school course there, and came to Montana in 1914, taking up a homestead with his mother. The work of this ranch gave him full occupation for his energies until he went into training for service in the World war. He was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, was put in the 91st Division, and on July 4, 1918, sailed for France. He was a musician and stretcher bearer, and was on duty at the front in the St. Mihiel campaign, in the Argonne and finally in the great Lys drive in Belgium. He was overseas until April 25, 1919.

Mr. Broman is a man of varied talents, and has used them constantly since early youth. When he was fifteen years old he was working as a pressman for a newspaper plant at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He also served as messenger boy, sold papers, and other items of his early experience were work as a bell hop and as a telegraph messenger boy. The Ismay *Journal* was founded May 20, 1908, and Mr. Broman took it over in 1919, soon after his return from overseas. He has given it force and influence of a valued local organ of news and advertising, and its circulation is over the counties of Prairie, Custer, Wibaux, Fallon and a number of copies are sent to Norway and New Zealand. It is independent Republican in politics.

Mr. Broman was appointed postmaster of Ismay in 1923 and his present term expires in 1932. Since 1924 he has also been manager of the Ismay Theater. He is a gifted musician and is director of the leading orchestra in this section of Montana and is also a member of the Perry Cowboy Band, which played for President Coolidge while he had his summer capital in the Black Hills in 1927. This band opened the season of 1929 at Gallatin Gateway of the Yellow Stone National Park. Mr. Broman was elected mayor of Ismay, but declined the office on account of other duties. He has filled all the chairs in the Lodge of Masons, is a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Woodmen of the World and was the first commander of Ismay Post No. 97 of the American Legion. He is a member of the State Press Association. He married, June 2, 1924, Miss Tillie Bonner, who was reared and educated in Miles City. Her father, F. J. Bonner, was a pioneer cattle and sheep man of Custer County.

CHICKERING AUSTIN BOLTON, who is a popular passenger-train conductor on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and who resides at Alberton, Mineral County, is distinctly a man of thought and action, and he has been influential in political affairs and in advancing the interests of labor organizations.

Mr. Bolton was born in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, October 16, 1886, and is a son of Justus and Mary (Miller) Bolton, both natives of the State of Ohio and both of sterling German lineage. Justus Bolton was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was long and prominently identified with the newspaper business, he having been an executive in the office of the Cleveland *Daily Citizen*, in the Ohio metropolis, at the time of his final retirement, in 1926, and he and his wife still remain in their attractive old homestead in Cleveland, where they celebrated in 1926 their golden wedding anniversary, their marriage having been solemnized September 14, 1876. Their children are four in number: Gustave, professor in the Lutheran Schools of Cleveland; Charles A., subject of this review; and Mesdames Albert Slatmyer and Henry Borth, both residents of Ohio. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Cleveland, Ohio, there they have resided more than half a century, and there their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintances. Mr. Bolton is a son of Henry Bolton, who was born and reared in Essen, Germany, where he learned the cobbler's trade, a vocation he continued to follow during his active career after coming to the United States. The parents of Mrs. Mary (Miller) Bolton came from Hamburg, Germany, and they likewise established residence in the State of Ohio.

After completing his studies in the Cleveland High School Chickering A. Bolton there learned the trade of stereotyper, and as a skilled journeyman at this trade he traveled throughout the United States, visited virtually every state of the Union and gained broad information concerning his native land. His final position as a stereotyper was in the office of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, one of the oldest and most influential newspapers in the Buckeye State. He retired from this post in 1906, and then came to the west and entered the service of the great railroad system with which he has continued to be connected during the intervening years and in the train service of which he has been a conductor since 1913.

Mr. Bolton is well fortified in his political convictions and has been active in the ranks of the Democratic party. For the past ten years he has been the Montana legislative representative of the

Order of Railroad Conductors, and his effective service in this capacity led to his being chosen representative of all Montana labor groups in the 1924 session of the Legislature. He has gained national prominence in the affairs of the Order of Railroad Conductors, has spoken frequently in its behalf in Montana and various other states, and he is at the present a deputy of the national organization, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was a candidate for representative of Mineral County in the State Legislature in November, 1928, and met defeat with the rest of the Democratic ticket. In the national campaign of 1924 Mr. Bolton was retained as a member of the corps of national speakers in behalf of the nomination of the late Hon. Robert La Follette for president of the United States, and in 1928 he spoke from the political platform in all parts of Montana in behalf of Hon. Burton K. Wheeler, the successful candidate for representative of this state in the United States Senate.

Mr. Bolton is affiliated with both York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, in the latter of which he has membership in the consistory in the City of Butte, where he is likewise a member of Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His maximum York Rite affiliation is with the Commandery of Knights Templars in the City of Missoula. He and his wife are communicants of the Lutheran Church, but as there is no church of this denomination in their home community they there affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Bolton is a member of the official board.

At Spokane, Washington, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bolton to Miss Eva Leota Coleman, and they have two children, Eva Leota and Jean, the elder daughter being now a high-school student in the City of Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Bolton was born at Sanborn, Iowa, and is a daughter of Charles Burgess Coleman, who was born in Ohio, as was also his father, and who was a popular railroad conductor at the time of his death, his widow having later become the wife of David Collier Leaming and their home being maintained at Spokane, Washington, where Mrs. Leaming is president of Henry Hudson Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, which chapter she organized while there serving as regent of the Spokane Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her granddaughter Eva Leota Bolton, elder daughter of the subject of this sketch, is junior president of the Henry Hudson Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, and was invited to act as page at the national meeting of the D. A. R., Washington, D. C., in 1928. She gave this service at the sacrifice of making up her studies in summer school. Mrs. Leaming is a direct descendant of the great Revolutionary patriot, Patrick Henry. Her great-grandfather, William Henry, was born in Virginia and became an influential pioneer in Ohio. Her paternal grandfather was a Methodist clergyman, and became a pioneer in Iowa, he having moved from Ohio to that state with team and covered wagon and having made settlement in Cedar County in 1848. Andrew Jackson Henry, father of Mrs. Leaming, was a child of six years at the time of this overland journey to Iowa, and the Parr family came in the same caravan, Elizabeth Parr, then six weeks old, having eventually become a sister-in-law of Andrew Jackson Henry.

Andrew Jackson Henry was reared and educated under the conditions marking the early pioneer period in Iowa, and he eventually settled in the northwestern part of the state and became prominent in politics in Sioux County, he having been known far and wide as "Jack" Henry. He was a veteran in the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and was one of its popular operators at the time of his death, he having given forty-eight years of service as station agent and telegraph operator—in Iowa, Montana and Idaho. He married Lucinda Craig, a descendant of Edward Dudley who came to Virginia in 1637 and who was in turn a descendant of Harvey, Lord of Sutton, England, 1079. Lucinda (Craig) Henry's mother was Martha Tilda (Dudley) Craig, a descendant of Edward Dudley, the previously mentioned pioneer in Virginia. Mrs. Bolton's great-great-grandfather Dudley was born in Lexington, Virginia, in 1750, served as a captain in the patriot army in the War of the Revolution, and as a Baptist clergyman he served as pastor of the historic Bryan Church in Virginia. Another ancestor was Peter Dudley, who passed his life in Virginia. Roderick Craig, another great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Bolton, represented North Carolina as a patriot soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Bolton's mother was born in Harrison County, Missouri, and was two years old at the time of the family removal to Iowa. There she was reared and educated, she having been graduated in Hull Academy, which later became Buena Vista College, at Storm Lake, and she having taught seven years in the public schools of Iowa. It was while she was serving as regent of the Spokane Chapter of the D. A. R. that this organization effected the erection of the memorial statue of Spokane Gary, at Fort George Wright. She is a member of El Karnak Temple, Daughters of the Nile, and a supreme deputy of the supreme queen of this order. She is a past matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, a member of the Past Matrons and Past Patrons Club of the Inland Empire, is a member of the Spokane Art Club, the local Travel Club, president of the Press Council and also of the Washington Service Star Chapter (World War service), she having had five nephews in the World War. She was chairman of the chaperones for Indian princesses during the Indian congress in Spokane, and was chosen special chaperon of Princess America II when the latter was presented to Queen Marie of Roumania on the occasion of the latter's visit to Davenport, Washington. She represented two chapters of the D. A. R. at the Continental Congress in Washington, D. C., in 1928. Mrs. Bolton likewise is an enthusiastic and popular member of the D. A. R.

CAMILLE BONNABEL is one of the interesting citizens of Valley County, a prominent sheep man whose home is a mile north of Richland, with postoffice at Glentana.

Mr. Bonnabel is a native Frenchman. Montana has many citizens of French ancestry. Mr. Bonnabel came from the Alpine country of France. He was born in the Upper Alps in 1872. His parents, Joseph and Rose Mary (Saragin) Bonnabel, spent all their lives in France, where his father was a farmer and stock man.

Camille Bonnabel was educated in his native country. When he was sixteen years of age he and several other boys from the same locality started for America. Their first destination was Fresno, California. Quite a number of French people had settled there, and their influence was the attraction that brought Mr.

Harry Wight Anna E Wight

Bonnabel and his companions to the same locality. He at once found employment as a sheep herder, and subsequently accumulated a small flock of his own. During the second Cleveland administration, when the price of wool went down, he lost all his investments and the result of his work.

Then, in 1897, he came to Montana, and once more was employed in the role of a sheep herder, near Choteau. In 1900 he came to the vicinity of Richland, and continued herding for others until 1903. In that year he was able to start again for himself, and has kept in that one location for over a quarter of a century. After the land was surveyed he entered a homestead, and now owns 320 acres, well improved with buildings and other equipment, does some general farming and runs a flock of about 2500 head of sheep.

Harry Wight is one of the old time men and ranchers of Fergus County, his home farm being located three miles north of Moore. He has been a resident of Montana for forty-five years, and his experience put him in touch with many of the prominent pioneer cattle men of the Northwest.

He was born November 18th, 1864, in Madison County, Iowa, son of James M. Wight, who was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, near Springfield. James M. Wight married Mary Ann Attien, who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and as a girl moved out to Iowa. The Wight family came from Iowa to Montana in 1884. The parents were accompanied by eleven children, and two other children were born after reaching Montana. James M. Wight located on Antelope Creek, near Utica, where he entered land, proved up his claim and developed a ranch. As a cattle man his stock were identified by the brand of a Y over a "Lazy D." He was a trustee of the Antelope School, and was quite active in Democratic politics. James M. Wight and wife reared all of their large family of children, Harry being the oldest; Fred, of Carbon County; Ralph, of Judith Basin County; Philip, who died in Arkansas and is buried in Iowa; Ed, of Carbon County; Dick, of Utica; Maggie, wife of Charles Hawson, of Olympia, Washington; Burt, who died near Billings; Lizzie, wife of J. S. Tuggle, of Fromberg, Montana; Dicie, who died after her marriage to Charles Berger, near Los Gatos, California; Mrs. Jennie Higham, of Belfry, Montana; Judith, wife of George Duffield, of Higbee, Missouri; and William, of San Jose, California.

Harry Wight acquired his education in Iowa and was about nineteen years of age when his family came to Montana. For some years he was a ranch hand, helping break wild horses and riding after cattle. For four years he worked on the ranch of Charles M. Beldon and for several years for E. J. Morrison of old Philbrook, and also for Clarence Goodell. After his marriage he began working land and cattle of his own, buying his first property on Ross Fork. That was his location for about seventeen years. After selling that property Mr. Wight moved to his present place three miles north of Moore. In early years he handled cattle, gradually including sheep, and at the present time has a flock of about five hundred on his ranch. He has practically all of the thousand acres of his ranch under cultivation, and for a number of years has been growing wheat, since it was learned that wheat was one of the most reliable grain crops of Montana. His enterprise has meant much to his own family and has set an encouraging example to the community. Mr. Wight put up a group of substantial building improvements on his ranch. He is a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland in 1892.

Mr. Wight married, in Fergus County, Miss Aura E. Jellison, daughter of Richard A. Jellison and a sister of the postmaster at Hobson, Montana. Mrs. Wight was born in Maine, in 1874, being the oldest child of her parents, who brought her to Montana when she was a girl, and she finished her education in the schools of Fergus County. Mr. and Mrs. Wight have three children: Teddy, who finished his education in the Moore High School, married May Best, and their children, the five grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Wight, are named Harry, Teddy, Georgie, Jean and Joy; Harold Wight was educated in high school at Moore and Lewistown, and is on the home ranch; and Aura is attending high school at Lewistown.

HON. CHARLES M. SIMPSON, of Volborg, Custer County, is a former president of the Montana Stock Men's Association, and his active connection with cattle raising and ranching covers a period of half a century. He came to Montana as an old time trail driver, and from handling cattle for others got into the industry for himself.

Mr. Simpson was born in the classical environment of Cambridge, a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, December 10, 1867, son of Willard E. and Hanna J. Mower Simpson. Both parents were born in Maine, representatives of old New England families. The Simpsons lived for several generations at Andover, Maine. Willard E. Simpson was a box manufacturer at Cambridge, Massachusetts, but for the sake of his health he moved to Texas in 1874, and lived on a farm and ranch in the vicinity of Gonzales until his death in 1895, at the age of seventy-one. His wife died at Kingsville, Texas, in 1911, at the age of seventy-two. Willard Simpson was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Universalist Church.

Charles M. Simpson was seven years of age when taken to Texas. From that time he was familiar with the live stock business and at an early age learned the accomplishment of riding a cow pony. His education came from the common schools of Texas, and after he left school he found employment as a ranch hand for one of the big cattle companies of South Texas. In 1886 he helped in a cattle drive to Northern Colorado and in 1887 was one of the cowboys who trailed 7,000 head into the Montana country, delivering the stock on Little Dry River, seventeen miles north of Miles City. Mr. Simpson did not go back to Texas, and for over forty years has lived in Montana. During the first ten years he was a cow puncher, most of the time for Judge Loud of the Hereford Cattle Company. Most of his earnings were invested in cattle, which he ran on the open range, and in 1893 he took up the homestead that is the nucleus of his present extensive land holdings, aggregating 10,000 acres. A few years later he married and established his permanent home on his ranch. As a stock man he operated both in horses and cattle for a time, but for many years has been exclusively a cattle man, handling the Shorthorn and Hereford stock. His land holdings have grown by purchase, though at first he used the free range for his stock.

Mr. Simpson married, November 16, 1898, Miss Maggie S. Shy, who was born in Pettis County, Missouri, August 21, 1875, daughter of Walker and Jennie (Elliott) Shy. Her people were Kentuckians, and her parents were married in Clay County, Missouri. From Missouri they went to New Mexico and from there came to Montana in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have one son, Milton C., born December 7, 1899. He has been the active associate of his father as a rancher for many years. He was registered during the World War, and all members of the family contributed according to their abilities to the patriotic program during that time. Milton C. Simpson married Miss Anna Collaran and has two daughters, Margaret Ann and Barbara Ellen.

On the Simpson ranches, comprising over 10,000 acres, approximately 400 head of cattle grow every year. The Simpsons put up 500 tons of hay each season and carry on a general line of farming for the growing of other feed for the stock. Mr. Simpson had the greatly appreciated honor of serving as president of the Montana Stock Men's Association for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925. He has always been a staunch Republican, and was elected in 1928 a member of the Twenty-first Session of the Montana Legislature, serving on the committees on live stock, state lands, railroads and transportation, public health and sanitary affairs, fairs and expositions. He is a member of Yellowstone Lodge No. 26, A. F. and A. M., at Miles City, and of Miles City Lodge No. 537, B. P. O. Elks, and was one of the generous contributors to the Elks Building there.

BAXTER PIERCE, cattle man and rancher of Powder River County, has lived in Montana forty years, and acquired his first holdings in his present location as a squatter. Mr. Pierce is familiarly known as Montana's "Riding County Commissioner."

He was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, June 24, 1868. His father, John W. Pierce, was born in Washington County, New York, January 22, 1827, and his mother, Cassinda Burd, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1825. They were early settlers in Missouri, and Baxter Pierce spent his boyhood and early youth in St. Clair County, growing up on his father's farm and attending school. In 1888, when he was twenty years of age, the family moved to Dawes County, Nebraska, where his father entered a homestead and where he continued to live until the death of his wife on March 6, 1897. John W. Pierce in 1901 came to Montana and made his home with his son until his death, July 8, 1906.

In 1890, Baxter Pierce came on to Montana, where he spent ten years cowpunching in the service of various cattle outfits. In 1900 he squatted at the site he now occupies on Three Mile Creek. The land had not been surveyed, and he held possession as a squatter until 1908, when he complied with the law and formally filed. For thirty years he has enjoyed steadily accumulating prosperity as a cattle man.

Mr. Pierce on November 17, 1900, married Rosa Parkin, who was born in Harrison County, Iowa. Her parents moved to Nebraska from Iowa, and both were of Scotch ancestry.

Mr. Pierce as a citizen has been distinguished for his honesty, fearlessness and his public spirit. He gained his title as the "Riding County Commissioner" from his habit of riding horseback forty miles to attend every meeting of the county commissioners during the eight years he was a member of that body. He was elected county commissioner when Powder River County was organized in 1920, and by reelection served from January 1, 1921, to January 1, 1929. His efforts and influence in that office were a source of benefit and value to every property owner. County expenses were steadily reduced until the county now stands third in point of the lowest per capita indebtedness. The levy was reduced from sixteen mills to 6.25 mills. With economy of expenditures the county government at the same time accomplished a progressive record in other ways, including the construction of three river bridges and many miles of highway.

Mr. Pierce owns three miles of creek bottom land, and has shown a high degree of efficiency as a cattle man and farmer. He is a Republican in politics.

J. V. **Benson** is superintendent of schools at Willow Creek, in District No. 5 of Gallatin County. This is one of the most progressive communities in the state in the matter of schools. The high school has a full four-year course, is fully accredited, and the graduates have the spirit of learning so that fully three-fourths of them go on to college or normal school. Mr. Benson is teacher of science in the high school. All the teachers are college graduates. The grade school enrolls 132 pupils, with four teachers, all of them with normal training and three of them from Montana schools and the other from North Dakota.

Both boys and girls are encouraged in participation in athletic sports, and the school teams have made creditable showing in competition with the other schools of this district. It was largely through Mr. Benson's leadership that the Willow Creek schools were provided with a modern gymnasium at a small comparative cost. In 1927 was completed the remodeling of the old school building into a gymnasium. The main school building is a brick structure erected in 1917 at a cost of $50,000. The school grounds are beautifully landscaped, and in addition to the gymnasium there are well laid out tennis courts. There is a school library of over 1500 volumes of modern literature and reference books.

The school has a dramatic society and in 1929 sent a group to represent the school in the University of Montana Little Theatre dramatic contest. There is also a debating society, and the school was represented in the declamatory contest at the University of Montana in 1929.

The trustees of the Willow Creek School are: Henry Hoehlin, chairman, C. A. Kent, Mrs. H. F. Nelson, and the clerk of the board is P. A. Woodward.

Mr. J. V. Benson, the superintendent, was born at New Richmond, Wisconsin, son of John E. and Julia (Anderson) Benson. His parents came from Sweden, his father at the age of nineteen and his mother at seven. John E. Benson became a leading contractor in Southern Wisconsin, and died at New Richmond in 1925. All their children have taught school. Mr. Benson has a sister who is a teacher in North Dakota, and his brother is now a medical student in the University of Washington at Seattle.

J. V. Benson graduated from the New Richmond High School, and in 1924 took the A. B. degree at the North Dakota State Teachers College at Valley City. He also studied law one year in the

University of Wisconsin. His experience as a teacher began in country districts in North Dakota. For one year he was principal of the school at Lehigh, North Dakota, and for two years principal of the Junior High School at Lovell, Wyoming. He took up his work in Willow Creek in 1927 under a three-year contract. Mr. Benson is a member of the Montana State Teachers Association, and is affiliated with Lodge No. 195, A. F. and A. M., at New Richmond, Wisconsin. In 1929 he was elected president of the South Central District Association of Principals and Coaches, made up of school principals and athletic directors from the five counties of Park, Gallatin, Madison, Stillwater and Broadwater.

JACOB HENRY NEFF, now living retired at Dillon, was a noted early-day stage driver, and probably saw and participated in as much of the rough and tumble life of the West as any man now living.

He was born at Columbus, Ohio, April 9, 1857, son of Denton Philip Neff, a native of Canada and of French Canadian ancestry. He was a shoemaker by trade, and died at Grinnell, Iowa. He moved to Nebraska in 1862, crossing the Missouri River at Nebraska City, but subsequently conducted a boot and shoe store at Grinnell. He married Anna Brickbell, a native of Belgium.

Jacob Henry Neff left Nebraska City on November 3, 1871, when fourteen years of age, and came out to Cheyenne, Wyoming. He helped drive a herd of 6,000 head of cattle overland. For this work he was paid $300 a month. In 1872 he went to San Antonio, Texas, and in 1873 helped bring another herd of 6,000 head of stock over the northern trails. He spent a good deal of time in the Texas Panhandle for the famous cattle man, Major Littlefield, and he also worked for Taylor Brothers and built the ranch headquarters known as the Fiddleback Ranch on the Platte River east of Casper, Wyoming.

In the fall of 1876 he went to the Black Hills district of South Dakota and became a stage driver between Cheyenne and the Black Hills and on to Bismarck, the end of the stage line. He also drove stage from Dillon to Whitehall. Mr. Neff says that for two and a half years he regularly anticipated he would be held up three times every night on the Cheyenne and Black Hills road. He had to contend with Indians as well as outlaws. He drove a six-horse team on each stage and had many thrilling experiences with road agents. Once an escaped criminal from the Utah penitentiary was killed and a man named Boone carried his head back to Hatch Creek, Utah, in order to get the reward. This head made part of its journey on a stage coach driven by Neff. However, the authorities at Utah refused to pay the reward, saying that the identification was not sufficient.

Mr. Neff gave up stage coach driving in 1879 and went to California, driving over that state, and during 1886-87 was in Australia, where he became noted as a stage driver.

In 1890 he engaged in the sheep business at Dillon, and has lived in that locality ever since. He has had his headquarters at Dillon off and on for fifty years. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Neff in 1890 witnessed what is one of the most talked of feats of railway engineering, the changing of the Utah Northern Narrow Gauge Railroad to a standard gauge. This work was accomplished between Ogden and Butte in twenty-four hours' time, employing over 3,000 men. Mr. Neff saw a great deal of the work of the Vigilantes in the early days and the hanging of Slade at Virginia City. He was in the Northwest at the time of the famous Custer massacre of 1876, and was on the battlefield eight days after the fight took place. He also came in contact with that noted character known as "Wild Bill Hicock" and he also knew Jack McCall, who killed "Wild Bill."

JACOB P. MCCLAIN, sheep rancher, whose home is two miles southwest of Lolo in Missoula County, is a Montana pioneer and is one of the last scattered survivors of the men who enlisted and rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War. Mr. McClain has long been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and during 1928 he had the distinction of serving as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Montana and is now state chaplain of the order.

He was born in Henry County, Iowa, April 1, 1846, son of Jacob D. and Olive (Wilson) McClain. His parents were born in Virginia, of old southern ancestry, and were pioneers of Iowa, moving to that state the same year Iowa was admitted to the Union. They first settled in Henry County and in 1851 moved to Polk County, of which Des Moines is the county seat. The mother died there in 1860 and the father survived for over thirty years, passing away in 1891. For two years he was county assessor, served many years as justice of the peace, and in every way measured up to the substantial character of an Iowa farmer. He was the father of seven sons, four of whom became residents of Montana.

Jacob P. McClain grew up in Polk County, Iowa, attended such schools as were available during his boyhood, and when he was seventeen years of age he was unable longer to resist the patriotic spirit urging all young men to the defense of the Union. He ran away from home in that year, 1863, and with a brother walked the entire distance to the western line of Iowa and across the river to Falls City, Nebraska, where they enlisted in Company L of the Second Nebraska Cavalry. During his service with this regiment his fighting was against the Indians. The regiment was sent to keep the Indians quiet in the Dakotas, and he participated in a three-day battle at White Stone Hills, where the troops lost sixty men and three hundred Indians were killed.

Mr. McClain was mustered out of the service in December, 1863. He was under Colonel Furness and General Sully. He then returned to the old Iowa home, but in 1867 started for the new country of Montana, making the trip by steamer up the Missouri River as far as Fort Benton and thence across country to Helena. For four years he was engaged in mining in the German Gulch district and in 1869 established a ranch in Deer Lodge Valley. Mr. McClain located his present home in Missoula County in 1874. His ranch is two and a half miles north of Carlton. Here he developed a property of 600 acres, well improved, and for over half a century has been raising cattle and sheep, his chief interest in later years having been with sheep.

Mr. McClain is a Democrat in politics. In 1878 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, but resigned the office in 1880. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has a great many friends over Montana.

Ralph J. Anderson

Mr. McClain married, February 18, 1865, Miss Emily E. Coon, who was born in Indiana. They came out to Montana only two years after their marriage. Mrs. McClain died in 1893, the mother of six children; Carry V.; George D.; William H., a resident of Philipsburg, Montana; Albert P.; Charles A., of Lolo; and Frederick Homer, who is in the Government service at Lolo. Mr. McClain in 1898 married Miss Hannah R. Rhodes, a native of Ohio, daughter of Daniel and Sophia Rhodes. Mrs. McClain died in May, 1920. In August, 1921, Mr. McClain married Mrs. Ellen (Morris) Rosenwall. Mr. McClain has nine grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mrs. McClain was born at Unionville, Montana, four miles from Helena. Her father, John Morris, was also a pioneer of the Treasure State. John Morris was born in England, where he married Miss Mary Smith, and in 1857 they came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. John Morris served as a Union soldier in the Civil War, with a Pennsylvania regiment, and in 1871 came out to Montana and was engaged in mining in this state until his death in 1910. Her mother died in 1904.

RALPH J. ANDERSON has been established in the practice of his profession in the City of Lewistown, judicial center of Fergus County, since 1912, and by ability and worthy achievement has definitely won his place as one of the successful and representative members of the bar of this section of the state, the while he has gained prestige also in political affairs, is chairman of the Democratic county committee of Fergus County and has served as representative of this county in the state legislature.

On the parental home farm in Kinderhook Township, Pike County, Illinois, Ralph J. Anderson was born October 17, 1888, a son of Edward and Emma (House) Anderson, both likewise natives of Pike County, where the former was born February 7, 1850, and the latter July 25, 1854. The parents still maintain their home in their native county, and Edward Anderson has long figured as one of the representatives farmers and honored and influential citizens of Pike County. The original American representative of the Anderson family came from England and numbered himself among the Colonial settlers in Pennsylvania, where he established his home in or near the present City of Reading. Alexander Anderson, grandfather of Ralph J. Anderson of this review, was born and reared in the old Keystone State and was twenty years of age when he gained pioneer honors in Pike County, Illinois, where he engaged in farm enterprise near Kinderhook, and where he and his wife, whose family name was Hull, passed the remainder of their lives. They became the parents of five sons and three daughters, and four of the sons are still living: Edward, father of the subject of this sketch; Charles and Marks, who likewise remain in the old home community in Pike County; and James, who resides at LaBelle, Missouri. Mrs. Edward Anderson is a daughter of Solomon House, who was one of the pioneer farmers in Pike County, Illinois, to which state he moved from Ohio. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anderson the first born was Hettie, who became the wife of James Wilson, of Kinderhook, Pike County, and who is survived by two children, she having passed her entire life in her native county; Ralph J., of this review, was next in order of birth; and Dorothy died in childhood.

The public schools of his native county afforded Ralph J. Anderson his earlier education, and he was seventeen years of age when, in 1906, he left Illinois and went to Seattle, Washington, where he was graduated in the high school in 1907. Thereafter he was employed for a time as a traveling salesman, in the handling of mill supplies, and finally he followed the course of his ambition by entering the law department of the University of Colorado, at Boulder. In that institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1912, and after thus receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws he came to Montana and, in the autumn of that year, established his residence at Lewistown, where he has since continued in the individual and independent practice of his profession and where his success has been cumulative in the intervening years. Here he tried his first case in the District Court, and since that time he has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the courts of this section of the state, his practice having been mainly in the civil department of law, though he made a successful record in a number of criminal cases in which he appeared while serving as deputy county attorney under Stewart McConnochie, he having held that position about eighteen months. He has carried a number of cases into courts of higher jurisdiction, and among these was that of Woodward versus the board of county commissioners of Fergus County, the outcome of which was the organizing the new Judith Basin County, the area of which was formerly and in large part included in Fergus County. In 1926 Mr. Anderson appeared as representative of two claimants to title as members of the board of county commissioners of Petroleum County, a proceeding brought by the attorney general before the Supreme Court of the state and one that resulted in the settlement of claims that were disturbing the business of the county mentioned.

Mr. Anderson has been influential in the councils and campaign activities of the Democratic party in Fergus County, and has been chairman of the party's county committee since 1922. In 1914 he was elected representative of Fergus County in the State Legislature, and in the House he was made chairman of the committee on state boards and officers, besides being assigned to other important committees. Within his one term the Legislature passed the compensation law and the prohibition law, and individually he introduced and championed two bills for the elimination of defects in regulations governing real-estate sales. Mr. Anderson has proved a resourceful campaign worker in directing political forces at his command, and within the period of his residence in Lewistown he cast his first presidential vote, in support of President Woodrow Wilson in the campaign of 1916.

In the World war period Mr. Anderson enlisted for service in the United States Army, was sent to Vancouver, Washington, and was assigned to the division that was engaged in getting out spruce timber to be used in making airplanes for war service, much of the material having been sent to France and England for this purpose. Mr. Anderson is a member and a past commander of Fergus Post No. 16, American Legion. He has membership in the Fergus County Bar Association, the Montana State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

In the City of Great Falls, Montana, on the 24th of February, 1919, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Laurette Kelly, who was born and reared in Iowa and whose educational advantages included those of Ste. Theresa College at Winona, Minnesota. She is one of twelve children of Walter and Rose (Wright) Kelly. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Anderson had given loyal and efficient service in connection with the Red Cross work in the World war period. She is a popular figure in the representative social and cultural circles of her home city.

JAMES A. FLINT is a Montana lawyer who has been a member of the bar since 1891. For many years his home and practice were in Madison County, but he is now located at Three Forks, Gallatin County.

Mr. Flint was born at Westminster, Vermont, May 28, 1867. His father, James Johnson Flint, died at the age of thirty-two. He was a grower of fancy stock, and at the time of his death had what was reputed to be the finest flock of sheep in the world. The Flint family came to New England about 1630. James J. Flint married Ellen S. Marcy, also of English ancestry, and her lineage ran back to the time of William the Conquerer. Her mother was a Fairbanks of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

James A. Flint grew up in Massachusetts and Vermont, attended an academy in the latter state, and at the age of twenty-one went west to Kansas. He perfected his knowledge of Latin and the classics, and worked his way through the law department of the University of Kansas, where he took his LL. B. degree in 1891 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He began practice of the law at Lawrence, Kansas, and specialized in the law pertaining to mortgages and bonds. He served as city attorney of Lawrence.

Mr. Flint on coming to Montana in 1900 located at Pony in Madison County and in 1929 removed his home to Three Forks, where he is holding the office of city attorney. He owns farming interests in Madison County, and is a member of the State Bar Association, has been secretary of the Masonic Lodge of Pony many years and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Republican in politics.

He married in 1911 Miss Johanna Russell Thom. They have two sons, Russell Thom and James Alexander, both attending high school at Three Forks.

JAMES GARFIELD TWITCHELL is a cattle and sheep rancher in McCone County, his farm and ranch being located four miles south and a mile east of Frazer. He has been in Montana since early manhood, and the accumulations that represent his prosperity have been the product of his individual labors and close attention to business.

Mr. Twitchell was born at Anoka, Minnesota, October 21, 1881. His mother still resides in Anoka. When Mr. Twitchell was six years of age his father was killed by a mad bull. The parents names were Isaac and Anna Twitchell.

After the advantages of the public schools of Anoka Mr. Twitchell came to Montana in 1900, and to the Yellowstone River. For a few years he worked for horse, cattle and sheep outfits along the Yellowstone River. This gave him experience and a knowledge of the line of work he intended to follow permanently. With this in the spring of 1904 he started ranching for himself on the Little Dry and later moved to his present location on the Missouri River south of Frazer. He and Howard Bogard were partners in the cattle and horse business until 1912. Mr. Bogard then left him to become Government water master at Poplar, a position he still holds. For the past seventeen years Mr. Twitchell has been alone in his farm and ranch business. He is a breeder of Hereford cattle crossed with Durham, and also runs a band of 300 sheep and has a few Karakul sheep of the coal black variety. Mr. Twitchell's labors have contributed to the development of this section of Montana. He took his land in a raw condition, has put on the improvements in the way of buildings and fences and has given it its chief value.

Mr. Twitchell has been interested in community affairs and formerly was clerk of his school district. He married in 1912, Miss Inez Goodsell. They have three children, James, Sarah and William, the latter two being twins.

SIDNEY JOHNSON BLANKENBAKER. Prominent among the realtors of the Powder River country of Montana, one who has contributed to the settlement, development and progress of this section is Sidney Johnson Blankenbaker, of Broadus, whose operations are so extensive as to make him one of the leaders in his business in the southern part of the state. Prior to entering his present business he was for many years a cattle man, and during that period built up a substantial reputation for honorable dealing that has been his policy in his later activities. He has been a hard worker all of his life, but has found time to contribute to the welfare of the communities in which he has made his home.

Mr. Blankenbaker was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on a farm near the City of Louisville, April 26, 1866, and is a son of Hiram D. Blankenbaker. His great-grandfather was Henry Blankenbaker, of Virginia, and his grandfather was David Blankenbaker, who passed his entire life in Kentucky and was a substantial planter and slaveholder.

Hiram D. Blankenbaker, the father of Sidney J. Blankenbaker, was born on the old plantation home in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1829, and his entire life was passed in the state of his birth, where he died in 1900, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a farmer throughout his life, and a man whose sterling qualities of mind and heart won his esteem and regard. His mother was Mary Tyler, a daughter of Robert Tyler, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who following that struggle received a deed from General Floyd, his former commander, and moved to Kentucky, taking up property on what was named Floyd Fork, east of Louisville. The country at that time was all wild and filled with the constant menace of Indian attack. Mary Tyler's mother and two Negro slaves were captured by the Indians some fifteen miles east of Louisville, at what is now Linn Station, and the Negroes were killed, while Mrs. Tyler, who had been tomahawked and scalped, was left for dead. Such was the strength and fortitude of the pioneer women of that day, however, that she not only recovered but lived for fifteen years after.

Sidney Johnson Blankenbaker grew up on the home farm and attended public school during the winter months. On reaching manhood he engaged in farming, and remained in Kentucky until 1905, at which time he came to Montana, but in 1910 returned to Kentucky. His mother died in that year, but he remained for two years more and then came again to Montana, which state has since been his home. In 1917 he settled permanently in Powder River County, which had been created in 1910, and settled upon a ranch near the river, where he still runs from 275 to 300 head of cattle. As before noted, he is now engaged in the real estate business at Broadus, and has become one of the largest operators in the southern part of the state. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance, but has not cared for public life or the cares of office, although he is a public spirited citizen who willingly gives of his time, energy and means to what his good judgment tells him are worthy and practical movements and enterprises. He was reared in the Baptist faith and is a religious man, but has no church affiliation.

Mr. Blankenbaker was united in marriage in Kentucky to Miss Lutie H. Watts, of Bullittsville, Boone County, Kentucky. They have no children.

GRANT KERCHEVAL. For more than four decades Grant Kercheval has been a permanent resident of the Powder River Valley country and during this long residence has managed his affairs in such a capable manner that he is now the owner of six sections of the finest ranch land to be found in the state, his property being located eight miles north of Biddle and twenty-two miles south of Broadus. Never an office-seeker, "Walkapamanee" is nevertheless a man who has been much in the public eye because of his achievements as a rancher and business man, and by reason of his business integrity and personal probity.

Mr. Kercheval was born May 19, 1872, on a farm in Sullivan County, Illinois, and is a son of Joseph Kercheval, an Illinois farmer who went to Pierre, South Dakota, in 1879, and there rounded out his career as an agriculturist. Grant Kercheval received his early education in Sullivan County, Illinois, and was about seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to the newly-settled Dakota country. There he grew up amid rural surroundings and carried on his educational training in the little schoolhouses of his day. Among his boyhood playmates were the youths of the Sioux Indian tribe, and during his entire residence in South Dakota he was on the friendliest of terms with the Indians on the reservation, who gave him the name of "Walkapamanee," by which he is as well known to this day as he is by his own name. Mr. Kercheval remained in South Dakota until 1886, in which year he came first to Montana and located on the Powder River. He remained only a short time and then went back to South Dakota, but Montana had made a firm and lasting impression upon his youthful mind, and in 1887 he returned to the Powder River, where he engaged in the cattle business, a vocation with which he has been identified to the present. In 1899 he took up a homestead, where he now resides, and as the years have passed has added to his holdings from time to time, by good judgment and wise investment, and is now the owner and operator of six full sections of the finest Powder River Valley land in the county. His activities have always been centered upon his ranch, which he has endeavored to make one of the best in the West. It is equipped with all of the conveniences and comforts of modern life and is a model of efficiency, being conducted strictly along business lines. Mr. Kercheval is a religious man, but not a member of any church. He is a Republican in politics and a good citizen, but has had no desire for the honors of public life. He belongs to no lodges, yet is an affable man and a congenial one who enjoys the companionship of his fellow citizens, in whom he places the most profound faith, and by whom, in turn, he is held in the highest confidence and esteem.

Mr. Kercheval was married in Montana to Miss Mary Jones, a member of a pioneer family of this state, and to this union there have been born four daughters: Nellie, Madaline, Florence and Bessie, all of whom reside with their parents. These daughters have all been well educated, and are wholesome and attractive girls, who have spent a large part of their young lives in the saddle and who are of great assistance to their father in the various duties pertaining to the proper operation of his vast western domain.

HARRY E. VAUGHT. A resident of Montana for more than a quarter of a century, Harry E. Vaught, of Belton, Flathead County, has been identified with much of the important civil engineering work done in the state, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession, although he now has large ranching interests to which he gives much of his attention. His experience has been broad and varied, and his accomplishments entitle him to a place among the men who have aided materially in the advancement and welfare of his adopted state.

Mr. Vaught was born at Newport, Virginia, and is a son of L. A. Vaught, a Virginia plantation owner, a Confederate soldier of the war between the states, and a descendant of a long line of Virginia settlers, the progenitor of whom came from England prior to the War of the Revolution. There were four sons in the family, and Harry E. Vaught, as the eldest, aided in the education of his three younger brothers. One of these, C. E. Vaught, a graduate of Roanoke College, Maryland, is a civil engineer of Corning, Arkansas. Another, P. A. Vaught, a graduate of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is professor of English at the University of Virginia. The third, W. A. Vaught, is a mechanical engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Harry E. Vaught gained his professional training in the school of practical experience, and his first engineering work was done in 1903, with the Virginia Railway in his native state. In 1905 he came to Montana as an engineer on the construction of the Billings Northern, and following that was transferred by Chief Engineer Hogland to Belton and was on double track work from Cut Bank west. He was later transferred to North Dakota on construction work, and following this was on the extension of the Elk River for the Great Northern in British Columbia. In the spring of 1908 Mr. Vaught was on location and construction as resident engineer northwest from Newport, Washington, and was then locating engineer under Mr. Watkins on the Great Northern in the race with the Milwaukee Railway for the location of a line into the North Fork country of the Flathead River, on the completion of which he was returned to North Dakota with Mr. Watkins on railroad work. With the opening of Glacier Park, in 1910, Mr. Vaught made highway locations under Major Logan from Belton to Lake McDonald, and made the first road survey around Lake McDonald. In the spring of 1911 he was in charge of the construction of the Belton-Lake McDonlad road and for four years was in charge of all road and trail location and construction

Wm McElroy

in the park. He is the owner of a large hay ranch near Belton which he reclaimed from cut-over land. As superintendent of construction for Stevens Brothers, St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Vaught built that portion of the Trans-Mountain or Logan Pass road from the foot of St. Mary's Lake to a point within three miles of Going-to-the-Sun Camp, and much of this project was heavy ledge work along St. Mary's Lake. Completing this latter work, he was superintendent of construction for Stevens Brothers on the Logan Pass road from Avalanche Creek in Glacier Park six miles north to a point where the Bureau of Public Roads took the road up to the Garden Wall. To enumerate all of the incidents of Mr. Vaught's busy career would transcend the limits necessarily allotted to a review of this nature. Suffice it to say that his experiences have been exciting and at times dangerous, as when he took a party surveying in Glacier Park through eight feet of snow. In building the road from St. Mary's Lake to Babb, a distance of twelve miles, Mr. Vaught was sent to inspect the situation, and although the Government price was $15,000, Mr. Vaught built it at a cost of $11,380. He has also done much work in building bridges, handling contracts from $40,000 to $80,000. In clearing his ranch, which consists of 240 acres, it was necessary to pull stumps before even the ranch houses could be built. Mr. Vaught has numerous connections in his profession and in civic and fraternal organizations. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1928 was his party's candidate for the office of county surveyor of Flathead County. At present he makes his home at his beautiful residence on the ranch, one and one-half miles from Belton.

Mr. Vaught married Miss May Wise, a native of Pennsylvania, who had homesteaded two tracts of land in Montana, and at the time of her homesteading was the only white girl living between Belton and Coram. They have no children.

WILLIAM MCELROY, of Denton, Fergus County, was one of the first settlers in that locality, and one of the first men to disprove the contention that a wheat grower would starve to death. He has been a resident of Montana for over twenty years, and has developed one of the fine farms and ranches of Fergus County, located six miles southeast of Denton.

Mr. McElroy was born in Illinois, October 21, 1875, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Cryn) McElroy. His parents were born in the North of Ireland, were of Protestant faith, his father being a native of County Sligo. He learned the trade of Mason, though practically all his life was spent on a farm. On coming to the United States he first settled at Cleveland, Ohio, then went out to Will County, Illinois, near Joliet, from there to Adams County, Iowa, and finally came to Montana and entered as his homstead the land on which his son William now resides. He died there September 20, 1913, but is buried at Corning, Iowa. His wife passed away June 30, 1904, and is also buried in Iowa. They reared a large family of children: William; George, of Nodaway, Iowa; Mrs. Ella Weston, of Newton, Iowa; Mary, wife of James West, of Corning, Iowa; Fannie, wife of George O'Reilly, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Robert, of Denton, Montana; Rachel, of Kimball, Nebraska, where she is county superintendent of schools; Bell, wife of Bert Cargill, of Kimball, Nebraska; and John, of Miles City, Montana.

William McElroy grew up at Corning, Iowa, attended country schools and the Corning Academy, and he followed farming in that locality until he was past thirty years of age. He married while there, and in March, 1908, he and his wife came to Montana and on April 2 he entered a homestead, now comprised within the boundaries of his ranch. On coming to Montana, Moore was his destination, since there were no railroads in the portion of Fergus County where he entered his homestead, and the towns of Stanford and Denton were not yet in existence. From Moore he hauled lumber and also from a saw mill in the Belt Mountains to build his first house, a structure 14 to 16 feet, with one room. It was the home of his family for three years, when other rooms were added. In the fall of 1915 he put up a more generous home of eight rooms, and at the present time the family home consists of a modern house of six rooms. In 1917 he put up a large barn for the accommodation of his horses, and he also has shelter for his sheep and implements.

Mr. McElroy at the present time has 720 acres of land, practically all under cultivation, and it is primarily a wheat ranch. In 1909 he harvested his first crop of wheat in Montana, getting forty bushels to the acre of winter wheat from thirty-five acres. It was sold at the machine to other settlers for seed at a dollar a bushel. The crop meant a good deal to him and was also a practical demonstration of the fact that wheat could be grown in this region. Mr. McEroy at one time had almost 700 acres sown for wheat. In 1915 he had the phenomenal yield of fifty bushels to the acre. His wartime prices were the largest in all the years of his experience, and he has had grain for market every year except in 1919, when all that he harvested had to be used for seed for the following season.

Mr. McElroy has been more or less engaged in the live stock business since 1912, raising cattle until the prolonged drought of 1919, and since then has had hogs and sheep for the consumption of much of his surplus grain and seed grown on the ranch.

Schools and churches and other community matters around Denton have received the generous support of Mr. and Mrs. McElroy. They were members of the first church organization, a Methodist congregation who held their meetings in a log school house a mile west of Denton. He also promoted the first school, held in a log building, and Mrs. McElroy was the pioneer teacher of the school. Both are Republicans in politics. Mr. McElroy was made a Mason at Corning, Iowa, is a charter member of the Stanford Lodge and now belongs to the Denton Lodge. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Great Falls. During the World war he was registered under the second draft law and in addition to raising wheat helped procure the funds for the local Red Cross and other patriotic drives.

Mr McElroy married at Ross, Iowa, September 21, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Knoll, who was born in Audubon County, Iowa, in 1880, was educated there, is a graduate of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and also studied in Iowa State College at Ames. She was a teacher before her marriage, and was called upon to render service in that profession in the first school of her community in Montana. Her father, Rev. Mr. Knoll, was an Evangelical minister who died at Des Moines, Iowa, and is buried at Cedar Falls in that state. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Autacherar, and she now lives at Missoula, Montana. Mrs. McElroy was one of a family of three sons and three daughters, and her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Boyd, is a resident of Missoula. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy are the parents of one son, William K.

JOHN RICHARDSON came to Montana with a practical knowledge of sheep acquired when he was a boy in Norway, supplemented by several years of farm labor in the State of Iowa. For several years he worked for others, then started a flock of his own, and has become one of Valley County's outstanding sheep men and farmers. His home is about twelve miles north of Opheim.

He was born in Norway, May 26, 1886. His parents, Richard and Anna (Johnson) Richardson, have spent all their lives in Norway. His father is a farmer and stock man, specializing in the growing of wool bearing sheep.

On his father's farm John Richardson spent his early years, attended Norwegian schools. He was seventeen when in 1903 he came to America. For three years he worked on farms in Iowa, and on the 15th of April, 1906, arrived in Montana. His first employer in this state was Sam Hogland, a Valley County rancher. Later he was with Carl J. Anderson, located about five miles south of the present Richardson ranch.

Mr. Richardson acquired his first flock, of two hundred sheep, in 1908. He ranged them on open land until 1912, when he homesteaded at his present location. His homestead has been improved with excellent buildings, including one of the largest and finest barns in Valley County. Mr. Richardson now owns an aggregate of 2000 acres of land, cultivating about 500 acres of this. As a rancher he specializes in Rambouillet sheep and Hereford cattle.

Mr. Richardson married, May 1, 1915, Miss Anna J. Omvig, of Rowland, Iowa. They have no children of their own, but are rearing in their home and giving home advantages and education to Loraine and Beatrice Farhowg, sisters who have lived with Mr. and Mrs. Richardson since the death of their mother. Mr. Richardson is a Lutheran.

OSCAR BRACKETT, of Ismay, is one of the most interesting among the surviving pioneers of Montana. He is one of the few men who went through all the experiences of buffalo hunting during the decades of the 1870s and 1880s. As a boy he grew up in the old State of Maine, and hischief desire was to come west and see life on the frontier, and he gratified that desire as early as possible.

Mr. Brackett was born at Corinth, Maine, February 6, 1850, son of James A. and Elizabeth (Ball) Brackett. His parents lived all their lives in Maine, where his father was a farmer and a highly respected citizen, serving as selectman of his home town.

Oscar Brackett acquired a common school education, and when twenty-one years of age started for the great West. For a time he was with the supply department of the Northern Pacific Railway at Minneapolis. About 1876 he came into Montana Territory, and for a time was member of a party of wood choppers, and he helped get out the wood for the construction of Fort Keogh. Mr. Brackett got out the timbers and put up the first house on the present site of Miles City in 1876. After working for the Government for a time he and two other men started out to hunt buffalo, and they built a camp and spent the winter of 1876-77 on Sunday Creek.

He hunted for buffalo regularly until this animal was practically exterminated from the Northwest. The purpose of hunting was to secure the hides, and some of the meat was smoked and shipped by flatboat to Bismarck, and he was one of the hunters who sold buffalo meat to the Indian agents. While engaged in hunting buffalo Mr. Brackett made a trip back home to visit his parents, and took along a supply of buffalo meat, which was regarded as a great rarity in that community.

With the disappearance of the buffalo Mr. Brackett acquired a few cattle and land, and for many years has had his ranching interests on Whitney Creek. As a rancher he has handled live stock at different times and for a number of years specialized in the raising of fine horses.

While still retaining his ranch interests on Whitney Creek, Mr. Brackett has lived at Ismay since 1907, in which year he put up the hotel known as the Brackett House, of which he is owner. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Brackett married, in 1892, Miss Ella Hibbs. They have three daughters, Edith, Constance and Evelyn. Constance is the wife of Mr. Earl Smith, and they live on the home ranch on Whitney Creek and have two sons, Howard and Edward Smith.

Mark D. Fitzgarrald, whose fine stock ranch is eligibly situated near Stevensville, Ravalli County, and who is a former representative of this county in the State Legislature, is a loyal and progressive citizen who has been a notably significant contribution to the advancement of the live-stock industry in Montana, where he has been a leading breeder and grower of Guernsey cattle and where he has prominent identification with both dairy and creamery enterprise.

In both the ancestral history and personal career of Mr. Fitzgarrald are to be found many points of exceptional interest. He is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Iowa and also of one that was founded in America in the early Colonial period of our national history. Mr. Fitzgarrald was born at Marion, Linn County, Iowa, May 27, 1887, and is a son of William F. and Lula A. (Richardson) Fitzgarrald, the former of whom likewise was born in Linn County, on January 25, 1853, and the latter of whom was born at Muscatine, Iowa, December 30, 1853,—dates that show both families were early established in the Hawkeye State.

William F. Fitzgarrald was reared and educated in Linn County, Iowa, where he received the advantages of Coe College, in the City of Cedar Rapids, and where he studied law under the preceptorship of S. W. Preston, of Marion. He long held prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of Linn County, where he continued to be engaged in the active practice of his profession fifty-four years and in his home City of Marion he served seven years as mayor and also gave constructive administration as president of the board of education, besides which he served in early years as a member of the volunteer fire department of Marion. He was a Knight Templar Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and served at one time as patron of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is a son of the late George Fitzgarrald, whose ancestors settled in Georgia in 1663, as original members of the historic colony of General Oglethorpe, and who was born in Kentucky, where his parents were contemporaries of the great frontiersman, Daniel Boone. In Kentucky George Fitzgarrald was reared and educated, and thence he moved to Illinois, from which state he later moved westward and became a pioneer settler in Iowa, besides which he gained frontier experience in Montana Territory, which he visited in 1856 and again in 1863—at the time of the great gold rush. He remained one year in Montana on the occasion of the latter visit, and here he had the experience of being attacked by Sioux Indians, he having voyaged down the Yellowstone River with a company of 170 men and three women who found primitive boats as their means of transportation. He was a pioneer in farm enterprises in Illinois and later in Linn County, Iowa, where he made settlement in the fall of 1852, and where he was among the first to own and operate a threshing machine.

Reuben Richardson, maternal grandfather of Mark D. Fitzgarrald of this review, likewise became a pioneer settler in Iowa, to which state he removed from Ohio. He likewise became one of the substantial pioneer farmers of the Hawkeye State, where he passed the remainder of his life. The original American representatives of the Richardson family came from England on the second voyage of the ship *Mayflower,* in 1635, and members of the family later made settlement in Ohio.

After completing his course in the high school of Marion, Iowa, Mark D. Fitzgarrald entered his father's alma mater, Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, and in this institution he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Thereafter he was identified two years with ranch enterprise in Western Nebraska, and as a youth he made also a successful record in the pedagogic profession. He served one year as principal of a high school in Iowa, and on the 6th of September, 1910, he arrived at Stevensville, Montana, where he held for the ensuing two years the position of principal of the high school. In May, 1912, he took a position in the hardware department of the Stevensville Mercantile Company, and in the following September was made manager of that department, a position he retained until January, 1914. In November of the preceding year he had established his residence on his present ranch, and this estate, comprising 160 acres of irrigated land, he has developed into one of the model stock and dairy farms of Montana. In February, 1914, he purchased the Jersey cattle herd of the firm of May & Turner, and May 21, 1916, he sold his Jersey stock and went to La Crosse County, Wisconsin, where he bought forty-five head of Guernsey cattle. He has since become one of the leaders in the breeding and growing of this fine type of cattle in Montana. He also purchased in Wisconsin thirty-five pure-bred and registered Guernseys and two high-grade Guernseys that were shipped by express from the State of Maine, at a cost of $1,200. In October, 1922, he supplemented his Guernsey stock by the purchase of a carload of pure-bred animals, and an additional carload of grade Guernseys from Wisconsin. In 1926 he obtained from the same source another carload of the grade Guernseys, and at the time of this writing he has on his stock ranch seventy-five head of pure-bred Guernseys, of which type he has sold many to other Montana breeders and growers. Mr. Fitzgarrald has been animated by the laudable ambition of aiding others in the breeding of the finest type of Guernsey cattle, and is convinced that the logical and real salvation of stock farmers lies in the breeding of larger and better herds of cattle.

The year 1929 finds Mr. Fitzgarrald serving as president of the Montana Guernsey Breeders Association and as secretary of the Bitter Root Guernsey Association, which was formed in September, 1916, and which is the pioneer organization of its kind between Minneapolis and the Pacific coast. He has large creamery interests, and his stock farm has leadership in its dairy department. Mr. Fitzgarrald is motivated by a loyal spirit of cooperation in furthering movements and enterprises tending to advance the standards of ranch and farm industry in his home state, and as a student of economic and practical problems involved in such progress he is well fortified for leadership in sentiment and action.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Fitzgarrald is a past master of Stevensville Lodge No. 28, A. F. and A. M.; is a member of Hamilton Chapter, R. A. M., and is a past patron of Beulah Chapter No. 28, Order of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is a past worthy matron, besides which she has served as grand organizer of the Grand Chapter of Iowa. Mrs. Fitzgarrald is affiliated also with the P. E. O. Sisterhood, and is a past president of the Woman's Club of Stevensville. Both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. Their fine ranch home, modern in architecture and general equipment, is known for its gracious hospitality.

Mr. Fitzgarrald has been a leader in the councils and campaign activities of the Republican party in this section of Montana, and in 1916 he was elected representative of Ravalli County in the State Legislature, in which he was successful in gaining the passing of a greater number of bills than any other one member of the House, including measures for the regulation of banking and loans and for the advancing of the interests of agricultural and stock-growing industries. He was nominated for representative in the United States Congress in 1928, and in the November election was defeated by a small majority, his opponent having been a representative in Congress fully twenty years. Mr. Fitzgarrald had the distinction of being permanent chairman of the Montana State Republican Convention of 1928.

June 6, 1911, marked the marriage of Mr. Fitzgarrald to Miss Annie Louise Engstrom, who was born at Marion, Iowa, March 18, 1882, a daughter of John and Christine (Magnuson) Engstrom, who were born in Sweden but whose marriage occurred in the United States. As a tailor in his native land Mr. Engstrom had the distinction of making clothes for the crown prince of Sweden. Upon coming to the United States he first settled in the City of Chicago, and later he followed his trade at Stone Lake, Iowa, until his removal to Marion, that state, where he and his wife still reside and where, at the age of seventy-six years, he is still engaged in the merchant tailoring business. Mrs. Fitzgarrald received the advantages of the Marion High School, and in her native county was graduated in Coe College as a member of the class of 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgarrald have two children, Norma Eloise, born April 11, 1912, is a member of the class of 1930 in the high school at Stevensville, and there Jack E., who was born September 28, 1915, is a student in the grade school.

Tom Kane is manifesting characteristic loyalty and progressiveness in his service as a member of the Montana State Senate. He maintains his home on his fine cattle ranch near Corvallis, Ravalli County, and has been a resident of Montana since 1899, and here he has won success through his own ability and well directed efforts.

Mr. Kane was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, August 23, 1878, and is a son of Matthew and Frances (Simpson) Kane, the latter having been of Scotch lineage. Matthew Kane was born in Waterford, Ireland, and was a youth when he came to the United States and established his residence at Cohoes, New York. He was long a sailor on the Great Lakes, and in this connection he established the family home at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, though he still retained status as a citizen of the United States for some time thereafter. He became active in political affairs in the Province of Ontario, and after retiring from navigation service on the Great Lakes he engaged in the wood and coal business at Kingston, Ontario, where he lived virtually retired during the final ten years of his life and where occurred also the death of his wife, he having passed away in the year 1907.

After completing his course in the high school of his native City of Kingston Tom Kane put his scholastic acquirement to practical test, as he gave a year of effective service as a teacher in the schools at Kingston Mills. In 1897 he moved from Ontario to Wisconsin, shortly afterward went to the State of New York, and in 1898 he returned to Wisconsin and became identified with the lumber business. In 1899 he came to the famed Bitter Root Valley of Montana, and in this western part of the state he was variously employed during the course of the next few years. He worked in the logging camps and on ranches besides having done pack service in the hills, as the mountains are commonly known in local parlance. In 1906 he purchased a ranch about one and one-half miles distant from Corvallis, Ravalli County, and this he has developed into one of the fine stock ranches of the Bitter Root Valley. He gives special attention to the raising of cattle, and to the dairy business, in which latter department he gives preference to the Jersey cattle.

Mr. Kane is a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party, and, by appointment in 1913, he gave eighteen months of service as deputy clerk of the District Court of Ravalli County. In 1914 he was elected to the State Senate, on the Progressive, or Bull Moose, ticket, and in the ensuing legislative session he served as charman of the dairy committee of the Senate, besides being assigned to other committees. In the next session he retained his place as chairman of this committee, besides being made chairman of the committee on horticulture. He was Republican candidate for representative of his district in the United States Congress in the election of 1918, and was defeated by a small majority. In 1922 he was again elected to the State Senate, and in the ensuing session he was chairman of the committee on dairies and dairying, while in the second session he was chairman of the committee on irrigation and water rights. He was reelected in 1926, and in the session of 1927 he again served as chairman of the committee on irrigation and water rights, besides being a member of the committee on oil investigation and that on public offices. He has given yeoman service in conserving legislation in support of normal irrigation projects and enterprise, and he is essentially a liberal and public spirited citizen of the state of his adoption. He is now a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Ravalli County, and he has been for many years a vital figure in promoting the interests of the annual county fairs. While in New York he became a member of the State Militia, or National Guard, and with the same he was a volunteer for service in the Spanish-American War, he having received honorable discharge at the close of the conflict in Cuba. When the nation entered the World War he again volunteered, and he was made supply sergeant at Fort Missoula, where he continued to be stationed until he received his honorable discharge in December, 1918.

June 6, 1909, recorded the marriage of Mr. Kane to Miss Grace Laws, of Corvallis, and she has proved a devoted companion and helpmeet during the intervening years. Her father, J. B. Laws, was born in Indiana, came to Montana in 1896, and is now a retired farmer residing at Corvallis. His wife, whose maiden name was Frances Clare, was born in Vermont, and her death occurred in 1925. Mrs. Kane attended the Corvallis High School and later the Hamilton High School. At Corvallis she is a member of the Woman's Home Improvement Club and is an active member of the United Church, which is maintained without denominational or sectarian control. Thomas, eldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kane, was born February 28, 1910; Clare was born August 1, 1912; Doris was born May 2, 1920; and James Stewart was born December 14, 1925.

CARL J. ANDERSON is one of the most substantial citizens of Valley County. He has put in many years as a sheep raiser in that section of Montana, and at the same time has shown an intelligent interest and spirit of cooperation in the public affairs of the county.

Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden, December 31, 1873, son of Andres and Louisa (Olson) Anderson. His parents spent all their lives in their native country, his father being a farmer. Carl J. Anderson grew up in Sweden, attended school there, and was a youth of twenty years when, in 1893, he came to America. His journey ended at Minot, North Dakota, where an uncle lived. His first employment was as a railroad section hand. He was in railroad work for a number of years, eventually rising to the responsibility of locomotive engineer. He was with the Great Northern Railway, having a run between Minot and Blackfoot.

On quitting the road service in the spring of 1905 Mr. Anderson put his capital into sheep and brought a band of 1800 to his present location southwest of Opheim. This has been the headquarters for his sheep business for a quarter of a century. At first he grazed his flocks on the open range. In 1910 he entered a homestead, and in 1915 began his building improvements. In the course of years a group of substantial buildings have marked his homestead, and in the meantime his land accumulations have increased to 2500 acres. Of this about 500 acres are in cultivation, chiefly growing feed for his sheep. His flock now number about 2100 head.

Mr. Anderson has some of the qualities of leadership which have made him valuable in local affairs, and by popular election he served fourteen years as a county commissioner of Valley

Ruby Hannah. R. J. Hannah

County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was reared in the Lutheran Church. His home ranch is located eight miles west and two miles south of Opheim. Mr. Anderson married September 12, 1928, Mrs. Emma (Willard) Amlin. She is a native of Iowa.

RILEY J. HANNAH. The fact that the great natural resources of Montana were not recognized as early in the history of the country as those of some of the other states accounts for its more recent development, so that men still in the prime of life, still actively engaged along different lines, are numbered among its pioneers. One of these men, who has achieved a praiseworthy success as a ranchman, is Riley J. Hannah, whose valuable property is located eight miles south of Moore.

Riley J. Hannah was born in Sullivan County, Missouri, February 20, 1878, a son of Alonzo Hannah, who, it is believed, was a native of Missouri, and he died when about fifty-six years old, having been a farmer all his life. He voted the Republican ticket nationally, but sometimes supported the best man locally. His wife, formerly Georgie Vice, died when Riley J. Hannah was but seventeen years old, having borne her husband seven children, four of whom reached maturity. The three survivors are: Mrs. Minnie Shepler, who resides at Ponca City, Oklahoma; Eva, who married Arthur Van Dinter and resides at Salinas, California; and Riley J. Hannah, whose name heads this review.

His childhood and youth spent on a farm, Riley J. Hannah attended the local public schools, and they gave him his education, no other similar opportunity being afforded him. At the age of twenty years he left Missouri, starting from Greencastle, Sullivan County, by rail, and reached Billings, Montana. From there he took the stage to old Ubet, but, as he had a cousin at Trout Creek, he left the stage at that point to see his relative who had come to this locality some years previously. It was not long before the energetic young pioneer found employment and worked by the month on ranches, his first employer being Ed Russell, one of the well-known early ranchers and who also practiced law in Helena. During the subsequent winter he worked for Posey Elston, and the next spring he began working for Roger Clifford. For the first six or seven years in Montana Mr. Hannah continued to work for wages, and then, in the spring of 1899, he homesteaded, entering his tract tributary to the Moore locality. This ranch he proved up, lived upon it for several years, and when he left it he came to his present ranch. Mr. Hannah engaged in farming and cattle raising on Trout Creek, producing a little grain for his stock, and this policy he has continued. For about fifteen years he served as a member of the local school board. During the World war he was an active factor in the sale of war securities in his school district. His fraternal work is done as an Elk in Lewistown lodge No. 456. While he was registered in the last call, Mr. Hannah was not summoned, the armistice making it unnecessary to train any more troops. He is a Republican in politics, and has been urged by his friends during several campaigns to run for county commissioner, but has felt that he could not spare the time for such a task.

Mrs. Hannah belongs to one of the old and honored families of Fergus County, and was born at Ross Fork, Montana, July 16, 1886, her maiden name being Ruby Clifford. She is a daughter of

Roger Clifford, who came to Montana from Belfast, Maine, in 1880, when the freighter and the buffalo were prevalent. He married Miss Ida Briggs, also from Maine, and she died in 1922, her husband having passed away in 1919, and both are buried in the cemetery at Moore. Four children were born to them, two sons dying in infancy and two daughters survive, Myrtle, wife of Clyde Tilzey, of Fergus County, and Mrs. Hannah, the eldest child. The latter attended the country schools of Fergus County and the Lewistown Hign School. Her father was one of the very early settlers, homesteaded, and developed a fine stock ranch on Trout Creek. He was a Republican and an Odd Fellow.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have had the following children born to them: Judith, who was educated in the Moore High School, took a business course at Lewistown, later married Homer Coffman, and they reside at Los Angeles, California, and have one child, Kenneth Coffman; Dorothy, who was graduated from the Moore High School, is now a student in the Montana State College, Bozeman; Doris, who is a student in the Moore High School; and John C. and Marjorie, both of whom are attending the schools of Trout Creek.

The day is past when Montana was looked upon as only a cattle and sheep producing state, but these industries still are of paramount importance. The open range is held by industrious ranchers; the great herds of cattle that once fed upon the government land have been replaced by carefully selected stock that makes up in quality for the quantity of former days. Wheat has been developed until it is now an important factor in farm production, and other grains can be grown profitably. Large corporations are engaged in developing the magnificent mineral wealth of the state, and scientists declare that a beginning has scarcely been made in wresting from its soil the treasures it contains. And yet, after all, as long as human beings have to eat, and those in the more congested centers look to the West for cattle and grain, so long will ranching be important and agriculture continue to be the basic industry, and these are the views held by Mr. Hannah and the majority of his associates on Trout Creek and in other portions of Fergus County.

R. T. RICHARDSON came to Montana soon after completing his service as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, and here he has made a record of splendid achievement both as a business man and public official. He is now serving his second appointive term as postmaster of the City of Missoula, is here president of the People's Finance and Thrift Company, and at the opening of the year 1929 he is to be found rendering characteristically loyal service as chairman of the board of trustees of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce, while in 1927 he was president of the local Kiwanis Club. Mr. Richardson has shown the staunchest of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and has found various mediums for their constructive expression.

Mr. Richardson was born at Ubly, Huron County, Michigan, August 15, 1874, and is a son of James and Margaret (Nelin) Richardson, the former of whom was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and the latter of whom was born in London, England, of Irish parentage. James Richardson was reared and educated in his native land, and was a young man when he came to the

United States. He became a progressive farmer in Huron County, Michigan, and in that state both he and his wife continued to reside until their death.

The Michigan public schools afforded R. T. Richardson his youthful education, and that he made good use of the advantages thus given is shown by the fact that he gave five years of successful service as a teacher in the schools of his native state—mostly in rural district schools. In 1896 he became a newspaper publisher in his native county, by purchasing the plant and business of a weekly paper at Ubly. He sold this property two years later, in the spring of 1898, when was initiated the Spanish-American War, and he promptly showed his youthful patriotism by enlisting in Company L. Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, but the regiment was not called to active duty on the stage of conflict. He was mustered in June 21, 1898, and received his honorable discharge on the 31st of the following December. In this connection it is pleasing to record that in June, 1928, Mr. Richardson was elected deputy commander of the Montana Department of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

In the spring of 1899 Mr. Richardson came to Montana and at Kalispell he found employment as a log scaler and buyer, a service for which he was well qualified through his earlier experience in connection with the lumber industry in Michigan. He was thus engaged three years, and he then, in August, 1902, entered the railway mail service, from which, in September, 1908, he was transferred to a clerkship in the postoffice at Missoula. Five years later he was here promoted to the position of superintendent of mails, and this office he retained eleven years, or until he was appointed postmaster of Missoula in 1923, under the administration of President Coolidge. Fortified by long and intimate experience, Mr. Richardson has given a signally able and progressive administration as postmaster of the vital little city that is the juicy center of Missoula County and the seat of the University of Montana. By reappointment in May, 1928, he is now serving his second term as executive head of the postoffice, with which he has been connected fully twenty years.

Mr. Richardson is a stalwart in the local ranks of the Republican party, and he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their home city, he being treasurer of its board of trustees. In the Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity Mr. Richardson has received the thirty-second degree, and is affiliated with the Consistory in the City of Helena, while at Butte, the Montana metropolis, he is a Noble of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. As previously noted, he is chairman of the board of trustees of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce and was president of the local Kiwanis Club in 1927. In these connections Mr. Richardson has had much of leadership in constructive civic work in his home city. While here president of the Kiwanis Club, in 1927, he was foremost in local child-welfare work, including provision for making milk available for the pupils in the public schools and the providing of a system of dental clinics in connection with these schools. The People's Finance and Thrift Company, of which Mr. Richardson is the president, bases its operations on a capital stock of $100,000, and its communal service has proved of inestimable value. The functions of this institution are briefly outlined in the following extract from one of its published pamphlets: "The purpose of the People's Finance and Thrift Company is to lend money at a reasonable rate of interest to salaried people and wage earners. We require of the borrower that he have an established residence in the county (Missoula), be regularly employed and have a good reputation for character and honesty."

Mr. Richardson owns and operates near Orchard, Missoula County, a model stock farm, on which he specializes in the breeding and growing of the best types of Guernsey and Holstein cattle, and in the supervision of this fine property he takes both pride and satisfaction.

In his native State of Michigan was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Richardson to Miss Margery Murdock, who was born, reared and educated at Minden City, Sanilac County, that state, her father being of Irish and her mother of English lineage. Morris, eldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, has the active management of his father's model dairy farm, previously mentioned in this connection, and the maiden name of his wife was Gladys Coulter. Harold, who likewise is associated with the paternal dairy farm, married Miss Elsie Roth, and they have a winsome daughter, Alice, who is thus far the only grandchild of the subject of this review. Kenneth and Robert are still members of the parental home circle; Margery is a member of the class of 1929 in the University of Montana; Burton is a student in the Missoula County High School and John is still in the grade school in Missoula.

JOSEPH BEAUFIE. All of the older generation of Montanans and many of the new are familiar with the interesting character and personality of the veteran hotel man, now living retired at Laurin in Madison County. Mr. Beaufie was one of the earliest of the arrivals in Montana Territory during the 1860s, and life for him has always been on a plane of experience in mingling with circumstances and with people.

He was born near St. Louis, Missouri, March 23, 1847. His father, Joseph Beaufie, was born at Bear River in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and on coming to the United States he and a brother settled near St. Louis. He married Eugenie Gremore, who was born and lived out her life in that section of Missouri, dying when her son Joseph was still a boy. Joseph Beaufie, Sr., while at St. Louis was given a contract by the American Fur Company to go to the far West and trap and trade with the Indians for furs. All the later years of his life were spent in Montana. He was one of a party of thirty men of whom all but one died of smallpox at a place near where the Yellowstone empties into the main branch of the Missouri. This was one of the familiar tragedies of life in the great West from the beginning of the invasion of the white man.

Mr. Joseph Beaufie of Laurin came out to Montana in 1864, when seventeen years of age. He accompanied a brother-in-law to Virginia City, where they opened a store. Their outfit was the first to make the trip to the Montana capital over the old bridge road. They left St. Joseph, Missouri, May 10, and arrived in Virginia City September 15, 1864. They drove ox teams, carrying a stock of merchandise with them. They were part of a large emigrant train comprising 236 men, and too strong to invite Indian attack. Once while they were on the South Platte River in Nebraska the Indians attacked a party on the other side and twelve men from Mr. Beaufie's train swam the river and with their high power rifles quickly drove the savages away.

There was not enough business to occupy two men in the store at Virginia City and Mr. Beaufie found employment in the drift mines pushing cars, hauling out ore and dirt. When he left Virginia City he came to Laurin, and went to work for the Mr. Laurin whose name remains as the title of the town. He was cook in Mr. Laurin's hotel for one year, then herded and took care of the Laurin cattle until 1868.

On May 10, 1868, Mr. Beaufie married Margaret Fennell. She was born in Ireland, came to America with her brother, who settled at Omaha, and finally came on west to Denver and then to Virginia City, where she met and married Mr. Beaufie. Mr. and Mrs. Beaufie had one daughter, Jane, born April 1, 1871. She is now the wife of John Daughterman, living at Alder, a little town near Virginia City.

Mr. and Mrs. Daughterman had seven children, Ethel, Joe, Harold, Avis, Marjery and two that died in infancy.

After his marriage Mr. Beaufie engaged in ranching for several years, but in 1872 returned to Laurin and established himself in the hotel business. In 1882 he built the Transient House. This hotel became known all over the West for its hospitality, reflected from the proprietor. It was almost a mark of distinction for any traveler to report that he had stayed with "old Joe Beaufie." Mr. Beaufie was in business until 1920, and it was a matter of general regret to thousands when he sold out and retired, and many of his old guests on coming to Laurin usually seek him out and enjoy a brief visit with him. Mr. Beaufie lost his good wife by death February 13, 1915.

He has always been an active Democrat. For thirty-five years he was regularly chosen a delegate to state conventions. He has been active in politics without partisanship, and probably does not have an enemy anywhere in the state. He was born and reared a Catholic. Judge L. L. Calloway, now chief justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, and a Republican, during his many years of law practice at Virginia City was one of the admirers of this Laurin hotel man, and it was one of his bantering remarks whenever he saw Mr. Beaufie that the Republicans would certainly give the Democrats a race for their life.

EDWARD E. MARTIN, one of the efficient and popular locomotive engineers in the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, maintains his residence and headquarters at Alberton, Mineral County, and has claimed Montana as his home state during the past twenty years.

Mr. Martin was born in Peoria, Illinois, October 2, 1885, and is a son of William and Sarah (Lutze) Martin. William Martin was born in France, and was but a boy when he severed the home ties and came alone to seek his fortunes in the United States, he having been a resident of Michigan at the time of his death and his widow having there remained until she too passed away, in 1926.

Edward E. Martin was reared and educated in the State of Michigan and there gained his initial experience in connection with railroad operations, he having been but twenty years of age when he assumed the responsibility of locomotive engineer. He was twenty-four years of age when he came to Montana, in 1909, and here he was an engineer one year on the line of the Great Northern Railroad. He then transferred his service to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, to the title of which the word Pacific has recently been added, and with this great corporation he has since continued, his first service as a locomotive engineer having been in the State of Florida, in 1906.

In the election of November, 1928, Mr. Martin was the Republican candidate for representative of Mineral County in the State Legislature, and though hosts of his friends rallied to his support, including many from the ranks of the opposing party, he met defeat by normal political contingencies involved in the great supremacy of the Democratic party in the county. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in which latter he has held official positions. Mr. Martin married Nora Kruger, whose parents, August and Mary (Korf) Kruger, were born in Germany. Margery, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, is now (1929) a student in the Alberton High School, and both she and her mother are popular factors in the representative social life of the community.

ELIE DEZURDI arrived in Montana in 1866, and more than sixty years of the territorial and statehood history of Montana has been unrolled before his eyes. His has been a rich and colorful experience, and most of the scenes he has witnessed are part of the closed book of the past and will never be witnessed again.

He was born in Vercheres, Province of Quebec, Canada, February 28, 1843, of French ancestry. His father, Peter DeZurdi, was born in August, 1818, and died in 1897, while his mother, Lucy Gaudet, was born at St. Anthony's Parish in Quebec. These parents had a family of eight children, and several of them came to Montana. Mr. Elie DeZurdi has never married, and his relatives are the children of his brothers and sisters. He was the second of the family. His older brother, Peter, lived out his life in Montana. His sister Philemon is now eighty-four years of age and lives in Quebec. His sister Julia came to the United States, married, and died at Anaconda. Delima also died at Anaconda. Flora married and died in Butte. Denny is living in Canada, and Lucy came to Deer Lodge, Montana, married, and is now deceased.

Elie DeZurdi as a boy in Quebec had a meager education in French schools. He was twenty-one years of age when, in 1864, he made his first trip over the boundary into the United States, his journey ending at Saint Louis, Missouri. The Civil War was still in progress, and he was to get out of the country. He and his partner accordingly went north to Ottawa, Canada. At the close of the war they went to Connecticut, where they worked for a time in marble quarries at Danbury, then on to Chicago in the spring of 1865, where they worked in lime kilns, and in the fall of 1865 arrived in Saint Louis and for two weeks worked on the Mississippi River levees. It was a period of much disorder, due to the release of the negroes from slavery and other post-war conditions. While in Saint Louis he witnessed the murder of a negro who tried to take advantage of his freedom, and this was one of the chief reasons for Mr. DeZurdi leaving that section of the country and coming out to the wild but free West.

In the summer of 1866 he started, helping drive some cattle to Nebraska City, Nebraska, then on with another band of cattle on May 7 bound for Salt Lake City, Utah, where he arrived the first of September. He soon found another job of cattle driving, this time through Montana, for the mining camps, and in December, 1866, he arrived at Deer Lodge. After a few years in that community he took up a homestead in August, 1871. The homestead was about five miles east of the city, and it still remains the nucleus of the handsome ranch he has developed there. He now has about a thousand acres, and it is one of the finest ranches in the entire Deer Lodge River Valley. The rich grasses of Montana never produced any finer cattle, sheep and horses than those grown in the DeZurdi ranch. Mr. DeZurdi has measured up to all the most exacting requirements of character, citizenship and successful business enterprise. He has had many transactions with his fellowmen, and none of them has ever required any bond beyond his spoken word as a man of complete integrity. Prior to taking up his homestead Mr. DeZurdi spent most of his time driving freight wagons, operating an outfit of his own from Deer Lodge to Salt Lake and other points.

His ranch is now presided over by himself, and assisting him is his nephew. At the present time he is specializing in Rambouilet sheep and the white faced type of cattle. In former years, when horse raising was profitable, he specialized in the famous Percheron breed.

Mr. DeZurdi is a member of the Pioneer Society. He was reared a Catholic, but is not a member of any church, and has put into daily practice a religion which has emphasized ideals without possibility of compromise. Politically he votes for the man and not the party. Visitors at the DeZurdi ranch have enjoyed a rare pleasure in hearing Mr. DeZurdi recount reminiscences of the long past which he has lived through. He has amassed a fortune, and in his old age is enjoying himself, dividing his time between his ranch visits to Deer Lodge and other cities of the state, and in mingling with old friends who have had similar experiences as pioneers of the Northwest.

HON. FRED R. FULSHER, M. D. Since entering upon the practice of medicine and surgery, in 1905, Dr. Fred R. Fulsher has risen to a deservedly high position in his profession, and has been in the enjoyment of a large patronage at Superior since 1926. Of more recent years, while not neglecting the responsibilities of his practice, he has utilized his medical knowledge as a member of the State Legislature in the promulgation and support of legislation affecting health conditions, and has rendered splendid service during times of stress, particularly during the great Missisippi River flood period.

Doctor Fulsher was born June 19, 1882, in Canada, and is a son of Fred and Jean (Gibson) Fulsher. His father was born at Fort Hope, Ontario, Canada, and passed his life in placer mining and the wholesale fur business, dying about 1890. Mrs. Fulsher, who was born at Kildanon, Canada, and still survives her husband as a resident of Winnipeg, Canada.

The public schools of Manitoba furnished Dr. Fred R. Fulsher with his early educational training, following which he took a course at the University of St. John's, Manitoba, and McGill

University, Montreal, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine as a member of the class of 1904. He spent his interneship at the Manitoba General Hospital and the Banff Sanitarium in Canada, and commenced practice at Calgary, but after one year was appointed to a position in the public health service with Doctors Moseley and McCune and was located at Headley, British Columbia, for about two years. During the next eighteen months he traveled for his health, visiting various points in Japan and China, and staying for a time with his brother at Macao, and then returned to the United States via Honolulu and Seattle, Washington. Doctor Fulsher was placed in charge of the hospital work for the Great Northern Railroad during the construction work at Wellington (now Tyee), Washington, and was then transferred to Oregon, where he was engaged in the same work at three hospitals during eighteen months, and was associated with Dutton & Russell for two years. On locating in Montana he engaged in practice at Marysville for about two months, at Saltese, Montana, for fifteen years, from 1911 to 1926, and at Superior from the latter year to the present. In 1927 Doctor Fulsher offered approbation to the removal of Senator Willis to the Government leper colony in Louisiana, accompanied him there under orders of the surgeon-general's department, and went through the leper colony, where he assisted greatly in the relief work in the inundated Delta. During the World War Doctor Fulsher served as medical member of the local draft board. He has also been a close student, has taken special clinical work at various places, and is a valued member of the Mineral County Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Politically a Democrat, he has long been one of the prominent public men of his community. He was coroner of Mineral County from the time of his election until 1923, when he was sent as representative to the State Legislature, a body to which he was elected by a large majority, and later elected again by the largest majority ever given a candidate, nearly doubling the votes of both of his opponents. Doctor Fulsher showed himself from the start a conscientious and constructive worker of the state body. He served on the railroad transportation, public health and fish and game committees, and in his second session was on the railroad transportation and public health committees. In 1923 he introduced and secured the passage of the bill creating the Little Joe Game Preserve and was interested in repealing the Buck law. He also opposed the Sterilization bill, and was a hard worker in behalf of state highway improvement. He has likewise earned as county delegate of his party. Doctor Fulsher is fraternally a third degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In March, 1911, Doctor Fulsher was united in marriage with Miss Rachael Pepper, of Marysville, Montana, daughter of William and Margaret Pepper, natives of Canada, who immigrated to Connecticut, and then came to Montana, where Mr. Pepper was for many years as accountant, until his death in 1921, his widow surviving him for one year. Mrs. Fulsher is a graduate of St. Vincent's Academy, Helena, Montana, and belongs to Pocahontas Lodge. She is a member of the Catholic Church. Doctor and Mrs. Fulsher have one child: Margaret Jean, born September 28, 1913, who is attending high school.

Peder Hanson

Peder Hanson lives at Roy in Fergus County. The people of a wide section around Roy know Peder Hanson as a merchant, a man of highest integrity and commercial honor, one whose personal character and business have stood the storm and stress of the years and whose generous prosperity is the result of long and faithful industry and closest attention to the essential principles of business.

Mr. Hanson was born near Bergen, Norway, October 8, 1880, and his parents spent all their lives as Norwegian farmers. His father was Hans P. Uglene and his mother, Kristi J. Olness, and the latter is still living in Norway. There were five children. The oldest, Carrie, came to the United States three years before her brother Peder, and took the name Hanson, which Peder also took. Carrie is now the wife of Ole Olness, a merchant at Ryder, North Dakota. Jacob Uglene died in 1909 in Norway. He was a farmer at the old home place. Nels on coming to the United States also took the family name of Hanson, and was associated in business with his brother Peder until 1929, when he moved to Fromberg, Montana, where he managed a hardware and lumber business and later was transferred to Belfry, Montana, and is conducting the same line of business. Karn Uglene, the youngest child, is married and lives on the old home farm in Norway.

Mr. Peder Hanson was reared on a farm and had such educational opportunities as that locality offered. He learned the trade of carpenter before coming to America, and sailed from Bergen to Southampton, England, and from there came to New York, making the trip alone. He was bound for Fargo, North Dakota, and the first two years he was in this country he worked as a carpenter and made good use of his opportunities to learn the English language. His first promotion in a business way was acting as agent for an elevator at Portland, North Dakota, for the P. V. Elevator Company, during 1903-04. During 1905-06 he was occupied with the improvement of his homestead at Ryder, North Dakota, living on his claim eighteen months. He then sold it, having broken the larger portion of the land with ox teams. Farming was not particularly to his taste, and after leaving his claim he was in the general merchandise business at Ryder until 1910, and then in a similar business at Benedict, North Dakota.

From Benedict he came to Montana in March, 1914, and bought the interest of J. E. Cox in the Roy Mercantile Company, his partner being H. F. Hunter, of Chicago, general agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway. Later he bought out Mr. Hunter and on January 1, 1920, incorporated the business as the Commonwealth Company, with capital of $500,000. On December 31, 1928, the corporation was dissolved, at which time Mr. Hanson bought all the outstanding stock and is now individual proprietor of this very large and prosperous business.

He was also for a number of years vice president of the First National Bank of Roy and was elected president. He was president of this bank during the era of deflation following the World war, and while he had to accept losses his part as a banker is one of which his friends are justly proud. The bank had to close its doors for about thirty days, and not a depositor lost a penny. He has since sold his banking interests. As a merchant and business man Mr. Hanson has steadily encouraged and promoted a sound development of diversified agriculture and stock raising. He personally owns large amounts of land. He believes in dairying as a profitable side of Montana farming, and has encouraged all his friends and patrons to produce milk or cream for commercial purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have taken part in the local church and Community Club. He is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery of Masons at Lewistown, and of Algeria temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. at Helena, and has been a leading Republican, serving some years as precinct committeeman at Roy.

Mr. Hanson married at Ryder, North Dakota, October 31, 1906, Miss Ida S. Olsen. She was one of the family of eight sons and four daughters of J. S. and Bertina (Emerson) Olsen. Her mother was born in the United States and her father in Norway, having been brought to this country when five years of age. Her parents were farmers at Berthold, North Dakota, and Mrs. Hanson attended a school in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson's children are: Helen Corine, born January 27, 1908, is a student in St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minnesota; Janet Bernice, born May 18, 1911; is completing a teacher's course in the Normal State College at Dillon, Montana; Pearl Irene, born December 12, 1912, is also taking a teacher's course in the same institution; Norman Edison and Norma Eleanor, twins, born February 12, 1916, are high school pupils at Roy; and Harold Arthur, born May 30, 1918, is in grade school at Roy.

John W. Tobin is one of the popular citizens and efficient railroad executives in the City of Billings, Yellowstone County, where he is general yardmaster for the Northern Pacific Railroad, with executive office at Laurel, where the company maintains extensive yards and division headquarters.

Mr. Tobin was born in the City of Galesburg, Illinois, May 28, 1879, and is a son of Patrick J. and Mary (McGrath) Tobin, who were born and reared in Ireland and both of whom came to the United States in the late '60s, their marriage having been solemnized in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. By trade Patrick J. Tobin was a skilled boilermaker, and during his active career in the United States he was long in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in which connection he established the family home at Galesburg, Illinois. Both parents are now deceased. Of the other children of the family the following brief record is available: Thomas P. is engaged in the real-estate business in the City of Chicago; Lawrence M. resides in Chicago and is a salesman by vocation; George V. remains at Galesburg and is there passenger agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; James J. is a draftsman for electric railway lines centering in Los Angeles, California; Patrick R. is freight and passenger agent for the Western Pacific Railroad at San Jose, California; Charles is cashier for the Frost Manufacturing Company at Galesburg, Illinois; Miss Margaret, the only daughter in the family, still resides at Galesburg; and Edward and Frank are deceased.

After his graduation in the high school in his native city, as a member of the class of 1896, John W. Tobin was then a student two years in Lombard College. During the ensuing period of about five years he was in the employ of the great Chicago meat-packing concern of Swift & Company, and within this interval he was in service in turn at the company's branch headquarters in Galesburg and Joliet, Illinois; at Lincoln, Nebraska; and at Little Rock, Arkansas. He virtually had an inherent predilection for the railroad business, and upon coming to Billings, Montana, in 1907, he here found employment as car checker for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He won advancement from that position to the status of chief clerk and assistant yardmaster; in the period of 1916-22 he was night yard master, and in the latter year he was promoted to his present executive office, that of general yardmaster at Laurel, where the main yards are situated and where the company is to make extensive improvements within the year 1929.

Mr. Tobin is aligned in the ranks of the Democratic party, and his family have membership in the Presbyterian Church at Billings, the home of the family being at 303 Lewis Avenue, this city.

February 4, 1908, marked the marriage of Mr. Tobin to Miss Jessie Tennis Cavin, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Campbell) Cavin, the former of whom, a blacksmith by trade, died about twenty-five years ago, and the latter of whom now maintains her home in Seattle, Washington. Of the other children of the Cavin family it may be noted that Frederick is an electrical engineer in Seattle; and that Louise is the wife of Harry F. Needham, who is in the Government internal-revenue service at Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Tobin have two fine sons: Robert William is, in 1929, a student in the Billings High School, and Lee Edward is here a student in the grammar school.

ALBERT Z. STILLMAN. The prominent ranching element of Montana, and particularly that which is confined within the borders of the prosperous and productive County of Gallatin, is well and worthily represented by Albert Z. Stillman, who is the owner and operator of a large and valuable property in the Gallatin Gateway community. A man of substantial qualities, he has displayed business characteristics of a high order, at the same time discharging the duties of citizenship in a public-spirited manner.

Mr. Stillman was born near Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 10, 1873, and is a son of Charles and Amelia (Sperry) Stillman. Charles Stillman was born in Indiana, and became a pioneer in Iowa and later in Minnesota, where he became a prominent agriculturist near Minneapolis, where his death occurred. He was a veteran of the Mexican War of 1846-48 and a man of high character who was greatly esteemed in his community. Mr. Stillman married Amelia Sperry, who was born in Indiana and was taken by her parents to Fremont County, Iowa, where she met and married Mr. Stillman, they becoming the parents of six children, of whom Albert Z. was the only one to settle in Montana.

Albert Z. Stillman was educated in Minnesota's public schools and at the age of sixteen years came to Montana. After being variously employed he homesteaded on a beautiful ranch in the Gallatin Canyon, thirty-five miles south of Gallatin Gateway, where he makes his home. He has never married. As a youth he became a student of politics under the tutelage of his father and uncles, and read freely of the works of Hamilton and Jefferson. He became prominent in Democratic circles, serving as precinct chairman and as a member of the Gallatin County Central Committee, but in later years transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, whose principles and candidates he still supports. He is a recognized authority on Montana history, particularly that of Gallatin County, but is a very modest and unassuming man, who is unwilling to push himself forward to notoriety. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN W. ANDERSON is division storekeeper for the Northern Pacific Railway at Livingston. He has been in the railway service almost consecutively for thirty years. His present office has charge of one of the largest supply warehouses of the Northern Pacific System, the goods under his supervision being valued at over $800,000.

Mr. Anderson was born at Angola, Indiana, November 8, 1877, son of John and Mary (Carver) Anderson. His grandfather, William Anderson, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1839, settling at Syracuse, New York. He came over on a sailing vessel which was six weeks on the voyage, and while on board met a Miss McClelland, who had come from Edinburgh, Scotland, and they were married immediately after reaching New York City. William Anderson was a farmer. From New York he moved to Angola, Indiana, and died in 1892, at the age of eighty. His wife passed away about 1880. Mr. Anderson's maternal grandfather, William Carver, was a well-to-do farmer in Colchester, Connecticut, and a man of much importance and influence in local affairs and the Republican party. He died in Indiana in 1888, at the age of eighty-four. John Anderson was born in Syracuse, New York, while his wife was a native of Colchester, Connecticut. He was about ten years of age when the family moved to Indiana, and he became a farmer and did a large business as a buyer and shipper of cattle. He was a Democrat in politics. He died September 20, 1921, and his wife, in 1913.

Their son, John W. Anderson, attended high school at Angola, Indiana, and on leaving home came to the Northwest. For about four months he was employed as night clerk in the American District Telegraph Office at Fargo, North Dakota. On November 20, 1899, he entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railway Company as extra tonnage clerk in the division storekeeper's office at Fargo. On January 15, 1900, he was made night watchman in the storeroom and shop, on September 1, 1900, was returned to his former duties as tonnage clerk, and after six months was promoted to timekeeper. On February 1, 1902, he was transferred to Jamestown, North Dakota, as engineer and fireman timekeeper. He resigned this post May 5, 1905, and spent about a year in Seattle, Washington.

In February, 1906, Mr. Anderson resumed his duties as timekeeper for engineers and firemen with the Northern Pacific Railway at Staples, Minnesota, and on April 1, 1908, was transferred to Duluth, Minnesota, as division storekeeper. He was made division storekeeper, with headquarters at Livingston, August 20, 1910, and has had a continuous location at Livingston now for nearly twenty years. Mr. Anderson is a member of the B. P. O. Elks and a Democrat in politics.

He married, August 10, 1910, ten days before coming to Livingston as division storekeeper, Miss May Richardson, of Marquette, Michigan. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Richardson, came from Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Anderson died January 31, 1922, the mother of five children. Miss Mary Elizabeth, born February 6, 1912, graduated in 1929 from the Park County High School; Miss Dorothy, born July 10, 1915, graduated from the Lincoln grade schools at Livingston in 1929; John, Jr., born October 25, 1916, William, born November 15, 1918, and Carver, born December 11, 1920, are all students in the grade schools at Livingston.

DAVID BRICKER has been a resident of Montana for over thirty years, and in the vicinity of Moore, Fergus County, has developed one of the substantial farm and ranch properties in that rich and fertile section of the state.

Mr. Bricker was born in Adair County in Northeast Missouri in March, 1875, son of David and Vasta (Bailey) Bricker. His father was born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, grew up and attended school there, and was very skilled in penmanship. Before the Civil War he moved to Missouri, and during the war carried mail and drove stage between Macon and Kirksville. From that he turned to farming, and his most active years were spent in that industry. For several years he lived at Pueblo, Colorado, then at Severy, Kansas, and finally returned to the home of a daughter in Missouri, where he died in April, 1929, at Macon, when nearly ninety years of age. His first wife, Vasta Bailey, was from Rockford, Ohio, and grew up in Adair County, Missouri. She died at LaPlata in 1880, at the age of thirty-five. There were seven children, all of whom grew up but Henry, twin brother of David Bricker. One daughter, Mrs. Clara Rogers, is deceased, and the others are: Mrs. Mary Simmons, of LaPlata; Susie, wife of Harry Palmer, of New Mexico; David; Ida, wife of Charles Gonnerman, of Hurdland, Missouri; and Peter, of California.

Mr. David Bricker grew up on a Missouri farm, attended country schools, and when he left home at the age of eighteen he was employed as a farm hand at eighteen dollars a month. For about one year he was with a brick gang on the Santa Fe Railway, and by various stages he came into the West and during one winter was in the service of the Great Northern Railway. The following winter was spent at Stockton, California, and after a visit of six months in Pennsylvania, he returned to Montana and worked as a farm hand near Bozeman. He then took up a homestead in Fergus County, improved it, putting up a homesteader's cabin of one room, 14 by 18 feet, and he occupied this as a bachelor until he sold the tract in 1909. Part of his homestead is now the townsite of Moore and the water tower stands on his claim.

Since his marriage he has improved his present farm a mile east of Moore. He was a wheat grower, counting on that crop as his chief money producer for several years, until the margin of profit on wheat was cut down, and he is now emphasizing the growing of cattle, sheep and hogs. He has improved his farm to one of the attractive homes in that community, has a barn 30 by 50 feet, and other buildings. He has always kept a number of horses and has made considerable profit in recent years from his dairy. Of 272 acres in his farm 250 acres are under cultivation. Poultry growing is another specialty of the Bricker ranch. During the World War Mr. Bricker registered, but rendered his chief service in intensive production of wheat. He is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Bricker married at Lake City, Minnesota, in April, 1910, Miss Sadie E. Everingham, who was born in Iowa, but grew up near Lake City, Minnesota. Her mother was a native of Scotland. Mrs. Bricker was well educated, graduating from high school, and is a member of the Woman's Club at Moore and takes much part in community affairs. She is a member of the Christian Church and a Republican voter. Mr. and Mrs. Bricker have a family of five children, Margaret, Eugene, Paul, James and Catherine.

CHARLES N. GLADSON has had a very successful experience as a Montana wheat grower, taking his achievements as a whole and averaging them over the years, both good and bad. He has been in Montana since September 7, 1907, and all his efforts have been put forth in the Denton community of Fergus County.

Mr. Gladson is a native of Iowa, son of Marion Gladson, who was born in Indiana in 1833. He was one of a family of sons, and one of his brothers was killed while a Union soldier in the Civil War. Marion Gladson was a pioneer of Iowa, as his son was of Montana. Marion Gladson went to Iowa about the itme he reached his majority, took up a homestead in Adams County, and spent the rest of his life there. He died at Corning, Iowa, in October, 1926, when nearly ninety-four years of age. He joined the Masonic Lodge at Corning and was a Master Mason for seventy-two years. His wife, Elmira Newcomb, was born in Maine, one of a family of four sons and two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newcomb. She died in 1914, at the age of sixty-eight. There were seven children in the family: Frank, of Denton, Montana; Viola, wife of S. B. N. Orcutt, of Denton; Etta, wife of J. C. Gillette, of Corning, Iowa; W. N. Gladson, who has been connected with the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville for thirty years and is now vice president of the university; Charles Newcomb; Walter, of Long Beach, California; Arthur, a business man of Yakima, Washington.

Charles Newcomb Gladson finished his early education at Corning, Iowa, and remained a factor on the home farm until reaching his majority. When he left home he went to Oklahoma, and tried farming in the Creek nation near Mounds. He made a living but nothing more, and then returned to Iowa, where he was a farmer a year, and in 1907, after a visit over the Northwest through Idaho and Washington, he found a place satisfying his requirements as to location in the vicinity of Denton, Montana. He entered a homestead four miles southwest. Denton was then on the map only as a postoffice, the postoffice being kept on the John Ross ranch. The mail was brought out by stage from Lewistown. Mr. Gladson's homestead was the northwest quarter of section 30, township 18, range 14 west. In proving up he erected a frame building of one room, in which he and his wife lived during their pioneering stage. Their only close neighbor was Robert Holgate, who had accompanied them to Montana. The following spring a number of other settlers came out from Iowa, and practically all the land in this region was entered. Mr. Gladson in the spring of 1908 broke up forty acres, which he seeded to oats, and in the fall broke another forty, and this eighty acres provided him the ground for his first wheat harvest. From that he raised forty bushels to the acre. At that time it seemed that all the farmer had to do was to scratch the sod and throw in a little seed and get abundant yields.

The years have shown that such a practice was in a large measure accidental, and a farmer must put in real earnest effort in order to secure a crop of wheat. For several years Mr. Gladson and his neighbors enjoyed good wheat harvests, and it was more difficult to market the grain satisfactorily than to raise it. At the peak of his grain growing operations he had about 200 acres. His present ranch holdings comprise 520 acres, some of which is property added through his wife. Besides wheat farming he raises his own meat, some poultry and a few cattle. After the shack had served its early purpose it was supplanted by a one-story, comfortable house of seven rooms, equipped with running water, electricity and furnace heat. Mr. Gladson had a part in laying out the first school district and is one of its trustees. Mrs. Gladson has for six years been the leader of the 4-H Club of this locality, said to be one of the best of its kind in Montana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gladson always vote, being Democrats in national party affiliation, and they did their share of home work as patriots during the World War. Mr. Gladson is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Mrs. Gladson of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Gladson married at Corning, Iowa, March 21, 1905, Miss Emma R. Holgate, daughter of Thomas and Mary Holgate. Her parents came from England when children. Mrs. Gladson is one of a family of three sons and three daughters, the four survivors being: Mrs. Jane E. Boling, of Briscoe, Oklahoma; Mrs. Harriet Gladson, of Corning, Iowa; Robert M. Holgate, of Denton, Montana; and Mrs. Gladson. Mrs. Gladson was born March 8, 1877, and was educated at Corning. She is deeply interested in community affairs, and in addition to the 4-H Club is identified with the Woman's Federated Club work. Mr. and Mrs. Gladson had two children, both now deceased. A younger child, Velma, was born after they came to Montana.

JOSEPH B. DICKSON. It took courage and faith on the part of the pioneers of Montana to leave comfortable homes and fare forth to brave the hardships of an undeveloped region, but to those who were steadfast, who were willing to work and deny themselves, have come rewards that justify them in their action, and make secure their declining years. Among those thus favored is Joseph B. Dickson, extensive rancher and garage owner of Denton, a resident of Fergus County since 1911, but a native of Mitchell County, Iowa, where he was born August 10, 1870.

The Dickson family is of Irish origin, and was established in this country by the father of Joseph B. Dickson, John Dickson, a native of County Derry, Ireland, a farmer's son, who when he reached maturity found but little opportunity for advancement there, and so, after his marriage, he immigrated to the United States, and first stopped in Wisconsin, but soon moved to Mitchell County, Iowa. Although he brought but little capital with him, he and his wife were hard-working and thrifty, and knew how to make that little go far. As the years passed they acquired large land holdings, and raised stock extensively, so that they developed a stock ranch and a grain farm. The success they achieved made Mr. Dickson known all over that section as one of the best farmers of Mitchell County. He died at Osage, Iowa, in 1895, aged sixty-five years, his wife surviving him until February, 1912, when she passed away, aged seventy-one years. Before her marriage she was Miss Margaret McElroy, and she was a daughter of Hugh McElroy, a farmer of County Derry, Ireland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dickson were descended from the Scotch and English stock of the North of Ireland. They had the following children: Robert, who is serving on the bench of a circuit, and lives at O'Neil, Nebraska; Mary, who married Thomas Godfrey, of Whitewater, Wisconsin; William, who is a farmer of the Osage locality of Iowa; Joseph B., whose name heads this review; Jennie, deceased, who was unmarried; and John, who is a farmer of Osage, Iowa. All of the above are living except Mrs. Godfrey, who passed away at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and Jennie, as above noted.

Growing to manhood on the Mitchell County farm, Joseph B. Dickson attended the country schools, and later Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, Iowa. As soon as he completed his education he went to work farming in Mitchell County, although it had been his intention to become a lawyer, and he had read law for three years, but he changed his mind and never applied for admission to the bar. However, his studies broadened his mind and deepened his understanding, and perhaps some of his subsequent success is due to the fact that he is a well-educated man, whose mental faculties have been carefully trained.

In 1911, then a married man, he decided to seek a community where he could obtain a homestead at a nominal price. So he brought his family to the Everson locality of Fergus County. They traveled by rail to Stanford, where in February he unloaded the car of machinery and implements he had brought with him, and the remainder of the journey was taken by wagon. He homesteaded in the Everson neighborhood, proved up and improved his claim, and developed a grain ranch of one section of land, and he later acquired another section. Temporary buildings were put up until those of a more substantial character could be built, and he became known as one of the leading grain raisers in the county. In 1916 he threshed 30,000 bushels of grain, good crops having been the rule, rather than the exception with him, he prospered. Subsequently he bought a ranch of 640 acres of land one and one-half miles south of Denton, and for three years engaged in grain raising with similar results. He is operating all of his land in addition to two more sections he has since purchased, making five in all, or 3,200 acres, and all but the one south of Denton are grain ranches, it being devoted to general farming.

In addition to his agricultural operations Mr. Dickson owns and operates the Denton Motor Inn, and owns the brick building in which he is doing business. He is handling a line of Durant cars, Hart-Parr gasoline engines and Harris combine harvesters. In addition to all of the above Mr. Dickson is a heavy property holder in Denton and its vicinity. For two years he was a member of the city council, and for six years was mayor of Denton, which office he left in the spring of 1928, having during his administrations installed the electric light plant. He was elected on the Republican ticket, and succeeded Mayor Brown the first time he took over the office. During the World war his part in it was done locally in buying Government securities and contributing to war organizations.

On February 10, 1904, Mr. Dickson was married at Lima, Wisconsin, to Miss Elizabeth McCord, a daughter of William John McCord. Both Mr. McCord and his wife were born in Ireland, but were of the protestant faith. They had the following children: Anna, who married John Boyd; William, Elizabeth, Mrs. Dickson and John, and all, with the exception of Mrs. Dickson, are residents of Lima, Wisconsin.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, namely: Gladys and John Dickson. Both are graduates of the Great Falls High School and also attended the University of Montana, and the son is associated with his father in business. Mr. Dickson has no church or fraternial affiliations. In political faith he has always been a Republican. As to the attainment of success in life his theory is that success in business is secured only by close application, hard work, and a true regard for the rights of others. He believes that no one should undertake a proposition unless he can put his whole soul into it and keep everlastingly at it; and then be prompt, use dispatch, and be strictly honest in all matters. If such a rule of life does not result in prosperity and high standing in a community, nothing will, for it is drawn from the highest principles of Christianity, and if followed means right living and good citizenship.

Carl Anderson Rahn, vice president of the Midland Implement Company; Incorporated, is one of the substantial business men of Billings, whose organization has a scope and purpose that places it among one of the most valuable to the commercial life of the city in which it is located. From his youth he has been taught that the value of constructive thrift that builds character is the basis of progress, and the advancement of civilization. Money saving is but one link in the chain of a perfect character; economy is only a strand in the thread of thrift. Because these self-evident facts were early impressed upon him by his watchful parents Carl Anderson Rahn has risen to responsible position while yet a young man, for he was born February 22, 1899.

Andrew August David and Ann Sophia (Anderson) Rahn, parents of Carl Anderson Rahn, are still living, and are residents of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is vice president of Shevlin, Carpenter & Clark Company, of Minneapolis; president of the Midland Implement Company, Incorporated, of Billings, and is also interested in the lumber industry of Montana. His birth accurred in Indiana, and his wife was born in Minnesota, and there Carl Anderson Rahn, the son, was also born.

His early schooling completed in Minneapolis, Carl Anderson Rahn entered Saint Thomas College and later the University of Minnesota, being graduated from the latter in 1920. He came to Billings in the summer of the same year, and has continued to be associated with the Midland Implement Company, Incorporated, as secretary. This company are wholesalers of farm implements, road equipment and contractors' supplies, and the territory is a wide one, and the annual sales show a gratifying increase.

During the World War Mr. Rahn was in the officers training school to which he was assigned, had been commissioned a second lieutenant, and thereafter was on staff duty until he was honorably discharged in the early part of 1919. His branch of the service was the infantry. Upon his return to civilian life he returned to the University of Minnesota, and there completed his scholastic work.

On January 3, 1923, Mr. Rahn was married to Miss Grace Marie Accola, a daughter of Louis and Fannie (Miller) Accola, of Bozeman, Montana. The grandparents of Mrs. Rahn were pioneers of Montana, to which state they came in 1866, and her father is now a retired cattle and wheat rancher. Mr. and Mrs. Rahn have a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, who was born in 1928.

Mr. Rahn belongs to Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and he has been further advanced in the Scottish Rite, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is president of the Billings Commercial club, and a member of Lions Club, Scabbard and Blade, honorary military fraternity, and Delta Tau Delta, National fraternity. The family attend the Baptist Church.

FLOYD D. NAYLOR. Among the effective and successful ranch and farm men of Fergus County, none stands any higher in popular esteem than does Floyd D. Naylor, of the Ross Fork Valley of the county. His present activities embrace grain and stock raising, the former crop being chiefly wheat. The Naylor residence is a commodious modern bungalow, well furnished and fitted with conveniences and appliances to make it a model home.

Floyd D. Naylor was born in Champaign County, Illinois, December 7, 1886, a son of Edmund Naylor, now of Judith Gap, Montana, where he is spending his declining days, interested in horticulture and the raising of bees. He is now over eighty-three, and is a native of Ohio, the family home having been near West Union. His life has been spent in the main as a farmer, although he had experience in real estate and the grain business at Fisher, Illinois, having been taken to the latter state in 1865 by his father, David N. Naylor. The latter finished his life at Fisher, and is there buried. His wife was Mahala Wade before her marriage, and Edmund Naylor was one of their five children to reach maturity.

Edmund Naylor married Fannie M. Mieder, a daughter of Peter Mieder, a German by birth, but long a farmer of Kansas in Doniphan and Sumner counties. Mr. and Mrs. Naylor have had the following children born to their union: Mrs. Mary Phillips, who resides at Seymour, Iowa; Effie, who married C. H. Elliott, of Altoona, Iowa; Winnie, who died as Mrs. Heisell; Otto L., who died at Altoona, Iowa; Roy C., who died at Buffalo, Montana; Floyd D., whose name heads this review; Lorin E., who resides at Danvers, Montana; and Vernon H., who is on the home ranch, and is the youngest.

Taken to Iowa as a lad of twelve, Floyd D. Naylor received the better part of his schooling in that state as a student of the Western College of Toledo, Iowa, and completed a commercial course when only seventeen years old. However, he remained with his father, working on the farm, until he reached his majority, and when he left Wayne County, Iowa, he had a capital of $600, the aggregate of his savings.

On February 17, 1908, Mr. Naylor arrived in the neighborhood which was to be for so long his home and the scene of his activities as a rancher. A week later he leased a ranch, the B. F. Gordon ranch, and in 1927 he purchased the 1,200 acres of deeded land, but still leases 500 additional acres. When he first leased this ranch he entered upon a period of grain-raising, being first assisted by his two brothers, Vernon H. and Lorin E. Naylor. Subsequently he purchased the Hayes ranch, which is the center of his activities, the old Gordon ranch being part of his agricultural proposition. For twelve years the three brothers worked in partnership as Naylor Brothers, and when the original partnership was dissolved Roy C. Naylor, another brother, joined forces with Floyd D. Naylor, but since the death of Roy C. Naylor, about ten years ago, Mr. Naylor of this review has been alone in his ranching. As grain raisers the brothers operated 1,000 acres annually, being the largest growers in this particular section, and in 1915 they threshed 30,000 bushels of grain, mainly wheat. In fact a crop has been harvested every year since the ranch became the Naylor ranch. Even in 1919, the crop failure year in the greater part of Montana, Mr. Naylor harvested and sold some wheat.

The Naylor ranch is one of the most perfectly improved ones of the state. In addition to the modern residence already described there are large barns for sheltering sheep and horses, and the other stock shelters are large and numerous. There is an elevator on the place that has a storage capacity of 16,000 bushels, and it serves the ranch as a storage house for the grain during the threshing period. Combines are used on the ranch, but the harvesting methods are different from the one in common use. The ranch is located near the neighboring mountains, and has sub-irrigation, so Mr. Naylor has found it better to take the header from the combine and cut and windrow the wheat and then gather it from there for the threshing. At present he is farming 1,200 acres; carrying seventy-five head of cattle of the Whiteface strain, and 400 head of sheep. His outstanding achievement, however, has been his success with wheat, but he is now considering expanding his stock raising operations, owing to the 1929 decline in the price of wheat.

Mr. Naylor is one of the ten men in Fergus County who are employing a bookkeeper, who serves all of them as an accountant, keeping up the records as they are presented to him by the men interested, and the daily transactions of these ranches are thus kept in detail, and these even include keeping account of the workmen on every ranch. In the latter connection a record is made of how much each workman accomplishes, just what each one does, and through this system all are able to know definitely the cost of operation and be able to figure profit or loss accurately, thus eliminating the "guessing" of former days. Mr. Naylor is interested in good, pure seed, and for two years he has imported pure seed wheat from the noted pure-seed man of Saskatchewan, Canada, Mr. Wheeler. In 1929 he imported some seres spring wheat from Culver, North Dakota, from a farmer noted for his development of this seed.

For some years Mr. Naylor has been running a band of purebred Rambouillet sheep, perhaps the equal, if not the superior, of any in Fergus County. His ranch has become noted in the Chicago market for his "top" lambs, which in 1928 brought $17.85, and he had 1,000 fed out. From the above it is easy to see that the Naylor ranch is conducted according to high-class, carefully thought-out methods. His experiments are watched with deep interest by his associates, and generally his example is followed, for his good judgment is generally recognized. For many years he has been a member of the board of the Garniell School, and a director of the Fergus County Farm Bureau.

On October 11, 1914, Floyd D. Naylor was married at Seymour, Iowa, to Miss Floyd I. Shepherd, a daughter of Hanson Henry and Tabitha Shepherd, who had five children to grow to maturity, of whom Mrs. Naylor is the second. Another, Clifton H. Shepherd, is the only other one in Montana, while the remaining three are: Mrs. Carl F. Redding, of Centerville, Iowa; Hanson Henry Shepherd, who resides at Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Laura Wharton, who resides at Seymour, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Naylor have two children: Eleanor Tabitha and Lucile Frances Naylor.

During the World War Mr. Naylor was most actively identified with food production, and was enrolled in the last draft, but was not called. His youngest brother, Vernon H. Naylor, however, is an overseas veteran. Since he cast his first ballot Mr. Naylor has been a Republican. While he is not definitely connected with any particular denomination, he is a protestant in religious belief, and a generous donor to all of the churches in his neighborhood, for he recognizes the value of their work and the necessity for their progress in order that the community may be law abiding and its people honorable and upright.

GEORGE H. LITTLEMORE has been in the railroad service for forty consecutive years. During the greater part of the time he has been a locomotive engineer, and is now traveling engineer for the Montana Division of the Northern Pacific Railway, with headquarters in the Northern Pacific offices at Livingston.

He was born at Rugby, England, in 1870, and was about three years of age when brought to America. He was an infant when his mother, Hannah Littlemore, died. His father, James Littlemore, was a native of England, and spent thirty years as an engineer with the London and Northwestern Railway. He was personally acquainted with George Stephenson, the inventor of the first locomotive. James Littlemore in 1873 came to America and settled at Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, where he became a farmer. He died in 1914. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

George H. Littlemore attended school at Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, and on October 23, 1889, entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railway at Brainerd, Minnesota, as engine watchman. After three months he was promoted to fireman, and remained with the Northern Pacific until June, 1894, when he became a brakeman in the service of the Great Northern Company for about a year, and for another year was a fireman with the Omaha Railroad.

In August, 1897, Mr. Littlemore came to Montana, with headquarters at Missoula, and for several years was locomotive fireman under Mr. Draper. On April 4, 1901, he gained his promotion to the responsibilities of engineer. For nine years he was freight engineer, and from the fall of 1910 until 1918 was passenger engineer. He has been traveling engineer for the Northern Pacific since 1918, his headquarters being at Spokane until April, 1925, when he was transferred to the Montana Division at Livingston. Mr. Littlemore is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, is a Republican and a member of the Church of England.

He married, September 5, 1904, Miss Barbara Hage, of Hope, Idaho. They have three children. Mary, born November 11, 1906, attended the Spokane High School and the Washington State Normal at Cheney, and is the wife of Clarence Hamilton, manager for the Northwest Paper Company at Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have a daughter, Jean Marie, born in August, 1928. Jack Littlemore, born in 1909 at Trout Creek, Montana, was educated in the Spokane High School, and graduated from the Agricultural College at Pullman, Washington, in June, 1929. Dorothy, born in 1911, is a graduate of the Lewis and Clark High School of Spokane and is now attending the State Normal at Cheney, Washington.

ROBERT L. BAILIE. For nearly fifteen years Robert L. Bailie has served in the capacity of city treasurer of Livingston, and during his incumbency his record has been that of a faithful and efficient official. He is widely known also because of his official connection with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, whom he has served long and unselfishly, and is also one of the prominent Masons of the state.

Robert L. Bailie was born on a farm near Port Huron, in Saint Clair County, Michigan, July 21, 1884, and is a son of John and Susie (Dunsmore) Bailie. His paternal grandfather, Robert Bailie, was born in County Downs, Ireland, and was twelve years of age when brought to the United States, the family settling in Michigan, where Mr. Bailie subsequently became a pioneer in the stave business. He also served for many years as superintendent of the Poor Farm of Michigan, and was a man who was greatly esteemed and respected.

John Bailie, father of Robert L. Bailie, was born in Michigan in 1853, and was reared and educated in his native state. While he never held what was termed a public office, he was in the United States Government employ for more than twenty years, but in later life applied all of his energies to agricultural work and so continued until his retirement. He married Susie Dunsmore, a daughter of James Dunsmore, who was born in Ireland and married a Miss Sparrow, a native of England.

Robert L. Bailie attended the public schools of Port Huron, Michigan, until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he began his connection with railroad work as an employe of the Michigan Central Railroad, having a run between Detroit and Jackson, which he held from 1905 until 1909. In the latter year he was transferred to Livingston, Montana, becoming a trainman on the Northern Pacific, and in May, 1912, was promoted to the post of conductor in the freight service department. Mr. Brailie is one of the most popular railroad men in the state, particularly because of the work he has done as secretary in behalf of the members of National Park Lodge No. 295, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He has also served as city treasurer of Livingston since May, 1915, discharging the duties of this office efficiently and expeditiously. Politically he is a Republican, and stands high in the confidence of the members of his party. He is widely known in Masonry, being a past high priest of his Chapter and a past commander of his commandery, and a member of the patrol of Al Bedoo Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Billings.

Mr. Bailie married Miss Orpha Storey, of Michigan, who was reared on a farm seven miles east of his home, where she was graduated from the high school. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bailie: Irene Estelle and Edna, graduates of the Park County High School; and Grace, who is attending that school.

AXEL OSCAR ERLANDSON, thrifty and progressive farmer of Fergus County, whose home is there miles north of Bear Spring, has credit for some of the pioneer work in the development of this rich and prosperous section of the state, where he has lived for twenty years.

Mr. Erlandson was born in Varmland, Sweden, January 31, 1876, son of Erlan and Julia Olson. His mother is now eighty years of age and living in Sweden, where his father, who was a farmer all his life, died in 1888, at the age of sixty-four. The children are: Odin, of Fertile, Minnesota; Axel; Matilda, wife of Joseph Vislisel, of Portland, Oregon; Carl, of Fergus County; Emma, wife of Chris Johnson, of Sweden; and Andrew, who lives with his mother in Sweden.

Axel Oscar Erlandson attended school in Varmland, and learned the art of farming under his father. When he was fifteen years old he left Sweden, making the journey unaccompanied by relatives, and sailed from Oslo, Norway, on one of the Allan Line vessels bound for Quebec. The ship was thirteen days on the ocean, and he was sick practically the entire time. From Quebec he made the journey by train to Fertile, Minnesota, where a brother was living. There he earned his first American money with a grubbing hoe and did general work as a farm hand. He was a farm worker and teamster for ten years on the great Dalrymple farms in North Dakota. While there he married, and then returned to Minnesota, acquired a farm near Fertile, and was engaged in its cultivation until his first wife died. Soon afterward he sold his property and came out to Montana with his younger brother, Carl. They drove a team to Wolf Creek, where they looked about for a location. All of the Bear Spring Creek Bench lands were then open to settlement, and Axel selected as his homestead a part of the Bear Spring Bench. Later, after he had been with his brother a year or so, he put up a pioneer cabin of his own, which was burned during the World War period. The Erlandson family now occupy a substantial seven-room house, which stands on a point commanding a full view of the Judith River Valley.

His homestead was in section 23, township 20, range 16, and it is still part of his holdings. He began farming here with the four horses which he had driven into the locality, and his first crop was a field of oats, which produced a harvest that encouraged him to remain and grow up with the country. His first wheat was twenty-five acres, and he increaesd this acreage until he has sown as high as two hundred acres. In 1928 his crop had the remarkable yield of sixty bushels to the acre. For a number of years Mr. Erlandson hauled his grain to Stanford, fifty miles away, but since the building of the Milwaukee Railway through Denton that town has become his market. He increased his original homestead to a half

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H. Fred Kaller

section, and since then has bought forty acres more, so that his farm comprises 360 acres, of which 300 acres are in cultivation.

Mr. Erlandson helped hew the logs for the foundation of the first schoolhouse in his community, District No. 37. He is a citizen interested in local politics and good government, and in national affairs has supported the candidates of both the Republican and Democratic parties. He was reared in a Lutheran home.

Mr. Erlandson first married Rebecca Engelstad, who was born in Minnesota of Norwegian parentage. The children of this marriage were: Mrs. Pearl Duke, who lives in Illinois and is the mother of four children; Alvin, unmarried and still with his father; Alfred, unmarried and living in Winifred, Montana; Oscar, of Winifred, who is married and has a daughter; Ruby, the wife of Ole Fileng, of Crookston, Minnesota, and has one son; and Ralph, who lives at Warren, Minnesota.

In November, 1911, Mr. Axel Erlandson married Mrs. Anna Halverson. She was born at Helsingland, Sweden, daughter of Jacob and Brita (Berglund) Lindburg. She married in Sweden to Mr. John Halverson, who subsequently preceded his family to the United States and located at Warren, Minnesota. He died there, leaving four daughters: Selma, wife of Oscar Johnson, of Glendive, Montana; Anna, wife of Gerald Ede, of Redlands, California; Esther, wife of Charles Jenson, of Baker, Montana; and Gladys, wife of Robert Dower, of Billings, Montana. Mrs. Erlandson has several grandchildren, her daughter Selma having one son, Mrs. Jenson, two sons and a daughter, and Gladys, two daughters and one son.

During the World War Mr. and Mrs. Erlandson did their share of patriotic work, contributing to the war chest, while Mrs. Erlandson was one of the women who knitted socks for the soldiers.

H. Fred Kaller is an old army man and a widely experienced peace officer, and has lived in Montana off and on for twenty years. He has held positions of public responsibility at Helena, and in 1928 was candidate for sheriff of Lewis and Clark County.

Mr. Kaller was born in New York City, February 24, 1891. His father for many years had charge of the distribution of clothing and supplies for the United States Army, with headquarters at Governors Island in New York Harbor. Here Fred Kaller had his first contact with the regular army. He received his education in the public schools of New York. He was only fourteen when his father died, and from that time was on his own resources and has lived a life of unusual experience. He has seen nearly all America from Canada to Mexico.

He first came out to Montana in 1908. While in the regular army he was a first sergeant of cavalry and also of infantry, serving as a first sergeant of cavalry with the old Seventh Cavalry Regiment, and was in Mexico during 1916-17. During the World war he served as a firsts sergeant of the Eighteenth Infantry in the First Division. While with the infantry he won honors as a pistol expert and expert rifleman. He was promoted to instructor in rifle and bayonet, gas, hand grenade and hand-to-hand fighting. For some time before getting his honorable discharge he had been assigned duty as a secret service man in criminal investigation for the United States Department of Justice.

All this varied military service gave him a splendid knowledge of the factors in law enforcement. He has served as deputy sheriff and deputy treasurer of Lewis and Clark County. He was deputy county treasurer in 1928, when he made the race for sheriff.

Mr. Kaller married, March 21, 1917, Miss Christina Agnes Mossop, a native of England. They were married at St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Kaller is a past exalted ruler of Helena Lodge of Elks and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He is a charter member of Lewis and Clark Post No. 8 of the American Legion, and is also a member of the social organization of World war veterans, the Forty and Eight Society.

HARRY EDISON JOHNSON. In its earlier history Montana was regarded as being only suited for cattle raising, but later experiments proved that wheat is a crop that can be grown with profit, and some of the finest ranches of the state are devoted to its culture with very satisfactory results. One of the men who has come before the public because of his success in wheat raising is Harry Edison Johnson, of Fergus County, and a veteran of the Spanish War.

Harry Edison Johnson was born at Clare, Michigan, May 10, 1880, a son of Dr. James H. Johnson, a native of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, born of an English family, his father having come to Canada from England many years ago, and there established the Johnson family.

Reared in his native city, Doctor Johnson was graduated from the veterinary college of that city, and following that event came to the United States, establishing himself in the practice of veterinary surgery at Clare, Michigan, in connection with the Nestor Lumber Company. Subsequently he carried on a private practice at Nooksack, Washington, where he died in 1923, at the age of sixty-nine years, and he is buried at Great Falls, Montana. Becoming a citizen of the United States through naturalization, he espoused the principles of the Democratic party, and adhered to them all his life. From his youth up he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

While still a resident of Toronto Doctor Johnson was married to Miss Sarah Ann Hall, a daughter of a prominent contractor of Toronto, born in England, whose wife was of Irish stock. Mrs. Johnson died at Great Falls, Montana, in 1906, and she and her husband lie side by side in the cemetery there. They had two children, Mr. Johnson, of this review, and Mrs. Arthur L. Hall, of Glasgow, Montana.

Harry Edison Johnson was educated in the grade school of Clare, Michigan, and while still a youth he obtained a position as oiler in the engine room of the *John C. Gault*, a steamer plying betwen Buffalo, New York, and Toledo and Chicago. So well was he pleased with seafaring life that he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was first assigned to the collier *Caesar*. Later he was transferred to the cruiser *New Orleans*, with the former vessel being sent with coal to Gautanamo, Cuba, soon after war was declared. On the *New Orleans* Mr. Johnson participated in the Santiago blockade, and after the battle of July 3, 1898, between Admiral Sampson's fleet and that of Admiral Cervera, the cruiser was transferred to the Porto Rican blockade at San Juan, and he remained there until the American flag was raised over that city, October 18, 1898. Then the vessel was ordered to New York, and Mr. Johnson was honorably discharged from the *U. S. S. Vermont*, the receiving ship of the navy, after which he joined his parents at Great Falls, Montana, where they were then residing.

Mr. Johnson obtained an excellent position as night engineer with the American Smelter and Refining Company of Great Falls, and later worked as engineer for the Cottonwood Coal Company at Stockett, Montana. When he left the last named place it was to come to Lewistown and begin working for the Central Montana Mining Company in Whisky Gulch as engineer. In 1904 he left that company and went to Monterey, Mexico, and for a short time was with the American Smelting Company, but later went to the City of Mexico, and began working on the National Railroad of Mexico as locomotive engineer, running between Mexico City and San Luis Potosi. Still later he left Mexico City for the Tehuantepec route, which was doing an immense business hauling sugar from the Hawaiian Islands and merchandise from the east to the west coast of the United States. When he left that service it was to return to his own country, and, coming back to Montana, he became engineer in the mines near Lewistown. In 1912 he entered upon his career as a rancher, and in it found his life work. His ranch is lying on the bench just off Casino Creek, and is devoted to wheat growing, but he formerly operated a cattle ranch twenty miles out of Lewistown.

As a citizen and patriot Mr. Johnson has been an active man, and he exhibits a lively interest in the work of the Spanish-American War Veterans, has been camp commander of the order, and department quartermaster of Montana. He was registered for the World War and was held as a reserve. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential ballot for Judge Alton B. Parker in 1904, and voting for Col. William Jennings Bryan four years later. A Mason, Mr. Johnson has been advanced in the Scottish Rite of his order.

The wife of Mr. Johnson was Susie Dunn, born on the Dunn ranch at Giltedge, Montana, and she was reared and educated there. In 1917 she entered business life by operating The Empire Rooms for Women, and was very successful in her undertaking. She is a member of the Eastern Star, and is now associate matron of her Chapter. During the World War she was active in Red Cross work. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have no children.

Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of the late Owen Dunn, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in boyhood and was reared in New Jersey. For some years he was canal boatman on the Morris Canal, and later enlisted in the regular army. He was first stationed at Atlanta, Georgia, but was later transferred to Newport, Kentucky, and returned to Atlanta. From there he was sent to Fort Assinniboine, Montana, later to old Fort Logan; thence to Fort Shaw, and finally to Fort McGinnis, near Lewistown, at which point he was honorably discharged as first sergeant of Company I, Eighteenth Infantry. While he saw active service in Dakota Territory in the campaign against the Indians, he was never injured.

Mr. Dunn had married at Columbia, South Carolina, a daughter of James Shierson, and in 1878 his family followed the army into the wilds of Montana, making the trip up the Missouri River to Fort Benton. As Mr. Dunn was transferred his wife would pack up her household possessions and with her children follow him to the new post, and was glad indeed when her husband's final discharge from the army enabled them to locate on a small ranch at Giltedge, located upon soil he and his comrades had defended from the encroachments of the Indians but a few years previously, and there he died in 1924. His remains are interred in the cemetery at Lewistown. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn had the following children: Charles, George, William and Edward Dunn, of Giltedge, Montana, ranchers, and Mrs. Johnson, the latter of whom is the fourth child in order of birth.

Donald C. Treloar is a native son of Montana, and is now the efficient and popular secretary of the well ordered Chamber of Commerce in the City of Kalispell, judicial center of Flathead County.

Mr. Treloar was born at Butte, the Montana metropolis and one of the great world centers of the mining industry, and the date of his nativity was August 8, 1905. His father, Richard C. Treloar, was born and reared in England, was a young man when he came to the United States, and as a contractor he eventually became one of the representative business men of Butte, Montana. After completing his studies in the Butte High School Donald C. Treloar found employment during the period of about one year, and he then became a student in Intermountain Union College, at Butte, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1927 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was associated three summers with the Butte Chamber of Commerce, and later became manager of the tourists publicity bureau for the Pacific Northwest Scenic Highways Association at the northern entrance of Yellowstone National Park. Thereafter he taught English and history in the public schools at Hobson, Judith Basin County, where he remained until his appointment, May 14, 1928, to his present executive office, that of secretary of the Kalispell Chamber of Commerce. Under his vigorous and progressive administration in this executive post the work and service of this important communal institution have been notably advanced within the intervening period. The Kalispell Chamber of Commerce had 368 members at the opening of the year 1930, maintains an annual budget of $10,000, and is an influential force in advancing civic and material improvements in Kalispell. Each of the seven directors of this institution has assignment to the head of a division, and the personnel of the board, with designation of such assignments, is as follows: H. C. Keith, Jr., president; R. C. Thomas, trade division; A. J. Dean, entertainment division; I. D. Rognlien, finance and publicity division; Henry Good, community welfare division; Robert Pauline, public affairs division; and W. H. Bally, good roads division. The Kalispell Chamber of Commerce is represented in membership in the Montana Association of Chambers of Commerce and the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries.

Mr. Treloar is a Republican in his political proclivities and alignment, his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is affilliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

John E. Kaaro has had a part in the ranching and farm development of Fergus County for twenty years, and he and Mrs. Kaaro are very intelligent and progressive members of the Fergus community, playing a helpful and public spirited part in the schools and church life of that interesting locality.

Mr. Kaaro was born near Trondjhem, Norway, June 16, 1871, a son of Evan and Isabel (Foseide) Kaaro. His father while in Norway lived in one of the typical districts of Norway where the raising of goats is the chief industry. On coming to the United States in 1881 he located in Minneapolis, and for a number of years was employed in a furniture factory. He and his wife finally moved west to Ellensburg, Washington, where he died in 1920 and his wife in 1921. Of their three children John E. is the oldest. The daughter Mattie died at Zoll, North Dakota, of the influenza, wife of Ole Haaheim. The youngest child is Ella, wife of H. E. Hansen, of Ellensburg, Washington.

John E. Kaaro was ten years of age when he came to America. He attended school in Norway, and soon after the family located at Minneapolis he went to work. His first employment was unloading brick from box cars at fifty cents a day. He and a number of other boys worked under a rather savage boss, who carried a blacksnake whip to stimulate those who lagged in their work. After that he did other things, and eventually became an employe of the General Electric Company at Minneapolis, and was with that corporation ten years, resigning as city salesman to come to Montana.

While in Minneapolis he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, with the Minnesota National Guard. He became a sergeant in the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, rendezvoused at Camp Ramsey and went direct to the Philippine Islands from San Francisco, sailing on the transport City of Para. He landed at Manila August 1, 1898. His company was commanded by Capt. W. A. Carleton, now a colonel in the United States regular army, and his colonel, C. McReeve, was later brevetted brigadier-general. The regiment in less than two weeks after landing took part in the capture of Manila from the Spanish on August 13, and then was assigned police duty and acted as provost guard until relieved in March, 1899, to join in the fighting against the insurrectionists. Mr. Kaaro was injured while in the service, spent a time in a hospital and was invalided home just before the end of the war, remaining at San Francisco until his regiment returned, and he was mustered out with the regiment at Minneapolis.

While living and working in Minneapolis Mr. Kaaro married, December 25, 1899, Miss Ellen Romundstad. Mrs. Kaaro is a sister of Odin J. Romundstad, manager of the Fergus sheep ranch at Fergus, and who married a member of the Fergus family of Montana. Mrs. Kaaro was born in Wisconsin and was reared and educated there. Mr. and Mrs. Kaaro have one son, James, born in 1917.

In August, 1908, Mr. Kaaro entered a homestead in Fergus County, Montana, and in February, 1909, established his permanent home there. He and John J. Romundstad are partners. He and his wife still occupy their original home, built of logs and of rustic order, but comprising four rooms and with substantial comforts. Mr. Kaaro's first investment after coming to Montana was a team of horses, which cost $450 and which could now be purchased for less than half that sum. With these he broke up fifty acres of sod, and in 1910 harvested his first crop of wheat and oats During the years since then an average of 100 acres of his farm has been in cultivation, chiefly for feed purposes. Their plan originally was to carry on diversified farming, planting some wheat, barley, oats, and attempting to grow alfalfa. The hay problem was partially solved when it was discovered that the wild oats, considered a scourge and a pest at first, is the best hay maker except alfalfa. Altogether they have 120 acres broken by the plow, sufficient to supply crop needs. Mr. and Mrs. Kaaro in 1909 started a live stock enterprise with a single cow and calf, and the offspring of these now number about thirty head of cattle. Along about the same time Mrs. Romundstad presented them with seven lambs, which was all the milk of their single cow could provide for. From this nucleus they have developed a band of 100 ewes. In addition to their homestead Mr. and Mrs. Kaaro now have a thousand acres of adjoining land, a half section of which lies against the mountains and is splendidly watered and provides ideal summer pasturage.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaaro are active members of the Fergus Community Club, which was organized in 1916. They also helped organize the first Lutheran Church of Roy. Mr. Kaaro served several years as precinct committeeman of the Republican party, and during the World War was registrar of his home locality and volunteered for active service, but was rejected on account of physical defects. He was made a Mason in Lewistown Lodge No. 37 in 1916, is a member of Meyersick Camp No. 15 of the United States Spanish War Veterans at Lewistown. An ardent sportsman, he was the chief originator of the Roy Rod and Gun Club, and through this organization and personally has promoted measures for the preserving of the wild game of the state. He was one of those who succeeded in securing the shipping in of a carload of elks, twenty-nine head, turned loose in the Judith Mountains. Mr. Kaaro was the first postmaster of Fergus after the office was moved to the railroad from the Fergus Ranch, where Mrs. Romundstad had charge of it.

Alpheus Decker, who died in a hospital at Dillon, July 13, 1929, was a wealthy retired ranchman living at Amsstead in Beaver County. He had been a Montanan since the early 1880s. At one time he knew every man from Point of Rocks to Southern Montana, and all the older generation of farmers and ranchers and many representatives of other classes of business as well have known him.

He was born at Coldwater, Michigan, March 3, 1846. His father, David Decker, born in New York State in 1820, moved to Michigan in 1844, cleared a home from the woods and developed a farm in what has since become one of the richest agricultural sections of Southern Michigan. He died when his son Alpheus was a small child. The latter's mother was Lucy Rossman, daughter of Isaac Rossman, of New York State.

Alpheus Decker grew up and attended school in Michigan, and when eighteen years of age went west to join an uncle in Colorado. His home was at Armstead, Montana, from 1882. At that time he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. W. W. Scott. This was a remarkable partnership and is an instance of the mutual faith and confidence reposed in each other by two pioneers. It is said there was never a scratch of a pen to put any agreement between them in writing, and the business went on and prospered and their relations remained in utmost harmony until the death of Mr. Scott in 1920. The business is still carried on with the active manager, a son of Mr. Scott.

Some old Kentuckians in Montana once gave Mr. Decker the title of colonel, and by that title he was familiarly known all over the state. He was long prominent and active in Republican politics, and was elected and served as a member of the Eighth and Ninth Legislatures, from 1904 until 1908. His keen interest in public affairs continued until his final illness. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Colonel Decker was survived by one daughter, Mrs. Roy Herndon, of Dillon. Several of his nephews and nieces live in Montana, including Glenn Decker and Carl Decker of Dillon, Parke Scott of Armstead and Mrs. C. C. Seage of Helena.

Algernon Severn Brown, Doctor of Chiropractic, is one of the outstanding representatives of his profession in Montana, practicing at Billings, with offices in the Securities Building.

Doctor Brown has had an unusual career of experience, including three years of service in the regular army of the United States. He was born at Lost Creek, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1878, son of Algernon David and Mary Elizabeth Patience Severn Brown. His parents lived at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and their ancestors came to that rich and populous section of Pennsylvania in Colonial times.

Doctor Brown attended school at Lost Creek and Shenandoah, and at the beginning of his third year in high school went to work as an employe of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in its engineering department. He had four years of experience in that work, and the next chapter in his experience was working in a general store at Wildwood, New Jersey. Not long afterward his father opened a store in Philadelphia, and the son helped him with this business until 1900.

It was in 1900 that Doctor Brown went to Chicago and enlisted in the United States Army in the engineering department for foreign service. He had two and a half years of work and experience in the Philippine Islands, while six months of his period of enlistment were spent in the United States. After being honorably discharged he went back to Pennsylvania, married and brought his wife to Butte, Montana. His first connection with this state was as an employe of the copper mines, and later he bought and conducted until 1910 a store at South Butte.

When he sold his mercantile business in 1910 he entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, completing the course and graduating in December, 1912. For six months he practiced in Pennsylvania, and in September, 1913, located at Billings, where he has acquired a large general practice and has done much through his personal skill to increase the prestige of chiropractic in this section of the state. Doctor Brown is one of the prosperous professional men of Billings. He owns two residences and one four-apartment building in the city, and also a 160-acre ranch. His home is at 703 North Thirty-second Street.

He married in February, 1903, Miss Mary Jane Jenkins. She was a small girl when her mother died. Doctor and Mrs. Brown have two children. The daughter, Mary E., was born at Butte in February, 1906, is well educated, opportunity having been given her to develop her special talents as a musician, and she is now an employe in the office of the Fire Adjustment Bureau at Billings. The son, Algernon Brown, Jr., who was born at Butte in March, 1907, studied electrical engineering and is now located at Chicago, Illinois.

Benjamin E. Cardwell has been a resident of Montana more than a quarter of a century, has here been actively concerned with ranch industry during virtually the entire period and he and his family now reside on his well improved and irrigated homestead ranch of 160 acres, eligibly situated on the Brickyards road and six miles west of the City of Billings, county seat of Yellowstone County. This place is given over to stock raising and diversified agriculture, and its admirable improvements mark it as one of the valuable farm properties in this section of the state. Mr. Caldwell is also a stockholder and director of the Mutual Sheep Company, which maintains large flocks of sheep and operates over a territory extending from Big Timber, Sweet Grass County, to Custer, Yellowstone County. On his home ranch he has a fine herd of pure-bred cattle, and he is distinctly one of the progressive exponents of live-stock industry in Montana, as well as a loyal and public-spirited citizen of his adopted state.

Benjamin E. Cardwell was born at Westwood, Province of Ontario, Canada, June 12, 1880, and is a son of John and Mary Ellen (Clysdale) Cardwell, the former of whom met a tragic death, by drowning, when he was only forty-four years of age, and the latter of whom is now (1929) seventy years of age. She sold her holdings in Canada and is now finding and giving pleasure by passing intervals of her time in succession at the respective homes of her four children, of whom the subject of this review is the only son. The oldest, Margaret Walker, is the wife of John Lange, a prominent rancher of the Indian River district of Ontario, Canada; Mabel, second of the daughters, is the wife of John O. Miller, of Whitehall, Montana, who is a prosperous rancher and also field manager for the Penwell Sheep Company; and Phoebe is the wife of Paul Osgood, who is advertising manager of the great Chicago *Tribune.*

The youthful education of Benjamin E. Cardwell was received in the schools of his native town of Westwood, Ontario, and it was shortly prior to his twenty-second birthday anniversary that he arrived in Billings, Montana, on the 10th of March, 1902. Soon afterward he found employment at ranch work, under the direction of his uncle, James Steele, who was then manager of the Edward Cardwell ranches. He was thus engaged near Billings during the summer of 1902, and he then went to the Edward Cardwell ranch near Merrill, Stillwater County, where he was later made ranch foreman, a position that he retained six years. He was then advanced to the position of general foreman of the Edward Cardwell ranches and live stock, and after the passing of twenty-two years he purchased his present homestead ranch of 160 acres, six miles west of Billings, supplied with the best of irrigation facilities. In

E. S. Smith

1911 he was associated with Edward Cardwell in the purchase of what has been widely known as the Edward Cardwell ranch near the Village of Cardwell, Jefferson County, and this they operated until 1927, when both the land and live stock were sold advantageously.

Mr. Cardwell became in due course a naturalized citizen of the United States, and he has since given his political allegiance to the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Billings, where also he has his basic Masonic affiliation, as a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. and A. M., his Masonic connections being extended to Albedoo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and his wife being affiliated with the local organization of the Daughters of the Nile.

December 19, 1906, recorded the marriage of Mr. Cardwell to Miss Edna Frances Cardwell, who was born at Columbus, this state, and whose parents, Edward and Sarah Cardwell, now maintain their home in Billings. Of the children of this union the eldest is Edward Wilbur, who is (1929) attending an art school in Los Angeles, California; Marian is a student in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, the capital city, and is there specializing in languages; Sarah, Franklin Benjamin and Robert Erskine, the younger children, are attending the Billings public schools.

ELIAS STONE SMITH, of Lewistown, retired rancher, has honored Montana with his residence since early childhood, and since the first band of hardy pioneers came over the mountains in response to the mineral deposits found here, though the Smith family, both father and son, have been chiefly engaged in farming and ranching.

Mr. Smith was born January 1, 1861, in Siskiyou County, California, near the town of Weed, not far from Yreka. His father, Christian Barr Smith, was a California forty-niner and likewise an early pioneer of Montana. Christian Barr Smith was born at Strasburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1849 started for the Pacific Coast from Cincinnati, being one of a company of emigrants that went over the plains. He had grown up and acquired his education in Pennsylvania. After some early experiences in the mining district of California he in 1864 moved to Oregon and was one of the discoverers of the mines at Prairie Diggins and worked in that enterprise until 1866, when he came to Montana.

After disposing of his Oregon property in 1866 he came to Montana and located near Diamond City. He took up a homestead about 1868 at the mouth of Confederate Creek, living there until 1872, then bought a ranch within a mile and a half of Townsend in Broadwater County, where he engaged in raising high bred horses, both saddle and trotting. His next move came after selling his holdings there in 1882, and in 1883 he moved into Fergus County and located on Beaver Creek, where he continued stock raising and farming until his death. He was a man of industry, quiet, an influence in his community without seeking any official honors. He voted as a Republican and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Christian Barr Smith married in California Mary Elizabeth Stone. She was born in Iowa, and her father, Elias Stone, moved with his family to California in 1849, settling at Weed. Christian Barr Smith died May 8, 1896, at the age of sixty-four years and two months, and his wife passed away at the age of forty-six. Their children were: Newton, who died at Helena while a student, being nineteen years of age; Elias Stone; and Walter Barr, of Grass Valley, California.

Elias Stone Smith was six years of age when the family came to Montana. He attended school at Helena and was with his parents as long as they lived, and his present ranch contains his father's old homestead. He himself entered a preemption on Beaver Creek. For over forty years he was active in the stock and farming business, developing a property of 1680 acres, and it is primarily a sheep ranch, stocked with about seven hundred head of sheep.

Mr. Smith married at Lewistown, Montana, in 1898, Clara Frances Sipple, daughter of Frank and Hanna (Arbuckle) Sipple, who came to Montana from Winterset, Iowa. Mrs. Smith was born May 25, 1872, and grew up and received her education in Iowa, where her father was a farmer. Her father died at Winterset and the mother brought her children out to Montana. Her oldest son, John Sipple, went to Colorado and was taken sick there and subsequently went on to California for his health, where he lived but a short time. The other Sipple children were: Emma, of Lewistown, Montana, wife of Will McGinnis; Joseph, of Berkeley, California; Lenore, wife of J. C. Elder, of Tacoma, Washington; Margaret, Mrs. J. O'Connor, of San Francisco.

The only daughter of Mrs. Smith is Hazel June, a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College, who also has a diploma from the Scripps Clinic of LaJolla, California, and is now dietician with a sanitarium at Los Angeles, California. The son Frank Sipple Smith is also a graduate of Oregon Agricultural College, and is now the responsible manager of the Smith ranch, representing the third generation of the family there. He married Isabel McKinzie, and has two children, Mack and Lile Smith. The younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith is Frank.

Mr. Smith while on his ranch was a member of the Beaver Creek School Board and gave the first site and helped to build the school house. He is a Republican in national politics, but independent in local affairs. During the World war Mrs. Smith was head of the Red Cross in her rural community. Mr. and Mrs. Smith put in a busy life of effort until recent years, and since retiring they spent one winter in Spokane, another at Portland, the third at Lewistown, and during the winter of 1928-29 they were again in Portland.

Enor K. Matson. The popular estimate placed upon the personality and professional ability of Enor K. Matson was significantly shown when he was elected county attorney of Fergus County, and in his two terms of administration in this office he made a record that in the fullest sense justified his selection for the position. Mr. Matson is one of the representative younger members of the bar of this county and has been established in the practice of his profession at Lewistown, the county seat, since 1914.

Mr. Matson was born in Platte County, Nebraska, October 17, 1884, and is the youngest of the three children of Peter and Anna (Johnson) Matson, both of Scandinavian ancestry and both sterling pioneer citizens of Nebraska at the present time, their home being now at Newman Grove, Madison County, that state, where the father is living retired, after many years of active association with productive farm industry.

In his childhood and early youth Enor K. Matson was not denied a goodly measure of fellowship with the activities of the old home farm, and his initial education was acquired in the district school of the home neighborhood. After his public school discipline he took a course in the business or commercial department of the Fremont Normal School at Fremont, and he further advanced his education by attending the Nebraska Wesleyan University, from which he received in due course the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was for a time a student in the law department of historic old Harvard University, but his loyalty to his native state was shown in his completing his technical course in the law department of the University of Nebraska, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1913, his admission to the Nebraska bar having been virtually coincident with his reception of the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Thereafter he gained practical experience of preliminary order by associating himself with the law department of the Union Pacific Railroad in the City of Omaha. In this connection he gained his first court experience, and tried his first case of importance—a suit brought in behalf of an employe of the railroad and against a loan shark who had taken usurious advantage of the employe mentioned and who had brought suit against him, the case having been in court several years when Mr. Mason took charge and, in the District Court, gained a signed victory for his client.

Mr. Matson arrived in Lewistown, Montana, in August, 1914, an entire stranger in the community but one appreciative of its advantages as the stage of his future professional activities. Here he developed a substantial practice, mainly in the civil department of the law, and he continued his law business in an individual way until 1924, when, as candidate on the ticket of the Democratic party, he was elected county attorney. He was reelected in 1926, and at the expiration of his second term he retired from the office, in January, 1929, after an administration that measured up to the best standards of economic and communal jurisprudence. In his official capacity he appeared in a number of cases of major importance, including five murder cases that tallied for him conviction of four out of the five who had been charged with the crime of murder. He thus effected the conviction of Newton L. Jackson, who after three trials was finally sent to the state penitentiary. He appeared as prosecutor of Mrs. Stewart, who was charged with the murder of her stepchild and who was convicted of manslaughter, the evidence presented having shown that the child was subjected to severe punishment and that its death resulted from the beatings administered by the stepmother.

Mr. Matson has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party, his first presidential vote having been cast for William J. Bryan, the "great commoner" from his own native state. He is an active member of the Fergus County Bar Association and secretary of the Montana State Bar Association; has been secretary of the local Rotary Club from the time of its organization, in 1916, has served as president of the council of the Boy Scouts troop of Lewistown, and at the time of this writing he is president of the Outlook Club, a leading literary and civic organization of Lewistown. He was registered for but not called to service in the World

War, and in the period of that war he aided loyally in local patriotic movements and enterprises and was at the head of the "smilage" campaign for furnishing entertainment to soldiers in camp. He is affilliated with the Masonic fraternity.

In the City of Omaha, in 1911, Mr. Matson was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor English, who was there born and reared and who is one of the four children born to William H. and Jessie (Southworth) English. Mrs. Matson received the advantages of the Fremont Normal School at Fremont, and also received the best of musical training, she being a talented vocalist and having been a successful teacher of music in Lewistown, where she is called upon to appear in musical entertainments and where she is a gracious and popular figure in social and cultural circles. Enor K., Jr., elder of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Matson, is, in 1929, a student in the Junior High School of Lewistown, and the daughter, Wilamet, is a member of the freshman class in the same school.

DENNIS A. DELLWO is one of the wealthy and influential ranchers of the Flathead country of Lake County, has been a leader in the agricultural development of this region, and has earned especially the gratitude of his fellow citizens by his capable work in the Legislature for several years.

He was born in McLeod County, Minnesota, November 2, 1884, son of Nicholas and Hanorah (O'Laughlin) Dellwo, and grandson of Peter Dellwo. Both his father and grandfather were born on the River Rhine in Alsace, Lorraine, then German territory. Peter Dellwo brought his family to America and lived on a farm in Minnesota until his death in 1904. Nicholas Dellwo was two years of age when brought to this country, grew up on the family homestead in Scott County, Minnesota, and in 1902 moved out to the State of Washington. In 1908 he located in the Flathead Reservation of Montana, and for many years was active as a farmer and rancher, but is now living retired at Ronan. He is a Democrat in politics. His wife, Hanorah O'Laughlin, represents several old and prominent families of Ireland. Her father, Dennis O'Laughlin, came from Ireland and settled in Scott County, Minnesota.

Dennis A. Dellwo attended public schools to the eighth grade in Minnesota, after which he remained on the home farm, assisting his father until he was twenty-four years of age. On leaving the farm he completed his education, taking two years of work in Gonzaga College at Spokane, Washington, one year in a commercial course and one year in law. The following two years were spent in the Spokane Law College, where he graduated LL. B. in 1912. While Mr. Dellwo is a well qualified attorney, little of his time and talent have been taken up with this profession. After leaving law school he acquired a homestead in the Flathead Valley, and that homestead is the nucleus of the fine ranch he owns there. He has carried on a diversified program of farming, using irrigation and growing sugar beets and potatoes. He also operates a dairy.

His interest in public affairs is largely due to his many years of activity in promoting efficiency of farmers organizations. For three years he was president for the Missoula County Farm Bureau. He was the prime mover in the creation of the Flathead Irrigation District. In order to get the Government to continue this project it was necessary to secure the signatures of 60 per cent of the farmers and land owners to a contract, agreeing to reimburse the Government for the expense of building the irrigation plant. Mr. Dellwo secured the necessary quota of signatures, and after the district was organized he was a member of the Board of Commissioners, and was reelected to that office. He has always done a great deal in behalf of adequate school facilities for his section.

Mr. Dellwo is a Democrat in politics. He was elected to the Legislature in 1926 and in 1928 was reelected. He served on the committees on education, state land, agriculture, dairying, new counties, fish and game. His outstanding work was in behalf of the rural district school law. This law provides a special fund known as the Equalization Fund, derived from portions of the inheritance tax, from mine tax, oil tax and oil royalties. The special fund is apportioned by the State Board of Education among the needy school districts on the basis of need. School authorities agree that it is one of the most important pieces of legislature enacted in recent years. One of its objects is to relieve many of the heavily tax burdened counties so that they may support adequate schools. Mr. Dellwo also rendered valuable service as a member of the land committee in completing the codification of the land laws and in formulating the measure providing for the leasing of oil lands for oil developments. Prior to this legislation the State Board of Land Commissioners had no adequate authority for the leasing of state lands for such purposes. The state owns large bodies of lands in the heart of the productive oil field, and since the enactment of the law these lands can be leased for development, and during the last year approximately $80,000 was derived in royalties, with some being paid into the state school fund. Mr. Dellwo has been a delegate to numerous state conventions of his party. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and is a Catholic.

He married, February 18, 1914, Miss Mary Grace Cassidy, of Spokane, Washington, daughter of James and Jane (Halloran) Cassidy. Her people came from Ireland, first settled in Minnesota and later moved out to Washington. Mrs. Dellwo attended school in Minnesota. They have four children: Genevieve Mary, born April 26, 1915; Robert Dennis, born December 10, 1918; Margaret Jean, born April 28, 1921, and Phillip James, born March 2, 1925.

MARTIN A. JOHNSON, whose postoffice is Danvers and whose ranch is at the Judith River crossing between Denton and Lewistown, has since early manhood devoted his busy life to this community, and his efforts have marked him as a man of achievement there. Mr. Johnson has been in Montana for thirty years.

He was born at Callender, Iowa, son of John and Julia (Knutson) Johnson. His parents were natives of Norway, were married there, and when they started for the United States their first child was two weeks old. They traveled on a sailing vessel, and in mid-ocean they met a ship eastbound, from which they learned the news of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. After twelve weeks the boat landed them at Hoboken, New Jersey, and they went on to Central Illinois, not far from Springfield, where John Johnson became a farm hand. After about six years they moved to Callender, Iowa, where John Johnson acquired land and spent the rest of his life as a farmer. He died in 1887, when sixty-three years of age. He acquired American citizenship, voted as a Republican, and was always faithful to the Lutheran Church. He and his good wife had the following children: Emma, who married John F. Van Eps, of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Annie, who became the wife of E. D. Barney and died at Deerfield, Montana; Ella, the wife of Ole Knutson, of Nampa, Idaho; Edward C.; Martin A.; Otto S.; and Guy K.

Martin A. Johnson grew up and finished his schooling in Iowa, and was nineteen years of age when he started from Fort Dodge for Montana, in company with his brother-in-law, E. D. Barney. They traveled by train to Great Falls, where the Barney goods and stock were unloaded, and Mr. Johnson drove one of the teams to their chosen destination at Deerfield. Mr. and Mrs. Barney and their eight children located on Warm Spring Creek, about two miles from old Deerfield, where he took up a homestead. Mr. Johnson during the first year worked for Mr. Barney for wages, then they were in partnership a year, and at the age of twenty-one Mr. Johnson launched out for himself, buying a half section of land, where he has made his home and where he has worked out his destiny as a Montana citizen. He started raising live stock and gardening. The old mining town of Kendall was established about that time and afforded an opportunity for the producer of vegetables. Mr. Johnson hauled the first load of vegetables to that market, and probably the last load to the old town.

Soon after buying his land Mr. Johnson sent for his mother and two younger brothers. Mrs. Johnson lived among her children many years, was their adviser and companion and housekeeper. She had become well versed in the English language, and it was the language spoken in their home, so that the younger children never acquired a knowledge of Norwegian. One of the younger sons, Otto, is now in charge of the elevator at Coffee Creek, and Guy is a farmer at Warm Springs Creek. The brother Edward after completing his service with the United States Army in the Philippines joined the family in Montana in 1904, and has since been a rancher in this locality.

The old Deerfield postoffice was moved about from place to place and for four or five years was in the home of Martin Johnson, who acted as postmaster. At another time it was located farther down the Judith River at the highway crossing, where Jesse Sample was postmaster. Finally it was located at the Deerfield School, and George Allen was the postmaster until it was discontinued, since which time the mail for this community has been obtained at Danvers.

Mr. Martin Johnson increased his land holdings to about 1,200 acres, and has been a stock raiser rather than a grain farmer. He started with a few milk cows, and increased his herd to 300 head, now bred up to a high grade of Herefords. He has been a grower and dealer and shipper. Since 1928 he has also been in the sheep business, having a flock of about three hundred head.

His pioneer home was a log cabin with two rooms, and in this he and his mother and two brothers lived for a time. His brothers frequently worked away from the ranch as a means of contributing to the family support. Mr. Martin Johnson in 1914 put up one of the largest barns along the highway, and the following year put up a substantial home of eight rooms, after which the family moved from the original cabin.

During the World War Mr. Johnson served as a member of the registration board, and in that capacity he registered himself under the selective draft clause.

Mr. Johnson married, December 23, 1908, at Lewistown, Miss Caroline M. Hogeland, who was born at the mouth of Cold Spring Creek, Montana, November 19, 1884, daughter of Abraham Hogeland and a sister of Frank W. Hogeland, whose career is sketched on other pages. Mrs. Johnson was educated in public schools in her home locality and at Lewistown. When women became eligible for voting at national elections Mrs. Johnson was registered, at the age of thirty-three, having spent all of these thirty-three years in the same state and in the one voting precinct of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are Democrats. Their family of children are: Myrtle, wife of Clem C. Killhan and mother of a son, Martin James; Lloyd, Melvin, Loren, Ione, Martin, Lois and Patricia, making eight children in all who are growing up Montana citizens and preparing themselves to carry on the labors and obligations of the third generation of the Johnson family in Montana.

P. S. GOAN, president of the Goan Motor Company at Billings, is a graduate engineer, and he and his father have been prominent in the commercial affairs of Billings for a number of years.

Mr. Goan, who is an ex-service man of the World war, was born at LaGrange, Illinois, December 25, 1890, son of Orrin S. and Annabel (Adams) Goan. His mother died in August, 1923. Orrin S. Goan was born April 15, 1858, and when a small child was taken across the plains from Iowa to San Francisco in a prairie schooner. He has had a widely diversified business career, and at the present time is president of the Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Company of Billings.

P. S. Goan was liberally educated. He attended school in New York and graduated in 1913 from the engineering department of Cornell University. During 1915 he was an instructor in the engineering department of Columbia University. In the fall of that year Mr. Goan came to Billings and established the first Chevrolet automobile agency in the State of Montana. This is now the Goan Motor Company, and is one of the premier agencies for the distribution of the Chevrolet cars in the northwestern territory.

Mr. Goan in 1916 went to the Mexican border as a buck private in the Second Montana Infantry. In 1917 he attended the training camp at the Presidio, California, and went overseas and attended the great artillery school at Saumur, France. He was at the front with the Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of French Artillery from April to June, 1918. During the following six months he was detailed as an instructor in the Saumur Artillery School, and on December 23, 1918, went to Germany in the First Division of the Army of Occupation. He returned to the United States July 10, 1919.

Mr. Goan in 1920 organized the Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Company of Billings, of which his father is president and he treasurer. In 1927 he also organized the Blue Band Creamery. Mr. Goan is a director of the Billings Kiwanis Club, a trustee of the

Billings Commercial Club, and is a member of the Highland Country Club. He also belongs to the American Legion.

He married, September 1, 1920, Miss Annabel Arnott, daughter of George and Susan (Grey) Arnott, residents of Billings. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Goan are William Sergeant, born in 1921, John Phillip, born in 1925, and Nancy Annabel, born in 1927.

DANIEL M. HYNDS, of Billings, Yellowstone County, has in this progressive city his executive headquarters as Montana state agent and manager for the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, and his office is established in the Electric Building.

Mr. Hynds was born at Morris, the judicial center of Grundy County, Illinois, on the 19th of May, 1854, and is a son of Martin and Jane (O'Hale) Hynds, whose marriage was there solemnized in 1852, and whose mortal remains rest in the cemetery at that place. Martin Hynds was born in Ireland, in the year 1818, and was reared and educated in his native land, whence he came to the United States in 1840. He became a pioneer in the manufacturing of wagons at Morris, Illinois, and was one of the sterling and honored citizens of that city at the time of his death, both he and his wife having passed away when well advanced in years. Mrs. Hynds was born at Napanee, Province of Ontario, Canada, thence accompanied her parents on their removal to Ohio, and later she went to Morris, Illinois, where her uncles, the Duffin brothers, held and executed a contract in connection with the construction of the old-time Illinois & Michigan Canal.

In his native city Daniel M. Hynds was graduated in the high school and also in a private college, and in 1873 he was graduated in fine old Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. During a period of twenty years thereafter he was a traveling salesman, as representative of manufacturing concerns in the cities of New York and Chicago. He then, in 1900, initiated his service with the New York Life Insurance Company, and his has been a record of cumulative success and advancement in the insurance business. Since 1909 he has been a representative of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, for which he is now state manager in Montana, and for which he has developed a substantial and important business in this state.

The political allegiance of Mr. Hynds is accorded to the Democratic party. In youth he was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, and he and his wife are now earnest communicants of St. Patrick's Church in Billings. He is a loyal and honored member of the Billings Commercial Club and the Highland Golf Club, and has the distinction of being a life member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

At Natchez, Mississippi, on the 11th of February, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hynds to Miss Katherine O'Brien, a daughter of the late Edward and Elizabeth (Duffin) O'Brien, who were born in Ireland and who were young at the time of the immigration of the respective families to the United States. Edward O'Brien was long engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Dayton, Ohio, and in that city both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hynds have two children: Jane H. is the wife of Roscoe M. Griffith, of Billings, and Harry D. is successfully engaged in the general insurance business in Los Angeles California.

ROBERT DALE WOODS is a business man at Hobson, Judith Basin County, one of the very popular men in commercial affairs in that locality. Mr. Woods came out to Montana from his native state of Iowa, and his first connection here was as a homesteader.

Mr. Woods was born at Maquoketa, Jackson County, Iowa, February 21, 1891, and his family history represents several successive generations of pioneering across the country. This branch of the Woods family extends back to Anglo Saxon times. One of the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell was Jack Wudur, who after the Cromwellian epoch moved to Ireland, and one of his descendants, Jack Woods, came to America. Jack Woods was the father of John Woods, who was born in Ohio and eventually moved out to Iowa. He was a man of fine education and was known as Judge Woods on account of judicial service. Several of his sons were Union soldiers, one of them, Col. Joseph Jackson Woods, subsequently being private secretary to President Grant. Judge Woods is buried at Maquoketa, Iowa. He was the father of thirteen children and he was four times married, Robert Dale Woods being a grandson of his wife, Susie Sells.

Columbus L. Woods, father of Robert Dale Woods, was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, and died there in September, 1925, at the age of seventy-six. He acquired most of his education through his own efforts and was well informed on public questions. He was a Democrat and had many prominent friends in the Democratic party of Iowa. He was a member of the Methodist Church, held the jewel of long membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Columbus L. Woods married Emma Anderson, daughter of John Anderson. She was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, but grew up in Maquoketa, Iowa, and was well educated, becoming a teacher in the public schools. She died in 1903, at the age of forty-seven. Her children were: Ethel, wife of George Mitchell, of Maquoketa; Susie, wife of C. L. Davis, of Delmar Junction, Iowa; Robert Dale; and Howard A., of Maquoketa.

Robert Dale Woods was educated in country schools in Iowa and in the Maquoketa High School, and also took the short course in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. His first impressions of Montana and many other portions of the West and Northwest were gained while he was traveling with show cattle, exhibiting Aberdeen Angus stock at state fairs. In this connection he was in charge at the stock show in Chicago of Oakville Quiet Lad, which was awarded the honors of the grand championship at that show. This animal was the property of Otto V. Battles, one of the outstanding Aberdeen Angus breeders in America. About the time Mr. Woods gave up traveling he engaged in farming and married, and soon afterward arrived in Montana. In 1916 he entered his homestead in what was then Fergus County, now Petroleum County, on Big Crooked Creek. The settlement and improvement of this claim were his first efforts in Montana. He still owns his homestead, but in 1918 moved to Hobson, arriving here with a team and wagon, and with only about thirty dollars in capital. He found work with the Farmers Equity Elevator, with which he remained six months, and then for three years had the management of the McCaull and Webster elevator. He then returned to the Farmers Equity Elevator and bought grain there for four years.

Mr. Woods since that time has given his chief attention to oil and gas business, wholesale and retail. He built the Grizzly Service Station at Hobson, one of the few cabin stations in this region, and has subsequently built a similar plant at Utica, his being the only station there. These log cabin stations are highly attractive and have brought a business to their owner surpassing all his anticipations.

Mr. Woods is a thoroughly public spirited citizen of Hobson. He has served it eight years as alderman and has endeavored to bring about needed public improvements consistent with the conservative handling of the tax payers money. He is a Democrat and precinct party committeeman at Hobson. Mr. Woods is chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and has been a delegate to Grand Lodge. During the World war he was registered for service, and was living on the homestead at the time.

He married, February 14, 1914, Miss Mary J. Rich, who was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, September 14, 1895, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Arnsdorf) Rich. Her only sister is Mrs. Margaret Rutenbeck, of Maquoketa. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have two sons, Columbus L., born in 1920, and Howard F., born in 1927.

Dr. John Paul Campbell, Doctor of Osteopathy, in practice at Billings, is a native son of Montana and one of the younger generation of professional men in the state.

He was born at Philipsburg, Montana, March 14, 1897, son of Edward Hugh and Fannie Elizabeth (Stevenson) Campbell. His father in point of continuous service is the oldest active druggist in the State of Montana. He was born in Iowa and his wife at Utopia, New York. Besides their son Dr. John P., they have a son, Edward Hugh, who is a druggist at Chinook, Montana, in business with his father, and a daughter, Mrs. E. W. Allen, of Kalispell, Montana.

John Paul Campbell was educated in public schools, graduating from high school in 1918. He spent one year enrolled with the colors in home training camps during the World War. After the war his studies were pursued for three years in the Montana State College, and then for a year he was regularly employed by the Montana State Bureau of Fisheries at Kalispell and Lewistown. Doctor Campbell is a graduate of the College of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, the original seat of the science of osteopathy. He carried his studies there four years, working during vacations in the state fisheries of Montana. Doctor Campbell graduated in 1927, and soon afterward opened his office in Billings, where he has attained recognition as one of the ablest representatives of his profession. His offices are in the Stapleton Building.

Doctor Campbell married, November 12, 1927, Miss Natalie I. Bennett, daughter of Nelton S. and Izola Bennett, of Billings. Her father is a stock farmer. They have one son, Milton H. Campbell, born September 2, 1928. Doctor Campbell is member of the Osteopathic Medical Association, belongs to the American Legion Post, and he and wife attend the Congregational Church.

EDWARD P. DURNEN. With the development of the country and the almost universal use of the automobile much of the romance and interest have died out of all lines of endeavor. No more does the intrepid pioneer advance into the uncharted wilderness and locate on the frontier of civilization, with nothing much but his pair of hands and his determination to wrest a living from the land he enters from the Government. With the passing, however, of these former conditions have gone also many hardships and privations which are recalled by the survivors of that colorful period in our country's history. One of these men of Lewistown, now living in comfortable retirement, is Edward P. Durnen, one of the early hotelmen of the Helena region who in his capacity as host to the early settlers met practically all the people of note who came into Western Montana.

Edward P. Durnen was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin, December 12, 1851, a son of Thomas Durnen and Margaret (Wall) Durnen, natives of Ireland, the father born in County Monaghan and the mother in County Limerick, and she was a daughter of John Wall. Thomas Durnen came to the United States in young manhood, and his wife in young womanhood. They met and were married in Iowa County. All their lives they were farmers, but their last years were spent in Montana, and they died at Helena and are there buried. Four sons and three daughters were born to them, the survivors of whom are: Edward P., whose name heads this review; Thomas Durnen, who is a resident of Fallon, Nevada; and Mrs. M. J. Lenahan, who is a resident of Townsend, Montana.

After he had completed the course laid in the public schools of his native county Edward P. Durnen studied in the Wisconsin State Normal School, and for three years taught school at Dodgeville, Wisconsin. One of his friends, also a native of Iowa County, and a resident of Dodgeville, John F. Fitzpatrick, and he decided that there was no encouraging future for them there, and therefore, in 1873, they came to Montana by way of the Missouri River, traveling on the old *DeSmet* and landing at Fort Benton.

The young pioneers rode down from Fort Benton to Helena with a Mr. Kisselpaugh, a freighter between the two points, and he did not give them much encouragement about conditions in the capital city, in which they arrived July 4, 1873. Unfortunately for the young men they selected the year of the big panic, of the J. Cooke failure, when great financial houses in the East crashed, and progress seemed at a standstill. However, as they were not capitalists, but country-bred youths looking for honest employment, perhaps these young men were not as seriously affected by the panic as if they had had more worldly goods at their disposal. Mr. Durnen found work in Boulder Valley at forty dollars a month, but, as it was only a temporary job, he accepted the offer of a country school near Helena in the Missouri Valley at fifty dollars a month, with board among the people of the district, and as the term was ten months in duration he was able to save a little money, and it was upon these meagre savings that he married. For twenty-four months he taught school; then for a summer he worked on a ranch, after which he entered the freighting business with several teams of horses and mules, traveling between Montana and points in the western regions. For a few years he made his living in this manner, but not much more, and so he abandoned it and took a contract for grading on the Northern Pacific Railroad, then building into Helena, in 1882, and followed this work for about two years, also assisting in the construction of the Butte branch of the road.

Selling his outfit, he returned to ranching for two or three years, after which he bought an interest in the Ridgeway store at Placer, Montana. From there he moved to Winston, then newly organized, his being one of the first residences in the village, and went into the hotel business, and also operated a livery. For eleven years he continued in these lines at Winston, after which he moved to Kendall, a mining camp in Fergus County. He opened a hotel in the Shauls House, and was there for ten years. While there he assisted in surveying portions of that region for the new settlers who came in and wished to locate and find their land lines. During that ten years Mr. Durnen was elected county auditor of Fergus County, succeeding Charles Morseyck, and served in it for six years. In 1918 he retired from office, and settled permanently at Lewistown. During his official life Mrs. Durnen conducted a boarding house in the city, but for the past few years neither of them have been active.

On November 30, 1876, Mr. Durnen was married to a daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Mulligan) Moran, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 23, 1854, so that she was but a child of ten years when brought to Montana by her parents in 1864. The parents were natives of Ireland, and the mother was born in Dublin. They were married at Cincinnati, and lived there until 1857, when they moved to Jackson, Nebraska, and in 1862 went on westward to Omaha, and from there they journeyed to Montana.

The trip of the Moran family was an epic of the frontier. Mr. Moran was in the livery business at Omaha, and he prepared his outfit of two ox teams and one team of horses, which latter Mrs. Moran drove all the way across the country to their destination. with a baby in her arms. They were joined en route by other immigrants until when they reached Virginia City there were fifty wagons in the party. It was necessary for the emigrants to join each other, thus forming large parties for protection against the hostile Indians. In the case of the Moran party, while they were attacked twice, owing to their numbers they were able to drive off the Indians and escaped without any serious results. The trip from Omaha to Virginia City began in May, 1864, and terminated in September of the same year, a period of about four months. The team of horses driven by Mrs. Moran was the only one in the caravan, the other wagons being drawn by oxen. In her wagon were the children and intimate belongings of the family, and with this team the Morans moved in advance of the rest of the party each evening in search of a good place to camp. Mr. Moran had previously been engaged in freighting and knowledge of the trail thus gained was gladly placed at the disposal of the remainder of the party. The caravan moved at a rate of ten to twelve miles per day, and in so doing passed the military post established by the Government, and saw a few hostile Indians here and there as they watched the party from the hilltop. As they watched they were keeping an outlook for an opportunity to vent their savagery upon some lone wagonload of human prey which might be lagging behind, but which, in this one case, did not come. Today Mrs. Durnen and one other are the only survivors of perhaps 200 people who made that noted journey.

Upon their arrival at Virginia City Mr. Moran began placer mining, but only managed to get a living for his family from it, so he resumed freighting for a time, and in the spring of 1866 he moved into Madison Valley, where he farmed until the fall of 1868, at which time he moved to Helena, and once more was engaged in freighting, hauling lumber from the sawmills in that region. In the spring of 1872 he moved to the Spokane House on the Bozeman Road, and while conducting this hotel also prospected, and September 12, 1888, was killed in his prospect hole. His remains are interred at Helena.

Mr. and Mrs. Moran had the following children born to them: Mrs. Durnen; Annie E.; Edward, who died at Fromberg, Montana; John, who died at Helena; William, who is a resident of Oregon; Patrick, who is a resident of Helena; Agnes, who married William M. Hickey and resides in Oregon; and Loretta, who married Ott Tinsley, of Oilmont, Montana.

Three sons of Edward P. Durnen and his wife were registered for the World War, but were not called, and they belong to the following family: Thomas F., who is a miner of Wallace, Idaho; Mary A., who married Henry Detour, of Basin, Montana; Harriet, who married H. E. Johnson and resides at Townsend, Montana; Margaret, who is the wife of Martin J. Tierney, of Sunburst, Montana; Rose, who is the wife of Frank Labart, of Glengary, Montana; Arthur, who is a resident of Lewistown; William, who is a resident of Cody, Wyoming; and Edward, who is also a resident of Cody. There are thirteen grandchildren in the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Durnen were reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, and have brought up their children in the same faith. They are both voters, Mr. Durnen having cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland in 1892, and Mrs. Durnen hers in 1916 for Woodrow Wilson. While residing in Broadwater County, Montana, Mr. Durnen served for eight years as commissioner, being the second oldest in point of service on the board, and he and Mr. Harvey are the only survivors of the board. Durnen's Superior Perpetual Calendar is one of the remarkable achievements of Mr. Durnen, and by it any week day of any month since the year one can be determined with a certainty. The handling of figures seems to have been a favorite pastime with him, as is evidenced by his computation of the compound interest annually on one cent at five per cent from the year one to the present date, the total amount of which is several thousand decimillions of dollars. In fact he is recognized to be one of the experts along such lines in his part of Montana, and any intricate problems involving computations into high figures are usually submitted to him as an authority par excellence.

GUSTAF PITKANEN, physician and surgeon, came to America with a training and education from some of the best medical centers of Europe, and has practiced at Butte, Montana, for over twenty years. Doctor Pitkanen, a general practitioner, has his offices in the Metals Bank Building at Butte.

He was born at Obo, Finland, February 29, 1864, son of Andrew and Helena Pitkanen. His father was of an old family of

Finland, managed a large farming estate at Obo, and was a man highly regarded for his practical ability and influence as a citizen. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died in 1904.

Dr. Gustaf Pitkanen was one of five children and grew up at Obo, attended schools there and Tavastehus College, and completed his literary and medical education in the University of Helsingfors. After graduating he spent two years of post-graduate study in the University of Berlin. He practiced at Rauma and other places in Finland until 1906, when he came to America and at once settled at Butte. He quickly won for himself an enviable reputation in his profession, and for many years has been called upon for a great deal of surgery. He is a member of the Silver Bow County, Montana State and American Medical Associations, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

He married, May 14, 1917, E. Gertrude Hoyt of Butte, daughter of Henry W. and Ella (Davis) Davis. Doctor (Mrs.) Pitkanen was born at Maquon, Illinois, and her father was a native of Ohio and a farmer. In 1907 the family moved out to Butte, Montana, and her father was connected with the mines until he retired. He still lives at Butte. Doctor Pitkanen has been practicing as a chiropractor since 1907. In July, 1921, she graduated from the National Chiropractic College at Chicago. She and her husband share the same suite of offices in the Metals Bank Building. Doctors Pitkanen have one adopted daughter, Montana Lily, and Helen Luvelva is their own child.

JOHN BELL TANSIL, a former assistant United States district attorney, is a member of the Billings bar, and has practiced law and served the public in several important offices since coming to Montana.

He was born at Dresden, Weakley County, Tennessee, July 13, 1879, and some of his people were among the early pioneers of Tennessee. His parents were Col. Egbert E. and Jackie (Bell) Tansil. His father was born in Weakley County in 1839, and was a highly educated lawyer. He graduated from the Cumberland University School of Law at Lebanon, Tennessee, and shortly afterward raised his own company and entered the Confederate army with the rank of captain. He served all through the war, participating in such great battles as Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He finally surrendered with the troops under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He rose to the rank of colonel of the Thirty-first Tennessee Regiment. His wife's parents came from Virginia, and her father, Dr. Pulaski Bott Bell, was the first practicing physician in Northwestern Tennessee.

John Bell Tansil was educated in Tennessee, attending country schools at Dresden and the Battleground Academy at Franklin, and in 1896 entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he completed both the academic and law work, graduating with three degrees, B. A., M. A., and LL. B. Mr. Tansil after being admitted to the bar practiced law at Memphis from 1908 to 1915.

In the latter year he removed to Montana and established his home at Billings, where he has been accorded a large patronage and has gained a reputation as a most thorough-going lawyer and competent public official. His work as assistant United States district attorney was done during 1918-19, and included a great deal of service of special value to the Government during the World war period. He also performed duty as a four-minute man in his district. In 1922 he was elected county attorney of Yellowstone County and served three successive terms. In 1928 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, comprising Big Horn, Carbon and Yellowstone counties.

Mr. Tansil while in Vanderbilt University was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and on his scholarship record was elected a Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Loyal Order of Moose, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN SWEENEY. Ten years prior to the admission of Montana to the Union, and when all of the territory was regarded as the frontier of civilization, John Sweeney, now a retired rancher of Lewistown, came to seek his fortune in the mining regions of Helena and Maiden. For some years he had been a coal miner in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, but he was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, having been born at Clonmel, June 20, 1851. His parents were farming people of Clonmel, where they had both been born, and their forefathers had lived in that region for generations. In fact the families were of the true Celtic strain, genuine sons and daughters of Erin. The parents were Michael and Johanna (Mackin) Sweeney, and they had five sons and three daughters, all of whom reached maturity, and the four to come to the United States were: Paul Sweeney, who died in New Jersey, leaving a son; John, whose name heads this review; Nora, who died in New Jersey, was unmarried; and Patrick, who is a resident of Orange, New Jersey.

John Sweeney attended the common schools of his home neighborhood during his boyhood and youth, and when he left home farming first claimed his attention. Finally, feeling that there was no future for him in Ireland, he and a friend, whom he later left in New York City, sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, on board the City of Chester, bound for New York. Crossing in eight days and four hours, they passed through old Castle Garden, then the port of entry for immigrants. For a time Mr. Sweeney remained in New Jersey, where his older brother had located, and he worked at any job he could secure, his first one being digging a sewer as a member of a gang of men thus employed.

Later he drifted into the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and secured some experience as a miner, but he had come to the new world with the hope of securing land, and he soon saw there was no opportunity for him to do that in Pennsylvania. Therefore he came to the West, as already stated, and for four or five years worked in the mines of Helena and Maiden, but, while he made a living, he did nothing more. Therefore he came to Fergus County, and entered a homestead some ten miles from Maiden. At that time Fergus County was still a part of Meagher County, and the most rigid of pioneer conditions prevailed. On his homestead Mr. Sweeney built a log cabin in which to live while proving up his land, but he found that he would have to secure outside employment, as it was impossible for him to get a living from his land while it was still in its wild state. This he found at the mines of Helena and Maiden, and at intervals he carried on the necessary work on his homestead. It took from eight to ten years, working alternately at mining and farming, to get his claim in a condition to be a paying proposition, and during eight years of this time he was unmarried. As he advanced in prosperity he made of his ranch a stock and grain farming proposition, and became at last a rancher, running from seventy-five to one hundred head of cattle on the range. During the earlier years he found grain growing profitable, and he extended his holdings by taking a timber claim as well as a desert claim, and also bought additional land until he owned 1,040 acres. His original cabin still stands, although no longer put to any use, as a memento of the period when he was assisting in reclaiming the wilderness, and making fertile a portion of what had been the public domain. He remained a factor of that region until 1922, when he gave up active farming, moved to Lewistown, and here he has since lived retired. The first schoolhouse of the neighborhood was built after he settled in the county, and it was attended by his children, all of whom were born on the homestead, and there reached maturity. When they were ready for the work they attended the Lewistown High School, and two of them went to Bozeman; one of the daughters became a teacher, and continued to follow that calling until the outbreak of the World war. While he always took an intelligent interest in the progress of the community, he never joined any society, for he preferred to remain at home with his family.

After coming to Montana Mr. Sweeney took out his citizenship papers, and he cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland, and since then has continued to affiliate with the Democratic party. His parents were Catholics, and he was reared in the faith of that church.

In June, 1891, John Sweeney and Marie Neary were united in marriage. She was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and was there reared to young womanhood on a farm, and secured about the same amount of schooling as her husband. Her parents were Michael and Catherine (Daugherty) Neary, both families being old ones of that county. She was the only child of her parents, who sailed from Liverpool, England, for the United States when she was a baby. Just as they were boarding the vessel Mrs. Neary's father, who was much opposed to their immigration, caught the baby from his daughter's arms and declared that if he could not keep his daughter in Ireland he would his granddaughter, and so the parents sailed without her. Three days out the vessel was lost and not a soul was saved. Mrs. Sweeney continued to live with her grandparents until grown, and then came to the United States alone to join her father's brother in Wisconsin, and from there she went on to Montana, locating in Suffolk, Fergus County, in which locality she found employment as a domestic with the family of Mr. Swope, and in that connection she earned her first money in Montana. It was while working for the Swopes that she met John Sweeney.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney: Annie, who is now Mrs. John Huber, of Brooks, Montana, has three children, John Donald, Marie Angela and Dolores Huber; William, who is a farmer of Fergus county, married Alice Gorman, and has a daughter, Daryl Marie; Agnes, who is the wife of Elmer Lande, of Great Falls, Montana, was educated at Dillon, Montana, and the Montana State Normal College, and was teacher in

G B Rowe

Ella D. Rowe

Fergus County schools for some years; John, Junior, a farmer of Fergus County, who was overseas in the World war for fourteen months as a clerk at General Pershing's headquarters, is married to Helen McDonald; Harry, who is a veteran of the World war, although he did not get away from training camp, is a farmer near Brooks, Montana and he married Violet Bussy and has four children, Pat, Fay, Clarence and Efe.

George B. Rowe, a resident of Montana thirty years, has in that time come to rank among the prominent sheep men of Madison County, and is owner of one of the most attractive and productive ranches in Madison County, located at Norris.

Mr. Rowe was born at North Washington, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1873, son of Henry L. Rowe, and grandson of Hezekiah Rowe, who was born in Scotland and on coming to America settled in Western Pennsylvania. Henry L. Rowe was born in Pennsylvania, was a merchant and farmer in that state, and had his business located for a number of years at Merwin, near North Washington. He and his wife are now retired residents of New Kensington. He married Emma Blase, who was born in Pennsylvania, of New England ancestry. Some of her ancestors came to America at the time of the Mayflower. She was born at North Washington, Pennsylvania.

George B. Rowe lived in Pennsylvania until he was fifteen years of age, attending schools in North Washington. He then went out to live with his uncle, James Rowe, in Fargo, North Dakota, and while making his home with his uncle, who was a prominent business man and postmaster of Fargo, he completed his high school education and also attended the Fargo Business College one year. Altogether he spent seven years at Fargo before answering the call of the Far West, and after sojourning for different lengths of time at Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, New Mexico and other places he arrived at Butte, Montana, in 1899. For a time he was on the Winegard and Bell ranch, then worked in the Broadway Mines, and for five years, until 1905, was in the forestry service of the Government at Sheridan in Madison County.

Mr. Rowe located at Pony in 1910, and in 1918 transferred his ranching headquarters to Norris. It was in 1924 that he bought the ranch of the Norris estate, giving him a property of 2,800 acres in the Madison Valley, ideally adapted for sheep ranching. He runs over a thousand head of sheep of the highest quality, and he is regarded as one of the ablest men in the industry in this part of the state. One other factor of value on the Rowe ranch is a warm spring, running a perennial volume of water containing mineral elements of unusual health giving and curative properties.

In politics Mr. Rowe has always been an active Republican, and recently he was candidate on that ticket for the office of sheriff of Madison County, which is an overwhelmingly Democratic county. He lost the election by a very small majority. He is a member of the Montana Sheep Growers Association and is affiliated with Sheridan Lodge of Masons and Virginia City Commandery No. 1 of the Knights Templar, and also belongs to the Royal Arch Masons.

He married, November 25, 1903, Miss Ella D. Vincent. Her father, Addi Vincent, was a native of Ontario, Canada, and a very early pioneer of Montana, settling at Virginia City in 1864. He established and conducted a baking shop which in the early days supplied large quantities of bread for the mining camps of Virginia City and Alder Gulch. His later years were spent at Sheridan, where he died in 1911. Addi Vincent married Jeanie Ingles, who was born in Scotland and was eleven years of age when her father, George Ingles, brought his family to Montana and settled in Ruby Valley. Mrs. Rowe grew up and received her education at Sheridan. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowe: Thelma, who was educated in the Pony High School, is the wife of J. D. Howard, of Omaha, Nebraska, and has two children, Joan and Natalie; Henry, a graduate of the high school at Pony, is associated with his father on the sheep ranch; Raymond is a graduate of the Norris High School and is also with his father on the ranch; Leona is in the second year of the Norris High School; George is attending high school; and Teddy, the youngest of the family, is in the grade school at Norris.

JAMES ARTHUR WISMEYER has been a resident of the City of Billings, judicial center of Yellowstone County, since 1908, and has secure standing as one of its progressive and representative business men, he being here associated with Linus S. Wolcott in the ownership of the prosperous and well ordered business here conducted under the title of Walk Over Boot Shop, the establishment of the concern being metropolitan in equipment and service and being located at 120 North Broadway. Of Mr. Wismeyer's associate in this enterprise individual mention is made on other pages of this work.

Mr. Wismeyer was born at Roodhouse, Greene County, Illinois, October 22, 1882, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Fisher) Wismeyer, both of whom were born at Hamilton, Ohio, and both of whom are now residents of Newton, Kansas, where theirs was the privilege of celebrating on the 20th of July, 1929, their golden wedding anniversary. Henry Wismeyer has given many years of service in connection with railroad operations, has long been a popular conductor of passenger trains on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and in January, 1929, he was retired from this service, by prescribed age limitations, and was granted a pension by that great railway system. The other children of the family are two sons and two daughters: Harry E., is manager of a leading mercantile establishment in Emporia, Kansas; Clarence holds a responsible position in the office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Amarilla, Texas; Florence is the wife of Harry Grovier, manager of the Grovier produce business at Dodge City, Kansas; and Grace is the wife of James Chase, Jr., manager of the Walker Bread Company, Topeka, Kansas.

James A. Wismeyer was graduated in the high school at Emporia, Kansas, and thereafter he continued his studies in the Kansas State Normal School in that city until he was nineteen years of age, when he became a traveling salesman for a company engaged in the manufacturing of shoes. A year later he became assistant manager of the company's retail store at Emporia, where he was thus engaged until 1908, when he came to Billings, Montana, where during the ensuing five years he was associated with the Todd Shoe Company. From that time forward until 1915 he again functioned as a commercial traveler in the sale of shoes and rubbers, and in that year he formed his present partnership with Linus Sheldon Wolcott and became proprietors of the large and prosperous business they have since conducted under the title of Walk Over Boot Shop, a title adopted because they handle in their establishment the well known and popular Walk Over shoes.

Mr. Wismeyer is a Republican in political adherency, and he and his wife have membership in the First Presbyterian Church of their home city, Mrs. Wismeyer being affiliated with the local organization of the Daughters of the Nile and being a popular figure in the social life of her home community. In the Masonic fraternity the basic affiliation of Mr. Wismeyer is with Billings Lodge, No. 113, A. F. & A. M., and his maximum York Rite affiliation is with the local Commandery of Knights Templars, besides which he is a Noble of Al Bedoo Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Billings Lodge of Perfection.

October 15, 1918, marked the marriage of Mr. Wismeyer to Miss Emma Louise Molt, daughter of Rudolph and Lavina (Leiphelt) Molt, representative citizens of Stillwater County, Montana, where Mr. Molt is a prominent sheep rancher and where the village of Molt was named in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Wismeyer have two children: Edwin Molt and June Ann, aged respectively, in the winter of 1928-9, seven and three years. Mr. Wismeyer is more familiarly known by his second (Arthur) rather than his first (James) personal name.

LINUS SHELDON WOLCOTT. One of the important and well ordered retail mercantile establishments that lend metropolitan prestige to the City of Billings, county seat of Yellowstone County, is that conducted under the title of Walk Over Boot Shop, with headquarters at 120 North Broadway. The two principals of this progressive concern are J. Arthur Wismeyer and Linus S. Wolcott, and it is gratifying to accord to both of these popular business men individual recognition in this publication.

Linus Sheldon Wolcott adverts to the Sunflower State as the place of his nativity, and is a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born in Kansas City, Kansas, February 12, 1873, and is a son of Albert Glenn Wolcott and Mary Holmes (Simpkinson) Wolcott. Albert G. Wolcott was successfully engaged in the lumber business at Kansas City, Kansas, at the time of his death, in 1886, he having been born in Cincinnati, Ohio. His widow survived him more than thirty years and continued to maintain her home at Kansas City, Kansas, until her death, in 1918.

Linus S. Wolcott continued his studies in the public schools of his native city until he was fourteen years of age, when the death of his father caused him to leave his studies and become a wage-earner. He held for two years the position of shipping clerk in a wholesale shoe house in Cincinnati, Ohio. He then went to Chicago and took a position with the shoe manufacturing concern of Selz, Schwab & Company, with which representative corporation he continued his alliance four years, during which he had charge of the department devoted to returned shoes, besides serving as examiner of shoes to be shipped to the East. From Chicago he finally went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he held for nine years a responsible executive position in the wholesale house of Barton Brothers. His health became greatly impaired and compelled him to resign his active service, he having effected the needed recuperation by passing two years in Oklahoma and there giving the major part of his time to hunting and fishing. He then returned to Chicago, where he held during the ensuing two years a position as salesman in the retail store of the Ruppert Shoe Company. In 1904 Mr. Wolcott came to Billings, Montana, and here he was in the employ of the John D. Loschkamp Company until the concern retired from business in 1908. He then made a radical change of vocation, by establishing his residence on a homestead he had taken in Yellowstone County, and in addition to giving his supervision to this property he likewise developed a good business in selling fruit trees for a leading nursery. After the passing of about three years he returned to Billings and became manager of the local Walk Over Shoe store. In 1915 he became associated with James Arthur Wismeyer in the purchase of this business, which they have since continued successfully, under the title of Walk Over Boot Shop.

Mr. Wolcott has been essentially a business man and has thus had no desire to invade the arena of practical politics, though he is a loyal supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He still finds his chief recreation through occasional hunting and fishing trips.

In 1916 Mr. Wolcott was united in marriage to Frances Estella Summers, whose father Frank Summers, has long been a successful cattle rancher near Billings, his wife being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have three children: Frank, Lewis and George, aged respectively, in 1929, eleven, nine, and seven years.

ROBERT LEAVENS, who maintains his home in the City of Billings, Yellowstone County, and who is the owner of a large and well ordered sheep ranch in Carbon County, was a lad of eleven years when he voyaged with his father up the upper course of the Missouri River and gained his initial knowledge of and experience in Montana. This eventful trip to the Northwest was made nearly half a century ago, and during the greater part of the long intervening years the interests of Mr. Leavens have continued to be centered in Montana, where he has been a prominent figure in industrial enterprise and also in public affairs. He is a sterling pioneer citizen whose career has been eventful and interesting and who is eminently entitled to representation in this history of his home state.

Mr. Leavens was born at Beverly, New Jersey, August 24, 1869, and is a son of the late William T. and Mary (Cain) Leavens, he a native of Yorkshire, England, and she born in Beverly, New Jersey. The birth of William T. Leavens occurred in the year 1839. He was reared and educated in his native land, and he was about twenty years of age when he came to the United States. He became actively associated with the live-stock industry of Texas, in the pioneer days of the wide open ranges, and his operations extended also to Mexico. He was thus engaged at the inception of the Civil war, and thereafter the family home was maintained in New Jersey a number of years. It was in July, 1881, that Mr. Leavens journeyed up the Missouri River on the steamer *Butte* and established his residence in the famous Judith Basin of Montana, where he engaged in business by establishing a horse and cattle ranch, about twelve miles distant from Lewistown, which was then a trading post known as Juneau. There he continued to stage his activities until 1894, and he passed the closing period his life at Billings, where he died in the year 1917, his wife having preceded him to eternal rest.

Robert Leavens was a boy when he and his sister were sent to England, the old home of their father, and there he received his early education in a private school at York, but in the spring of 1881, when eleven years of age, he returned to the United States, and soon afterward accompanied his father on the journey up the Missouri River to Montana. His sister, Theresa, remained in England, and is now the wife of Colonel Stuart, who is an officer in the English Army, their home being maintained in England save for intervals passed on the European continent. As a boy and youth Robert Leavens had active association with the cattle business of his father in the Judith Basin of Montana, where he gained experience in the herding of cattle and participated in annual roundups. In 1894, when he was twenty-five years of age, he assumed a contract in connection with the operation of a stage line between Lewistown and Billings, by way of Lavina, Oka, and Ubet. In 1896 he assisted in organizing the fine Montana cavalry body known as Troop A of the National Guard, he having been elected a lieutenant of the troop and as such having received his commission from Gov. John E. Richards. He retained this office until the inception of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, when the troop was combined with others, organized at Butte, Missoula and Miles City, to form the Montana Squadron of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, in which Mr. Leavens was retained as a lieutenant, through commission issued by Gen. Russell A. Alger, who was then the United States secretary of war. With his command Lieutenant Leavens was stationed at Camp Thomas, Georgia, when the war came to a close, and in due course he received his honorable discharge, in September, 1898.

In 1899 Mr. Leavens represented in Montana a leading livestock commission concern of South Omaha, and he next became associated with Lawther & Herford in a contract to supply the British government with saddle horses to be used in the Boer war in South Africa. In this connection they shipped approximately 10,000 saddle horses, purchased by them in various western states. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Leavens became associated with Frank Church in the sheep business in Carbon County, and this alliance was maintained several years. Within this period Mr. Leavens was associated with Mr. Lamport in establishing the townsite of Bearcreek, Carbon County, and he was concerned also in the development of the coal mines in that county. In 1910 he removed to Billings, and here he served as a member of the board of aldermen in 1912, the loyalty and efficiency of his service having met with such popular approval in the community as to bring him election to the office of mayor of the city, a position in which he served in 1913-14, with characteristic progressiveness. During the ensuing three years he was retained as a representative of the J. I. Case Company, manufacturers of farm machinery, and in 1918-19 he was in World war overseas service with the Young Men's Christian Association, his assignment being principally in making settlements for damages to properties owned by French citizens. In 1919 Mr. Leavens returned to Billings, and thereafter he gave effective service with the War Finance Corporation and the Montana Live Stock Finance Corporation, with which he continued his connection until 1927. In the meanwhile he represented

Yellowstone County in four sessions of the Montana Legislature, in which he was made chairman of the live stock and public range committee of the House of Representatives and also a member of the judiciary and banking committees. He still continues to give a general supervision to his valuable ranch interests in Carbon County and to his real-estate investments in Billings.

The political allegiance of Mr. Leavens is given to the Republican party. He is a member of the Billings Commercial Club, and in the Masonic fraternity his basic affiliation is with Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., he being also a member of the local chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Billings Commandery of Knights Templars and the Mystic Shrine.

In 1897 Mr. Leavens was united in marriage to Miss Ella E. Lamport, daughter of the late George T. Lamport, of Billings, who died in 1918, and whose widow still resides in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Leavens have no children of their own, but their attractive home has their adopted daughter, Dorothy, as a loved member of the family circle.

EDWIN GRAFTON, postmaster of the City of Billings, became a resident of Montana in 1912, and for a number of years has been prominently connected with the commercial interests and Republican politics in Billings.

He was born at Sewell, West Virginia, January 24, 1888, son of Edwin and Jane Elizabeth (Hulton) Grafton. His mother died February 9, 1927. His father, who was born February 27, 1852, spent the greater part of his active life in the lumber business at Sewell, and died July 3, 1929.

Edwin Grafton was educated in public schools at Sewell and in the Capital City Commercial College at Charleston, West Virginia, graduating May 26, 1906. Mr. Grafton has a very thorough knowledge of the coal industry, acquired in his native state. He was bookkeeper for the Dietz Colliery Company at Wyndal, West Virginia, and in January, 1907, became store manager for the Boone Coal Company at Lookout, West Virginia. On September 1, 1908, he went with the Lowmoor Iron Company as store and office manager.

When he came to the Northwest in 1912 he settled at Belgrade in Gallatin County, on June 4th, and was on a ranch there until he removed to Billings in September of the same year. At Billings he was bookkeeper with the Fair Store from 1912 to 1914, and then was associated with the Baker Transfer & Storage Company until February 8, 1927, when he was commissioned postmaster.

Mr. Grafton married at Lookout, West Virginia, June 10, 1908, Miss Goldie L. Campbell. She was a small child when her father died. Her mother, Paulina (Sevy) Campbell, is now eighty-five years of age and a resident of Lookout, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Grafton have two children, Paulina Elizabeth, born in 1909, now a student in the University of Montana; and Merril E., born in 1913, attending the Billings High School.

Mr. Grafton is prominent in Masonic circles, having served as worshipful master of Billings Lodge No. 113, A. F. and A. M., in 1922, patron of the Eastern Star Chapter in 1923, is a trustee of the Shrine Temple and the Masonic Temple Association, and a first lieutenant in the Al Bedoo Arab Shrine Patrol. He is a past president of the Billings Kiwanis Club, member of the Billings Commercial Club, a past president of the Custer Battlefield Highway Association, and was a member of the Billings Community Chest Board and president of the Billings Deaconess Hospital. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a Republican Mr. Grafton served two terms as chairman of the Yellowstone County Central Committee. He served as an alderman of Billings in 1924, and in April, 1925, was elected mayor of the city, giving a term of very capable administration to the municipality.

JOHN W. BECK, a prominent rancher and member of the original board of county commissioners of Petroleum County, whose home is eighteen miles east of Winnett, is a territorial pioneer of Montana, having come to the territory on April 11, 1885, when he was fifteen years of age.

He was born in Chariton County, Missouri, June 19, 1869, son of Isaac F. Beck, and grandson of Amos Beck. Amos Beck moved to Missouri from Virginia, and was killed during the Civil war by Missouri State Militia because of his active southern sympathies. Five of his sons were in the Confederate Army, Joseph, John, Moses, Thomas and Isaac. All of them died during the service except Isaac. Isaac F. Beck was also a native of Chariton County, Missouri, and he became captain of a company of cavalry in General Price's army. He was never wounded, but about eight months before the end of the war was captured at Carthage, Missouri, and was sent to prison at Rock Island, Illinois. After the war he took up wagon making and the carpenter trade, also engaged in farming. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A year after the birth of John W. Beck his parents moved to Stone County, Missouri, among the Ozarks. Isaac F. Beck married Martha Fielder, daughter of Samuel Fielder. She died in Cedar County, Missouri, in 1881, and is buried near Eldorado Springs. Her three children were: Josie, wife of Thomas M. Brown, of Long Beach, California; Amos, of Lewistown, Montana; and John William. Isaac Beck's second wife was Annie Kiser.

John W. Beck grew up in a section of Southwestern Missouri famous for its rugged scenery, its wild game and primitive conditions. He is one of the few men living today who attended one of the old pioneer schools. It had a puncheon floor, benches held up from the floor by pegs, there were no desks for writing and a box nailed to the wall provided for the storing of the school books. The house was heated from a fireplace and the roof overhead was made of clapboards. Several other pupils of this school came out to Montana. One of them, Volley Warren, died at Moore as late as 1928. Mrs. Auburn Taylor, of Bozeman, is another old Ozark pupil.

It was from this primitive country of Southwest Missouri that John William Beck came out to Montana with his father. His parents the same fall returned to Missouri, but Isaac Beck in later years again lived in Montana, at Lewistown, where he died in 1914, at the age of seventy-six. John W. Beck during the first two years he was in Montana worked as a farm hand on the ranch of John B. Beck, one of the first white settlers in Gallatin County, and also for D. D. Walton, another pioneer of that county. At Lewistown in Fergus County he did similar work on farms and ranches, helped in the cattle roundups, and in 1888 returned to

Gallatin County and bought a ranch seven miles north of Bozeman. There he engaged in growing wheat, but after two years sold his ranch and then operated as a cattle man and wheat grower on another ranch in the locality. During the next five years he accumulated a considerable number of cattle, and in 1896 he drove his herd of 250 head to a place six miles south of Lewistown, on the bench in the Castle Butte neighborhood, where he homesteaded and purchased land, developing a section as a ranch. This property was sold in 1910, and at the same time he disposed of his cattle.

On leaving Lewistown Mr. Beck moved into what was then Eastern Fergus County, establishing himself on Flat Willow Creek, on the old Circle Bar ranch. Some interesting history is associated with this ranch. It was founded by an Irish nobleman who sent out his son to carry on the stock business. The property was acquired by the Irishman in the 1870s, but as the son failed to live up to his father's expectations as a business man the property soon changed hands. Mr. Beck acquired it from Oscar Thompson, who had been using it as a sheep ranch. The part he purchased contained 560 acres, and a large part of this is now in cultivation, most of it in alfalfa and the rest growing wheat. The improvements are the original buildings of logs put up during the Irishman's regime, and Mr. Beck's home is what was once the office of the ranch headquarters.

Mr. Beck has not only been a prosperous business man, but all the time he has been in Montana he has been alert to matters of citizenship, and particularly the welfare of his home community. In his present neighborhood he helped establish the school district in 1913, and served as a trustee for nine years. There are now two schoolhouses in the district, one the Circle Bar and the other the Pilgrim School. While ranching at Castle Butte he served five years as trustee of the Lewistown school district.

Petroleum County was created in 1924, and he was chosen one of the first county commissioners, for a six-year term, and participated in the first and organizing meeting of the board on February 23, 1924. His associates on the first board were Mr. Burr and Mr. Hayes, the former being succeeded by Joseph Maxey. This board has carried out a program of road and bridge building, thirty-two miles of state highway having been established and fourteen miles under construction. The indebtedness of the new county to the parent County of Fergus was $365,000. Of this $185,000 was paid by the issuing of bonds by the commissioners and the remainder, except $20,000, has been paid by the collection of money from banks of the old Fergus County which failed during the period of deflation. After the county had been put in order and the work of transcribing the records had been done there was a debt of $60,000, and this was paid off by registered warrants, all of which have been called in and redeemed.

Mr. Beck married at Bozeman, Montana, September 22, 1897, Miss Faitha Walker. She was born in Texas, and attended schoo at Sherman in that state. She was fourteen years old when her parents, Charles and Nancy Walker, came to Montana, but subsequently they went back to Texas. Mrs. Beck was the youngest in a family of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have a daughter and a son. The daughter, Rosa, is the wife of Anton Schwartz, of

Petroleum County, and has two children, Loren and Lavina Schwartz. The son, John W. Beck, Jr., assisting on the home ranch, married Juanita Dewing.

THE HAMILTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE was organized in 1908, with W. N. Roberts the first president and M. L. Odea as secretary. After four years Mr. J. E. Totman succeeded Mr. Roberts, serving five years, and is now serving his seventh term as mayor of Hamilton. From 1917 to 1921 the president was H. H. Spaulding, a pioneer merchant of Hamilton, and he was followed for one term by Wallace McCracken, president of the Ravalli County Bank, his successor being C. E. Hartley, proprietor of the Bitter Root Steam Laundry. In 1926 Dr. N. A. Lyman became president for a period of two years, and since 1928 the head of the chamber has been Fred T. Parker, canner and orchard supply dealer. Mr. G. L. Knight has been secretary of the Chamber of Commerce since April, 1926.

During the twenty years of its existence the Chamber of Commerce has functioned as an organization for the promotion of the best interests of the entire Bitter Root Valley, and is thus representative of more than the City of Hamilton alone. Obviously, the main emphasis has been placed on agricultural progress. Through the chamber much has been done to introduce new crops suited to the locality, and to bring about better cultural methods, seed selection, proper grading and packing, and recently the chamber has put forth an effort to secure the adoption of a state-wide grading and packing law coupled with a state marketing department whose duty it should be to open up markets for the state's agricultural products, supervise the grading and packing and in general to protect the producers in their dealing with outside markets.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the chamber has been the building of the Big Hole road, one of the important links in the North and South Scenic International Highway, connecting at the top of Big Hole Mountain with the Park to Park Highway past the Big Hole battle grounds through Wisdom and Dillon to the Yellowstone National Park and also with the Idaho highway system through Salmon City, making a direct and short route throughout Idaho and Oregon to the Pacific Coast and south to Salt Lake. This highway has been the means of bringing thousands of tourists' cars from California into the scenic western Montana district. Next in importance is the building of the Skalkaho Highway, called "the most beautiful one-day drive in America," connecting the Bitter Root Valley with the cities of Phillipsburg, Anaconda and other points in Butte, Deer Lodge and Silver Bow counties. During the spring, summer and fall thousands of sight-seeing cars pass along this highway, and over it hundreds of tons of fruit and vegetables move to the markets.

During the administration of President Totman the chamber built as its home on East Main Street a concrete building used as a meeting place for many organizations, including the Boy Scouts, and affording display rooms for the prize winning products of the valley and the cups and trophies won by the county at state fairs.

Through its traffic committee the Chamber of Commerce has accomplished important results in securing equitable rates for the produce of the district, including a recent substantial reduction in rates on vegetables to eastern centers. A new line of progress in the past three years has been in promoting strawberry marketing, the planting of cherry trees and vegetable crops for canning and marketing purposes. In 1927 the chamber secured the building of the $60,000 State Entomology Laboratory at Hamilton. Local paving is also an achievement credited in large measure to the influence of the chamber. Hamilton is the only city of its size in the state with paved streets. In the past three years the chamber handled four excursions of eastern farmers through the valley, bringing in forty farmers as permanent settlers, with many more to come. The chamber has fostered and worked with the county fair, and Ravalli boasts the best county fair in the state. Much has been done in cooperating with the county commissioners in the laying out and building of roads, and efforts are now being made to develop an aeroplane landing field with a view to establishing an air mail route in the future through the valley.

In 1929 through the efforts of the chamber a new $120,000 high school was erected in Hamilton.

Harley T. Orton & Son are owners of the business conducted at the county seat of Yellowstone County under the title of Billings Tent & Awning Company, and the service of this well ordered concern is such as to contribute definitely to the prestige of Billings as an industrial and commercial center.

Harley T. Orton is a native son of the great Northwest, as he was born at Spencer, Iowa, on the 8th of July, 1872. He is a son of Truman and Louise (Harris) Orton, the former of whom was born in the State of Vermont and the latter in that of New York. Truman Orton gained no minor precedence as a pioneer carpenter and contractor in Iowa, in which state he resided about twenty-four years, and at the time of his death he was a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Harley T. Orton was a child at the time of the family removal to Southwestern Iowa, where he gained his early education by attending the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he initiated an apprenticeship to the barber's trade, in the shop conducted by his brother-in-law. Later he was employed three years in a general mercantile store at Carson, Iowa, and at the age of seventeen years he resumed his interrupted educational discipline. After being graduated in the high school at Carson, in 1891, he devoted two years to successful service as a teacher in the public schools of Iowa, and during the ensuing three years he worked at the barber's trade in Salt Lake City. He then returned to Iowa where he found employment as a bookkeeper and salesman in the establishment of C. P. Meredith, hardware and implements, at Griswold and Atlantic, Cass County. He continued his association with this concern ten years, and thereafter he made a record of twenty years of successful service as a traveling salesman, he having represented the Moline Plow Company in a territory comprising Northeastern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. In 1910 he established his residence in Montana, and after having been engaged in the general insurance business in the City of Billings during a period of six years he here purchased, on the 26th of November, 1925, the establishment of the Billings Tent & Awning Company. The affairs of the concern were at low ebb when he thus assumed control, but his progressive policies and the effective service he has maintained in the manufacturing and sale of tents and awnings gave a significant impetus to the enterprise, which has become one of substantial and important order, his son Harley S. being associated with him in the business and having proved a valuable coadjutor.

Mr. Orton is a Democrat in politics, he and his life have membership in the Congregational Church in their home city, his basic Masonic affiliation is with Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. and A. M., and he has membership also in the United Commercial Travelers and is secretary-treasurer of that organization.

November 22, 1894, recorded the marriage of Mr. Orton to Miss Emma Pearl Martin, of Carson, Iowa, she having been born in one of the eastern provinces of Canada. Of the two children of this union the elder is Edith Afton, who is the wife of I. D. O'Donnell, Jr., of Billings, and the younger is Harley Seward, who is associated with his father in business, as previously noted.

GORDON F. RAY is a manufacturing furrier at Billings, having established and built up a very profitable business at 2709 First Avenue, N.

He was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 2, 1902, son of Frank and Alice (Sullivan) Ray. His father was born in Nova Scotia and his mother in Maine, and his parents are now living at Butte, Montana, their two daughters, Gayle and Eva, also being members of the household. Frank Ray has been active in the lumber business for many years both in Minnesota and Montana.

Gordon F. Ray was educated in the grade and high schools at Butte. He had several years of business training and then came to Billings, and on July 1, 1927, established his retail fur store. Here he has enjoyed wonderful success, buying his furs locally from the trappers and making up the furs for sale to his patrons.

Mr. Ray married, May 5, 1922, Miss Ellen McFadden, daughter of Mrs. M. J. McFadden, who resides in Butte. Her father died several years ago.

RICHARD JOHN O'MALLEY is manager of the O'Malley Lumber & Coal Company at Billings. This is a business that reflects the enterprise of two generations of the O'Malley family. His father was president of the company, and the O'Malleys were identified with the lumber business in the Middle West in the time of the grandfather.

Richard John O'Malley is a son of the late James Patrick O'Malley, who was born in Louisiana, Missouri, June 14, 1875. He acquired his early education in Colorado, and at the age of twenty-one joined his father in the conduct of a lumber business at King City, Missouri. Soon afterwards he started a lumber yard of his own at Lorimor, Iowa, and in 1908 bought out the Lamar Lumber Company at Lamar, Colorado, where he remained five years.

James Patrick O'Malley in 1913 located at Billings and acquired the Billings Lumber Company, changing the name to the O'Malley Lumber & Coal Company. He was the head of that business until his death, on January 1, 1928. James Patrick O'Malley married Mary Protzman, who is now vice president of the company. In the family were four daughters, the only son being Richard John. The four daughters are: Marie, Mrs. C. F. Bell, of New York City;

Mercedes, Mrs. J. Tingle, of Billings; Alice, Mrs. J. Bosard, of Billings; and Miss Ruth, who lives with her mother in Billings and is a graduate of St. Catherine College at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Richard John O'Malley was born at Lorimor, Iowa, June 22, 1901, and was twelve years of age when the family came to Billings, where he completed his high school education and also attended St. Charles College at Helena and St. Thomas College at St. Paul, Minnesota, concluding with two years in the University of Montana. Since 1922 he has been associated with the lumber business bearing the O'Malley name, and has the chief responsibilities of management as manager of the company.

Mr. O'Malley married, January 10, 1926, Virginia Snidow, daughter of Thomas A. and Sally (Rodes) Snidow. Her father is a banker and stock man of Billings. Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley have two daughters, Sally Mae, born in 1926, and Patricia Anne, born September 21, 1929. Mr. O'Malley attends St. Patrick Catholic Church and his wife, the Presbyterian Church. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a descendant of old Colonial American stock.

ROBERT J. WOODS was the first druggist to engage in business at Winnett. This was a new town in 1914, the only buildings there when he arrived being the Winnett ranch house and the A. L. Rasmussen store. During the next eight years Winnett reached the zenith of its importance as a commercial center, attaining a population of about 1,500. Its chief growth came from the impetus of oil discoveries in this region, and it is now chiefly a stock raising and farming community, and has been the county seat of Petroleum County since 1924.

Mr. Woods was born on a farm near Conway, North Dakota. His father, Robert Woods, a pioneer of Dakota Territory, now living retired at Grand Forks, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1849, and a year later his parents crossed the ocean and settled at Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada. He grew up and attended public schools there. Robert Woods married Elizabeth Henry, who was born in Nottingham, England, of Scotch ancestry, and was five years of age when brought to America, growing up at Durham, Ontario. Robert Woods in 1879 went to Dakota Territory and homesteaded in Walsh County, North Dakota, operated his farm for a number of years and also followed his trade as a carpenter. He lived for many years at Minto, North Dakota. His wife died in 1913, at the age of sixty-four. They reared eight of a family of five daughters and four sons: Elizabeth, wife of C. C. McCaw, of Minto; Henrietta, wife of Dan Harris, of Grand Forks; Lydia, who died after her marriage to Walter Larson at Grand Forks; Jennie, the wife of Frank Kilgore, of Grand Forks; Robert John; Thomas H., of Butte, Montana; William O., of Houston, Texas; and James A., of Butte. William and James were in the service during the World war, William with a commission as second lieutenant and James was on his way overseas when the armistice was signed.

Robert J. Woods grew up at Minto, North Dakota, attended high school there and spent one year in the University of North Dakota. He took his course in pharmacy at Minneapolis, graduating in 1905, and took charge of a drug store at Berthold, North Dakota, and after one year acquired an interest in the business and continued it until June, 1914, which was the time that he arrived in and began his connection with the community of Winnett.

Mr. Woods had first come to Montana in September, 1910, to take the pharmacy examination at Helena. He has conducted the only drug store at Winnett since the beginning of the town, and has made his business a source of important service to the community. He has also led in local development work, and on the creation of Petroleum County he was chosen its first representative in the Legislature. He served in the nineteenth session, under Speaker R. C. Bricker, and was on the committees on corporations, new counties and divisions, municipal development and publicity, petroleum oil and gas affairs and privileges and elections. He was sent to the Legislature by Petroleum County without partisanship, though he is himself a Democrat. During the World war he was registered and put in class 4, but was not called to active duty. He took part in the various drives for war purposes. Mr. Woods was made a Mason in Berthold Lodge No. 72, and is a past master of Jerusalem Lodge No. 115, A. F. and A. M., at Winnett, is a past patron of Rimrock Chapter No. 82 of the Eastern Star, and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. He was one of the Winnett citizens who favored a community church.

Mr. Woods married at Minto, North Dakota, June 17, 1908, Miss Katherine McKay, daughter of George McKay, of Sanford, Manitoba, who formerly lived at Minto. Mrs. Woods was born February 17, 1884, and her two brothers and two sisters are: Grace, wife of Robert C. Fortune, of Elnora, Alberta, Canada; George, a farmer at Sanford, Manitoba; Rae, wife of James H. Parker, of Sanford; and James, of Sanford. Mrs. Woods attended high school at Minto, North Dakota, and was a schoolmate of her husband there. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have three children: Grace LaVerne and Mildred Jean, both graduates of the Winnett High School and now attending the State University at Missoula, Montana; and William Ray, who is a senior in his high school work.

HERMAN E. KEMP. One of the experienced and capable business men of Geyser, Herman E. Kemp has devoted himself to making successful any enterprise with which he has connected himself, and it is with pride that he points to the condition of the Basin Elevator Company, of Geyser, as well as to his valuable ranch. For more than eighteen years he has been a resident of this region of Montana, and during that period has worked hard for his community as well as for himself, and as a result stands deservedly high in popular esteem.

Herman E. Kemp was born near Hanover, Minnesota, October 21, 1879, a son of William Kemp, and grandson of Frederick Kemp, both of whom were born in Posen, Germany, the former in 1848. There the name is spelled "Kempf." When William Kemp was a lad of fourteen years his parents brought their family to the United States and located at Hanover, Minnesota. The mother of William Kemp was Annie Schendel before her marriage, and she lived to be more than eighty years old. Frederick Kemp in middle life was kicked by a horse and died from the effects of the injury. Three children were born to him and his wife, but only two lived to maturity, William and Lottie, the latter marrying John Bechtold and dying at Hanover, Minnesota, several years ago, leaving

William Kemp as the only survivor, and he is now making his home with his son, Herman E.

William Kemp was too young to participate in the war between the states, being only sixteen years old when peace was declared, and he has had no military record, but has lived quietly and honorably, worshiping as a Lutheran, and voting as a Republican. He married Bertha Daluge, daughter of Rudolph Daluge, who died in Posen, the family home. Mrs. Kemp died at the age of sixty-four years, and is buried at Hanover, Minnesota. She and her husband had the following children born to them: Herman E., whose name heads this review; Ida, who is the wife of Ferdinand Leibau, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. By a former marriage Mr. Kemp had a daughter, Minnie, the wife of Julius Goskey, and a resident of Hanover, Minnesota.

Until he came to Montana Herman E. Kemp lived in the Hanover community of Minnesota, and he attended the public schools through the grades. Remaining under the parental roof until he reached his majority, Mr. Kemp learned to be a farmer under his father's tuition, and had some years of experience in the agricultural industry before leaving Minnesota. During that period he served as a member of the local school board.

Upon reaching Montana Mr. Kemp bought 200 acres of land two and one-half miles east of Geyser, and broke the sod to put in a crop. Later he increased his holdings until he had a ranch of 640 acres, and he continued to operate it for eleven years. In 1919 he had a total failure of wheat; his best yield, fifty-four bushels to the acre, was in 1915; and other years the yield was reasonably good. At first he planted winter wheat, but his experience proved that spring wheat was the more reliable crop, and he practically abandoned the winter species. During a portion of his ranch experience the operations were conducted under the name of Kemp & Pieper.

In 1920 Mr. Kemp became connected with the Basin Elevator Company, and has been its manager ever since. This elevator was erected in 1914 by the Farmers Elevator Company, and was purchased by the present company.

In 1929 Mr. Kemp served in his second term as a member of the Geyser school board; and when Geyser was incorporated he became a member of its council. A Democrat, he cast his first presidential ballot for William Jennings Bryan. Since coming to Geyser he has been interested in its progress, and has been president and treasurer of the Community Hall of Geyser. Fraternally he belongs to the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is its clerk. He was made a Mason at Stanford, and has been advanced in the Scottish Rite and is now a member of Great Falls Consistory, and both he and his wife belong to the local chapter of the Eastern Star. They are Lutherans in religious faith and membership.

On October 26, 1904, Herman E. Kemp was married at Hanover, Minnesota, to Minnie Bechtold, a daughter of Henry and Minnie (Kruger) Bechtold, natives of Germany, he born in Hessen and she in Posen, and they came to the United States about 1860, a short time before the immigration of the Kemp family, and they were all farmers. Mrs. Kemp is one of nine children, seven of whom reside in Minnesota. The two who live outside that state are Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Philip Pieper of San Diego, California.

Jacob & Anna Rapstad

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemp: Bertha, who is a graduate of the Geyser High School, is now training for the profession of nursing at the Deaconess Hospital, Great Falls, Montana; Emma, who is attending the Geyser High School; Lillian, who is also attending the Geyser High School; Ardella; and Herman E., Jr.

JACOB LARSON RAPSTAD, wealthy sheep and cattle breeder of Big Timber, is a man known all over the Northwest, and is acknowledged to have the finest sheep in Montana. For years he has carried off prizes at fairs and stock expositions, and has long set the pace for other breeders not only in this section, but throughout the state. He was born at Rapstad, Norway, March 11, 1860, a son of Larson Rapstad, a farmer by occupation, whose life was spent in Norway, where he died some years ago. He married Anna Thorson, who also died in Norway.

Reared in Norway, Jacob Larson Rapstad attended its common schools. When but six years old he began tending sheep, and had charge of a flock at the age of eight years. Given a lamb, he began building up a flock of his own, and when he left Norway owned 250 sheep, so that he had some capital when he came into the United States in 1883. However, he had no knowledge of the language or customs, and therefore worked as a farm hand at Lake Park, Minnesota, for several years. Becoming convinced that Montana offered the best opportunities to him, he came here in March, 1886, paying five cents per mile fare.

For one year after his arrival in the state he herded sheep, and then commenced for himself, establishing a home on Big Timber Creek, this property now being known as Viking Springs Stock Ranch. He breeds Delaine and Corriedale sheep and Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Rapstad was the first man to exhibit sheep at the first state fair held at Helena, Montana, and from that time on showed his sheep, which, as already stated, carried off the prizes. At the first fair he took first prize, and each year added to his collection. At the Northwest Wool Show, held at Helena in March, 1928, he was especially fortunate, winning the Grand prize, the Championship prize and others; and the first prize and Perpetual Trophy at the Pacific-International Wool Association in 1928; and that same year won first prize for the best ram fleece at the Delaine Merino Association. The first, second, third and fourth prizes were won by him at Portland, Oregon, in 1928. An exhibitor at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, he carried off first prize in 1928. It has been his policy to have none but the best breeds, and he takes pride in his flocks. At the Montana State Fair held at Helena in 1928 he entered his wool in competition with exhibits from several states, and carried away every available prize, winning from first to sixth place, inclusive, on Delaine Merino wool, first and championship on mixed combing wool and second on quarter blood combing wool. Two beautiful silver cups and a row of ribbons were later exhibited in a window of the store of the Phillips Drug Company to let the people of Big Timber and Sweet Grass County see the honors bestowed upon one of their own. In addition to these he received substantial cash prizes for the quality of his wool. These handsome awards are strangely different from the blue and red pieces of paper which

Mr. Rapstad still cherishes as his prizes from the first state fair of Montana.

Although he has confined his breeding to the two strains mentioned, Mr. Rapstad has experimented with practically every known breed of sheep, and has built up his present high standard from imported Delaine stock. As he knows the breeding business in all of its details, as well as when to buy and also when to sell, there is small wonder that he has achieved such monumental success. His average flocks number from 4,000 to 5,000, but he has run as high as 13,000. During the World war he shipped sheep to Ohio for breeding purposes.

On January 22, 1893, Mr. Rapstad was married in Norway to Miss Anna Mauland, having returned to Norway in 1892 for her, and brought her back to the home he had made for her following their marriage. She died July 3, 1903. Five children were born to them, four of whom are living: Lewis, who was born October 11, 1893, was educated in the University of Washington, married Ruth Bakke, and they have one child, Agnela Dawn, and he is in the oil business at Billings, Montana; Anna, twin sister of Lewis, who was educated in the University of Washington, married Ivar Hoiland, a rancher, and they have the following children, Joseph J., Ardelle Marie, Inez, Katherine and Arthur J.; Agnes Bessie, who is at home, was born January 18, 1897, was educated at Spokane, Washington, College, and the South Dakota State Normal School, Sioux Falls; Jennie Josephine, who was born April 18, 1900, was educated at Spokane College, married Orace Murdock, of Bozeman, Montana, and they have one child, Beverly; and one who is deceased. Mr. Rapstad gave a 1,000 acre ranch to his children, and is now running a small ranch where he makes his home. He has built up three complete homes in Montana, the second one being the one now owned by his children. The first one he sold at an excellent profit; and the third is the one near Big Timber where he now resides.

In 1907 Jacob Rapstad married Martha Helland, of Binford, North Dakota, she having been born in Norway. Mr. Rapstad is a staunch Republican and a McKinley Goldbug.

Clyde M. Kutzner, president and manager of the Northern Lumber Company at Billings, is a veteran of the lumber industry not only because of the fact that he has given his time and energies to it since early youth, but also as a part of the family history of the Kutzner family. Both his father and grandfather were timber men and lumber men in the early days of the big woods in Wisconsin.

Mr. Kutzner was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, March 10, 1886. His father and his grandparents came from Germany in 1847, and in 1851 settled in Wisconsin, where his father, F. G. Kutzner, went through every phase of practical lumbering, becoming a scaler and grader, and in after years a timber and lumber operator. He died at San Diego, California, in 1914. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He was a member of the Congregational Church. F. G. Kutzner married, January 17, 1871, Adaline C. Hubbard, who was born in 1849.

Clyde M. Kutzner, after spending three years in high school at Eau Claire, in 1904 began three years with John S. Owen Lumber Company at Eau Claire, at first as an office boy and after learning stenography in a night school was made assistant bookkeeper. He was also employed for a time by the Northwest Paper Company at Cloquet, Minnesota, and for five years was a stenographer in the offices of the Cloquet Lumber Company.

On coming to the Northwest Mr. Kutzner was for three years with the Dover Lumber Company at Dover, Idaho, and in 1915 moved to Billings, where he engaged in business as a wholesale lumber broker. In May, 1926, he took over the Hutchinson Lumber & Hardware Company, changing the name to the Northern Lumber Company. This company operates the wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Kutzner is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Billings. He is a Republican, member of the Congregational Church, is affiliated with Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. and A. M. He married, August 27, 1922, Miss Nelle Belle Pearson, daughter of Wallace M. and Nancy Ellen Pearson, who live on their farm near Spokane, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Kutzner have two daughters, Marjorie Ellen, born June 19, 1925, and Patricia Lou, born January 27, 1930.

MARTIN J. CURTIS gained in his boyhood and early youth a full quota of practical experience in the manifold details of farm and ranch industry, and of these basic lines of productive enterprise he is now one of the most progressive representatives to be found in Yellowstone County. He is a young man of energy, ambition and good judgment, and these qualifications have come effectively into play in his notably successful operations as an agriculturist and stock-grower. His well improved farm estate is situated two and one-half miles west of Billings, the county seat, and is one of the model places of the county. In his farm operations Mr. Curtis has so successfully specialized in the propagation of beans that he has gained in this section of the state the title of "Bean King."

Martin J. Curtis was born at Aberdeen, South Dakota, July 8, 1894, and is a son of Bartley and Mary (Dunn) Curtis, who were born and reared in Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they came to America in the early '80s. Bartley Curtis turned his energies to farm enterprise, and his operations along this line were staged, for varying intervals, in the Canadian Northwest, in both North and South Dakota, and finally in Montana. Upon coming to Montana Bartley Curtis purchased a ranch about two and one-half miles west of Billings, on the Brickyard road, and there he continued his operations until his death, in 1901. His widow still remains on that well improved home place and she is a devoted communicant of the Catholic Church, as was also her husband. Of the other children of the family the following brief record is given: Bartley, Jr., remains with his widowed mother and has active charge of the old home farm; Patrick has long been identified with the printing business, as a skilled pressman, he having followed his trade at Billings twenty-two years and being now similarly engaged in the City of Seattle, Washington; Mary is the wife of John Connelly, who is engaged in the harness and saddlery business at Billings; and Miss Katherine remains with her widowed mother.

After being graduated in the grammar department of the Billings public schools Martin J. Curtis was employed in a local greenhouse during the period of 1911-13. He had been reared to the discipline of farm life, and in 1913 he purchased ten acres of irrigated land just west of Billings, the following year having marked his trading this property for a dry-land farm of 160 acres, fifteen miles north of Billings, he having perfected title to this latter place as a homestead. While proceeding with the development and cultivation of this farm he purchased a half interest in a machine shop at Billings and in this shop he worked daytime, while passing the nights on his homestead, to meet the requirements necessary to perfecting his title. After selling his interest in the machine shop he purchased another dry-land farm, and this, with his former farm, he sold in 1917, he having received a good price for his land and for his wheat crop also. He then gave further evidence of his progressiveness and good judgment by purchasing 100 acres of irrigated land two and one-half miles west of Billings and on the excellent thoroughfare known as the Cemetery road. In 1926 he increased the area of this estate by the purchase of an adjoining tract of 100 acres, and thus he now has available in his general farm operations a well improved estate of 200 acres. The buildings are of modern order, including the attractive home, and the varied operations of the farm are carried on almost exclusively by modern machinery, including tractors, so that there is little requisition for horses.

While he was associated in the ownership of the machine shop in Billings Mr. Curtis made a splendid record in motor-cycle races. In this line he participated in contests in the most diverse parts of the state, and made the championship road record, as well as the half-mile record. He was the first person in Montana to ride and win a motor-cycle road race, this event having been in 1914. Mr. Curtis has won success through his own ability and well directed endeavors, and he finds living and working a glorious adventure. He is also an enthusiast in hunting and fishing, and trophies of his skill are shown in the numerous elk and antelope antlers that are displayed in his home. Every winter Mr. Curtis indulges in an extended sight-seeing trip, and in this way he has visited many states of the Union. He is a director of the Snow Lateral Ditch Company, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and in the City of Billings he is a communicant of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. This vital and enterprising farmer and public-spirited citizen still permits his name to remain on the roster of eligible young bachelors in Yellowstone County.

Louis William Allard is a native son of Montana who has won a great reputation and enviable distinction as an orthopedic surgeon. Billings has been his home and the scene of his work in his profession for the past fifteen years.

He was born at Laurel, Montana, November 15, 1887, son of W. L. and Augusta (Simonin) Allard. His father was one of the sturdy pioneers of Montana. Doctor Allard was educated in public schools of Laurel, attended the Montana State College and graduated Bachelor of Science from the University of Wisconsin in 1910. He took his pre-medical course in Wisconsin, and in 1912 received the degree Doctor of Medicine from Rush Medical College of Chicago. During 1912-13 he was an interne in St. Mary's Hospital at Milwaukee, and with this education and training returned to his native state and began practice at Billings.

Doctor Allard during 1916-19 was city and county health officer, and orthopedic surgeon to St. Vincent Hospital in 1919-20, and also orthopedic surgeon of the State Orthopedic Commission to the present time. He has been designated as consulting orthopedist by the United States Veterans Bureau for the State of Montana.

He has had a very large practice, particularly in his special field. In 1923 he organized and developed the St. Vincent Hospital School for Crippled Children, and is a member of the executive committee of St. Vincent Hospital and chief surgeon for St. Vincent Orthopedic Hospital School. He is vice president of the Montana Tuberculosis Society and a member of the American College of Surgeons, the Clinical Orthopedic Society and the Rho Chapter of the Phi Chi medical fraternity. Doctor Allard is a member of the International Rotary Club, is a Democrat and a Catholic. Fishing is his favorite pastime.

He married, January 31, 1914, at Bozeman, Montana, Harriet Katherine Thorpe. They have four children, Katherine, Clayton, Edwin and Joseph.

ELLA V. MILLSAP is one of the competent women officials of Montana, being clerk and recorder of Petroleum County, with home at Winnett. She has the distinction of being the first person elected to fill this office, going in at the time the county was created and organized.

Mrs. Millsap was born near Lewistown in Fergus County, Montana. Her father was born in Germany, and came from his home Town of Glatz when eighteen years of age to the United States. As a young man he moved out to Montana, and was among the buffalo hunters around Miles City. He also learned the trade of carpenter, and erected at Lewistown the first building with a shingled roof. He also made the first brick there, operating a brick plant for several years. Later he was interested in mining near Kendall, Montana. Frank Moshner married at Lewistown, Montana, Sarah C. Butts, a native of North Carolina, who died in April, 1899, at the age of thirty-six. Her children besides Mrs. Millsap were Mrs. S. Y. Tyler, of San Diego, California, and John Carl Moshner, of Olympia, Washington.

Ella V. Moshner grew up at Lewistown, attended high school there, and was graduated with the first class from the high school, in 1901. Her higher education was the result of two years in the University of Minnesota. Mrs. Millsap was a very capable educator before she entered politics. Before her marriage she taught school one year near Lewistown, where her pupils were half breed Indians, and another term at Grass Range. After her marriage she and her husband made their home at Flat Willow, where they conducted the hotel and stage barn and Mr. Millsap acted as postmaster. Mr. Millsap took up his homestead in that locality on Flat Willow Creek, proved it up and was engaged in farming.

In 1920 Mr. and Mrs. Millsap moved to Winnett, where she took charge of the hotel dormitory and subsequently they took over the management of the Montana Hotel, of which they are still proprietors. Mrs. Millsap entered the race for clerk and recorder in 1924, having three men as opponents. She won the election by a majority of one over her nearest competitor. There was no opposition to her candidacy in 1926, but in 1928 she had one rival for the office and was reelected by a liberal majority. Mrs. Millsap is a Democrat, her parents having been of the same political faith. During the World war she contributed her skill as a needle woman and knitter to the patriotic cause.

Miss Ella Moshner and Mr. Frank Millsap were married in February, 1904. Mr. Millsap was born in Woodland, California, grew up and had his schooling there, but has lived most of his active life in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Millsap have two daughters, both high school graduates. Leon is now the wife of Mr. R. C. White, of Oilmont, Petroleum County, one of the first drilling contractors in the Cat Creek oil field. Miss Fern is her mother's office deputy.

PETER PETESCH, merchant and rancher of Geyser, represents the type of man who both thinks and does. He is a man of fine intelligence, and one who has a practical business head. During the years he has lived in Judith Basin County he has done much to develop its resources, and has made it possible for others to succeed in the various enterprises of his home town and county. He was born in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, November 13, 1865, his father's home being in the vicinity of Random Lake, and it was there he spent his childhood.

The father of Peter Petesch was Michael Petesch, who came to the United States alone when only sixteen years old, and stopped at Chicago, Illinois, and in the vicinity he found work on a farm. This labor was all he understood for in his native land, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, his parents were farmers, but not upon the scale in this country, a few acres there being considered a large farm. Later Michael Petesch migrated to Wisconsin, settled near Random Lake, and there he made his success in life. As time progressed he acquired some real estate in addition to his farm, and when he died in 1916, at the age of seventy-nine years, he was a man of ample means. While he was drafted for service during the war between the states, he was rejected, and sent back to his Wisconsin home. After taking out his papers of citizenship he became a Democrat, and continued to vote his party ticket until claimed by death. He was a Roman Catholic in religious faith.

Michael Petesch married Susan Streff, born in Belgium, but brought to the Random Lake locality when a child of three years by her parents. She died at Random Lake in 1909, aged sixty-five years. Their children were as follows: John, who resides at Los Angeles, California; John B., who resides at Fredonia, Wisconsin; Peter, whose name heads this review; Jacob, who resides at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Nicholas, who is also a resident of Milwaukee; Margaret, who is the wife of Henry Deppies, of New Holstein, Wisconsin; Katie, who married Amos Brill, and resides at Geyser; and Michael, who is the youngest child, and resides on the parental ranch.

As he grew up at home Peter Petesch attended the public schools, and when he was nineteen years old he left home and began working for himself at the carpenter trade, which he followed for seven years. Going to Chicago, he entered the meat and grocery business on Morgan Street, where he was the junior member of the firm of Bink Brothers & Petesch, although his name did not appear. After three years spent in this connection, during which he lost his money, as the panic of 1893 wiped out the business, he returned to Wisconsin, and carried on a similar business at Milwaukee under his own name, and was very successful. There he remained until 1911, when, feeling the effect of close confinement, and desiring to try his hand at ranching, he came to Montana. The trip was made by rail from Milwaukee to Geyser, Mrs. Petesch and their nine children accompaning him. He bought a section of land, where he is now residing, and began breaking out the sod for a new farm. When he had the land ready he planted wheat, and put in some stock. The wheat crop proved a failure, and in order to provide living expenses until he would be able to make his farm a paying proposition, he resumed his old business, in which he had already had so much experience, and opened a meat and grocery market at Geyser, in 1914, and this has been developed into one of the leading enterprises of the town, and it is operated under his name. When the opportunity came he bought another section of land, for he had great faith in the locality, and is now operating the two sections as a stock ranch, although he grows some grain on his original ranch. From time to time he has had some encouraging yields of wheat, one in 1926, when his crop averaged about thirty bushels per acre. However, for almost seven years he experienced a complete failure, and it seemed to him that this region was not adapted to wheat growing. Remaining on his ranch, he awaited results, and in the end has made more than enough from his land to make up for all his losses. Recently he branched out and embarked in the hardware and implement business, which is prospering in a most encouraging manner. He was one of the organizers of the Co-operative Creamery, which eventually went out of business, and he is a stockholder in the Co-operative Elevator Company. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Geyser board of education, and when Geyser was organized as a municipality he was made a member of its first council, and remained with that body for several years. Mr. Petesch cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, and Mrs. Petesch cast her first vote for Charles E. Hughes for President. The family church is Roman Catholic.

On November 13, 1894, Mr. Petesch was married at Saint Ann, Wisconsin, to Miss Veronica Brill, a daughter of William and Catherine (George) Brill. Mrs. Petesch was born at New Holstein, Wisconsin, where her father settled when he came to the United States from Belgium, where he married and lived out his life as a farmer, dying in 1916. His wife, a native of Sheldon, New York, died at New Holstein, in 1914. They had sixteen children, the following of whom grew to maturity: Theodore, of Kiel, Wisconsin; Joseph, of Modesta, California; Ida, wife of Amos Deorgs, of Marcus, Iowa; Mrs. Petesch, born June 6, 1871; Leopold, of New Holstein; Otto and Amos, twins, the former of Malone, Wisconsin, and the latter of Geyser, Montana; Clara, wife of Nicholas Rach, of Kiel, Wisconsin; and George, of New Holstein.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Petesch: Olive, who is the wife of Arnold G. Baker, lives at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and is the mother of Betty Jane, Mary Margaret, Gilbert Petesch and Bruce Arnold Baker; Joseph, who resides at Geyser, married Matilda Alesh, and they have two children, William Joseph and Donald Edward; Dorothy, who is at home with her parents; Amanda and Amos, twins, the former being Mrs. Frank Bartly, of Fort Benton, Montana, and the latter marrying Bertha

Todd, died, leaving a daughter, Calista; Ray, who resides at Geyser; Emma, who married Frank J. Prevol, of Geyser; Leo, who resides at home; and Hilda Mary, who is in the Petesch store.

During the World war Mr. Petesch and his wife took part in the local war work with characteristic thoroughness, and their son Joseph was called into the service late in the war but did not reach the front, the armistice being signed before his unit was ordered overseas.

HARRY L. OSBORNE, of Stanford, is a Montana rancher who has been through all phases of farming experience in this state, although a comparatively young man. Mr. Osborne was a child when his parents came to Montana in 1896.

His grandfather, Jeptha Osborne, moved his family from Tennessee to Southern Missouri, and lived out his life in Vernon County. He and his wife had three sons and three daughters: John M., Jesse, Sneed, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool, Mrs. Mary McFarren and Emma Pellett.

John M. Osborne, the father of Harry L., on coming to Montana bought a farm just north of Bozeman, and has lived in that community for over thirty years. He was born in Tennessee, April 9, 1850, grew up in Missouri, the family home being in Vernon County but the postoffice over the state line at Garland, Kansas. He had only three months of school advantages all told, but has always been capable, a man of much native intelligence and has proved a valuable worker in the different communities where he has lived. On coming to Montana he and his family traveled by train to Bozeman. He has been a grain and hay farmer, he is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. John M. Osborne married Lydia Hornbeck, whose father was married twice and she was one of the four children of her mother, the others being Nancy, Rachel and Frank Hornbeck. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Osborne's children were: Arthur, who was killed by lightning near Bozeman and left a family; Thomas, of Prairie County, Montana; John N., of Lewistown; Oscar C., of Washington; Harry Lindell; and Bessie, who died in 1906, the wife of Conrad Stang.

Harry Lindell Osborne was about thirteen years of age when the family came to Montana in 1896. His boyhood had been spent in Vernon County, Missouri, where he attended school, and his education was completed in the rural schools of Gallatin County. On reaching his majority he entered a homestead in the same section in which Moccasin is now located. After three years he commuted his homestead and then moved to a farm near Moore, improved this and after five years located in Prairie County. He was there during the hard time that Montana farmers experienced when a succession of dry years hit the region, and most of the capital acquired during his early years was lost at that time. Since leaving Prairie County he has been in the Stanford community of Judith Basin County, one of the wheat farmers of this region. It was in growing wheat under difficulties that he performed his chief patriotic service during the World war, although he was registered under the second draft law and was ready for duty at the next call. Mr. Osborne is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Stanford Lodge. He cast his first presidential vote for Col. W. J. Bryan.

L D Lathom

Mr. Osborne married at Garneill, Montana, November 30, 1910, Miss Norma E. Lutz, who was born at Garneill, November 18, 1890, daughter of Daniel Lutz, an early settler. Her brother Clarence Lutz lives in California, another brother, James Lutz, and a half brother, William Hunter, are at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and her sister, Doris, is a trained nurse living at St. Mary's Idaho, wife of Lawrence Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have one son, Harry Lindell, born October 11, 1911. He attended the Stanford High School, and is taking an increasing share of duties on the home ranch.

L. D. LATHOM, clerk of the District Court of Stillwater County, was born in Montana, and his father was one of the pioneers of the Stillwater River Valley.

He is a son of the late George Lathom, who was born at Saint Joseph, Missouri, son of David Lathom, a veteran of the Civil war. George Lathom came out to Montana in 1879, and in the early days he rode the range as a cowboy, and handled stock all his life. He took up a homestead on the Stillwater River, developed a ranch and farm, and lived there the rest of his life, passing away June 6, 1928. George Lathom married Miss Mary Denny, who still lives on the home ranch. There were six children. The son Ray A. Lathom has also been well known in public affairs in Stillwater County, serving as county clerk and recorder for six years and since that time as deputy state examiner.

L. D. Lathom was born on the Stillwater River, seven miles southwest of Columbus, October 27, 1906. He lived on the home ranch until he was fifteen, and attended school in Columbus, graduating from high school in 1924. He has carried much of the responsibility of operating the home ranch for his mother, and is one of the younger citizens known for their trust worthiness. In the campaign of 1928 he was elected by a large majority as clerk of the District Court on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

HOWARD RANDOLPH ELLIOTT, proprietor of the Elliott Service Station and Automobile Agency at Billings, is a member of a Montana family that came to the state in 1905.

Mr. Elliott was born at Waukee, Iowa, September 2, 1890, son of John R. and Ida (Howard) Elliott. His father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1850, and his mother at Watertown, New York, in 1859, and both now reside at Billings. John R. Elliott was two years of age when the family moved out to Iowa, then a new state, and later he became a farmer there. After coming to Montana he was a rancher, for a number of years was connected with the McCormick Seed Company at Billings, but is now living retired, enjoying good health at the age of seventy-eight. For fifty years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Besides Howard Randolph there is one other son, Earl W., an employe of the Rowan Motor Company at Billings. The three daughters are: Elva, wife of W. W. Ireland, a rancher in Alberta, Canada; Edna, wife of Clarence Van Otte, a carpenter at Des Moines, Iowa; and Ruth, wife of Leo T. Wallace, of Billings.

Howard Randolph Elliott attended school in Iowa and was fifteen years of age when his parents moved to Montana. He worked on a ranch until he was about eighteen, and then went over the line into Canada, homesteading. He also used equipment of tractors and other machinery to carry on the business of professional plowing and threshing.

Mr. Elliott in 1914 returned to Billings and established what was known as the Broadway Garage. He sold this when he enlisted and joined the Second United States Regulars, heavy field artillery, and eventually was ordered across to France, arriving there two days before the armistice. After being mustered out Mr. Elliott returned to Billings and for a time was with the Longfellow Motor Sales Company. In 1920 he established a shop for general automobile repairing, and in addition since 1922 he has handled the Marmon agency in this part of the state.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the United Commercial Travelers and the Presbyterian Church. He married Dorothy Davis, of Billings, who was born at Longmont, Colorado. They have two children, Dean Howard, born in 1923, and Marjorie Ann, born in 1927.

K. E. **PARK** has been a resident of Montana thirty years. During that time he proved up a claim and developed a ranch. He has been prominent in Democratic politics and county affairs of two counties, and in both of them has served in the position of assessor. He is the present county assessor of Petroleum County, and was the first man elected to that office when the county was created.

Mr. Park was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, January 12, 1874, son of Rev. Thomas Park and grandson of Gilford Park, who was born in Georgia, moved north to Indiana and then to Missouri, where he was a pioneer. He was a farmer and stock man, and was opposed to slavery. He is buried in the Park Grove Cemetery of St. Clair County. He was twice married, and had seven children by each wife, Thomas being the fourth child of his first marriage.

Thomas Park was also born in St. Clair County and acquired his education with little help from schools, getting knowledge by the light of the fire or the old-fashioned Greek lamp or candle. In spite of these handicaps he qualified himself for teaching, and later turned to the ministry, having been converted as a young man. He was ordained a minister of the Christian denomination and spent many years in preaching in Missouri and other states. Later in life he moved to Watonga, Oklahoma, and died there in 1911. He was a Democrat in politics. Rev. Thomas Park married Martha Bunch, daughter of David and Delilah (Cobb) Bunch, who came from Georgia to Missouri. Mrs. Martha Park died in St. Clair County in August, 1899, at the age of forty-nine. Her children were: Nora, wife of Rufus Hamilton, living at the old Park homestead in Missouri; K. E. Park; Evelyn, wife of George Gonser, of Lewis and Clark County, Montana; Ollie, wife of Eli Jones, of St. Clair County, Missouri; Della, wife of Isaac Langdon, of Iowa; Stella, wife of Chris Crockett, of Clinton, Missouri; Mertie, wife of Thomas Tannehill, near Roundup, Montana; Thomas, who died when a boy; and Lee Isaac, who is an attorney practicing in Washington, D. C.

K. E. Park grew up on a farm near Lowrie City, Missouri, and his early school advantages came from the Park Grove School. His life until he was twenty-five was the routine of childhood and youth spent in a good home, work on a farm and then farming independently.

On coming west Mr. Park spent a year or so prospecting for a location in Idaho, and in November, 1899, arrived in Montana and for two years lived in the Grass Range locality of Fergus County. In 1901 he settled on Lower Flat Willow Creek, where he entered a homestead, and his wife also took up a claim, and the subsequent years were devoted to development work, making a farm. He remained there until the spring of 1909. His first improvement was a dugout, followed by a log building of five rooms, which was the family home while on the ranch. He also constructed some buildings of logs or poles and sage brush and greasewood to shelter his cattle and horses. While his home place comprised a quarter section of land, he and Mrs. Park filed on desert claims along or near the Musselshell River, and gained a title and also began the construction of work for irrigating the land.

Mr. Park while on the farm and ranch helped to promote the first local school, becoming a member of the board, and also was instrumental in securing the postoffice of Weed, the first in that region, which was kept in Mrs. Alex Boyle's home and the office was not discontinued until 1927. For a time a local Sunday School was held in the Park home, and the first sermon was preached there by Mr. Park's father.

The Park ranch home was in Fergus County, but it was in Musselshell County that the first political honors came to Mr. Park. For eight years he held the office of county assessor, being the first man chosen to that responsibility, in 1911, when Musselshell County was organized. He served three terms, retiring from office January 1, 1919. Mr. Park moved to Melstone before the new County of Musselshell had been created, and had an active part in the movement for organizing that very recent local sub-division of the state. In 1919 he moved back to the ranch in Fergus County and in February, 1925, moved to Winnett. In November, 1924, he was elected to the office of assessor of Petroleum County, and made the first record for the office. He was elected again in 1926 and in 1928. Politically he is a Democrat, and was chosen assessor in a county that is normally Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for William J. Bryan. Mr. Park is in other ways active as a citizen, being a member of the Commercial Club, is a Master Mason and worthy patron of the Eastern Star Chapter.

He married in Henry County, Missouri, October 10, 1894, Miss Martha Pollard, who was born in that county, daughter of J. M. and Catherine (Wingate) Pollard. Her father spent his last years in Montana, in Fergus County, where he died July 3, 1905, at the age of seventy-two, and her mother now lives with a daughter at Molson in the State of Washington. Mrs. Park was born October 7, 1873, one of eight children, including: Ella, wife of John Hurst, of Moline, Kansas; Ed Pollard, of Moline, Kansas; Viola, wife of Joshua Rowton, of Molson, Washington; and Thomas, of Klamath Falls, Oregon. Mrs. Park attended school in St. Clair County, Missouri, and taught for two years there, and since coming to Montana has interested herself in community affairs, being a member of the Mothers Club and has served as an official of the Eastern Star. She cast her first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Park the oldest is Iva, who married Charles Mulhall, of Los Angeles, and has three children, Logan, Lyle and Betty. Custer Park, who was overseas during the World war and spent the last eleven days in the Argonne, is also a resident of Los Angeles. Cecil, a lumber mill worker at Bucota, Washington, is married and has a daughter Annetta. Opal Park married Everett Bloss, of Chinook, Montana. The youngest of the family is Lee Norris Park, attending grade school at Winnett.

HERMAN BARNHART has been a Montana farmer and rancher since 1914, and his efforts and enterprise have made him one of the strong and influential men in the Bear Spring community of Fergus County.

Mr. Barnhart is an Indiana man by birth, born in Sullivan County in that state December 24, 1890. His father, Henry Barnhart, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 23, 1843. The family first lived in Ohio and later went to Sullivan County, where the father of Henry Barnhart devoted his remaining years to his farm. He is buried in the cemetery at Hymera, Indiana. In the family were three sons and two daughters: Henry, Charles, John, Mary, who became the wife of Gus Lofton, and Mrs. John Tipton, all of whom are now deceased.

Henry Barnhart was educated in country schools. He saw service in the Union army in an Indiana regiment of infantry until wounded in action, and the war ended before he was discharged from the hospital. After the war he bought land in Sullivan County, and had a farm of eighty acres, which he improved and devoted to diversified agriculture, and from its products provided well for his family. He was a Democrat in politics. He died at the age of seventy-eight, and is buried at Shelburn, Indiana. He married Emily J. Zink, daughter of Michael Zink, and she survived him two years. Of their six children only two are now living, Henrietta, wife of Adam Ebler, of Shelburn, Indiana, and Herman.

Herman Barnhart as a boy on the Indiana farm attended the local schools, completing the equivalent of a grammer school education. When he was nineteen years of age he started for the great West, and in the summer of 1909 arrived at Scranton, North Dakota, where he engaged in farming. At Hettinger, North Dakota, February 2, 1911, he married Hannah Christianson. Mrs. Barnhart was born September 28, 1888, and she was a homesteader in North Dakota. Mr. Barnhart made some improvements to the homestead, but on account of the unfavorable climate they found farming unprofitable, and largely for that reason they came on, in the fall of 1914, to Montana. Their first location was on a cattle ranch on the Judith River. Mr. Barnhart operated the place for its owner for five years, and shortly before leaving he entered a homestead in Section 20, occupied the claim while proving it up and spent five years there. He still owns this farm, but is now living on the William Swemke ranch, having it under lease and farming 350 acres, chiefly in grain. He has harvested a crop of wheat after each season, and in 1927 had an average yield of thirty bushels to the acre, with a total of 3300 bushels for the season. He is one of the Montana farmers who have been favored by a succession of years of abundant crops, and is now securely anchored in the fortunes of the Treasure State.

Mr. Barnhart and wife have been good citizens, accepting a share of responsibilities in community matters. Both have been active in the Community Club, and he has served as one of its vice presidents and as secretary and treasurer. He has always considered it a duty to vote, and his first ballot was given to Woodrow Wilson, but he has acted independent of party lines. During the World war he was registered and put in class four. Mrs. Barnhart is a member of the local Woman's Club and is affiliated with the Lutheran Church. As a farmer Mr. Barnhart is a progressive in the matter of using power machinery, and his ranch now employs two tractors as the basis of its power equipment.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart since coming to Montana have had a household of children growing up and attending school and equipping themselves for the duties and responsibilities of mature years. Their children are Norman Henry, Lawrence James, Gordon Orvin, Emily Lucille, Harold Roger and Donald Eugene.

HENRY THIEN, state senator from Golden Valley County, has been identified with the banking and real estate business since coming to Montana. He has gained the respect of his fellow citizens for his conservative and sound financial and business opinions and judgment, and has been an interested student of political conditions since reaching his majority.

Mr. Thien was born at Richmond, Minnesota, December 12, 1863. His father, Joseph Thien, was a native of Hanover, Germany, came to the United States in 1846, and for fifteen years lived in Saint Louis and in 1861 moved to Minnesota, which was then a territory and a northwestern frontier locality. Before coming to America he was employed in the postal service in Germany. At Saint Louis he was a contractor and in Minnesota was a farmer. He was born January 16, 1821, and died February 4, 1894. His wife, Mary Helen Terhorst, was born in Hanover, Germany, and they were married at Saint Louis. She died in November, 1907.

Henry Thien grew up in the State of Minnesota, attended common schools, a business college and St. John's University. After leaving school he worked in the office of Judge Searle at Saint Cloud, was cashier of a bank in Minnesota and for twelve years was engaged in banking in North Dakota. Mr. Thien came to Montana in 1911, and was engaged in banking and real estate, but now concentrates his attention upon his real estate office at Ryegate and is proprietor of the Golden Valley Abstract Company.

Mr. Thien was elected a member of the State Senate from Golden Valley County in 1928, and in the twenty-first session of the Legislature was a member of the committees on counties and towns, insurance, corporations, constitutional amendments and military affairs. He gave his support to the bill regulating hail insurance in the state. He is a state committeeman of the Republican party. About ten years ago Mr. Thien aroused a great deal of opposition because of his effort to check extravagant financial proposals in his county, but in the course of time those who opposed him then came to admire the conservative judgment that prompted him and it was his recognized ability in public affairs that secured him election as a member of the State Senate in 1928. Senator Thien is a Catholic.

He married Miss Ida Huhn, of Saint Cloud, Minnesota. Mrs. Thien died December 1, 1923. She was the mother of ten children, all living but one. Robert R., born March 31, 1887, was educated in the St. John's University in Minnesota and is now assistant sales manager for the General Motors Company and went to Japan in 1929. He married Catherine Beck, of Milford, Pennsylvania. The second child, Clara, born September 15, 1888, is the wife of F. S. Dickenson, of Tacoma, Washington, and has two children, Barbara and Edmund. Leo H. Thien, born February 2, 1890, a salesman at Newark, New Jersey, was educated in the North Dakota State College at Fargo and was a lieutenant in France during the World War. He married Miss Marie Ritt, and has a daughter, Betty. Frances Thien, born October 15, 1892, is the wife of W. J. Keene, of Oakland, and has a son, William. Edmund J. Thien was born in 1894 and died in 1920, having been a lieutenant in the Aviation Corps during the World War. Raymond A., born May 23, 1897, now a resident of Seattle, married Cecelia Millard and has one child, Raymond. The younger children are: Miss Lucille, born September 10, 1901; Miss Erminilde, born in May, 1903; Wilfred, born June 5, 1905; and Harold, born in May, 1907.

HARRY G. TODD. The career of Harry G. Todd, treasurer of Golden Valley County, has been singularly free from the monotony often existing because of the following of a single line of work. During his life he has invaded a number of fields of activity, in all of which he has gained success, and today is numbered among the leaders of the Republican party in his part of the state, in addition to being an extensive holder and operator of land and having other interests.

Mr. Todd was born at Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, February 12, 1884, and is a son of Henry and Delilah (Jarvis) Todd. His great-great-grandfather, Lott Todd, was born in Wales, of Welsh Quaker stock, and in young manhood came to America, settling in the Colony of Maryland, where was born his son, Samuel, the great-grandfather of Harry G. Todd. Samuel Todd's son, Alexander Todd, was born in Maryland, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century moved with other young and adventurous men to Pennsylvania to defend the City of Pittsburgh from threatened attacks by the hostile Indians, who at that time were on the warpath in great numbers. Later Mr. Todd became a pioneer of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural operations.

Henry Todd, the father of Harry G. Todd, and the youngest child of Alexander Todd, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1833, and grew up in the Keystone State, where he received a common school education. He was reared to farming, and followed that vocation in Pennsylvania until 1865, at which time he moved to Southwestern Iowa, and there was a farmer and stockman until his death, in 1910. He was a man of prominence and influence in his community, and in 1897 was appointed postmaster at Diagonal, Iowa, by President McKinley. Previous to this he was county treasurer. He married Miss Delilah Jarvis, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, and her death occurred in Iowa in 1891.

Harry G. Todd was reared in Iowa, where he secured a public school education, and his early experiences were those of the home farm. After his father had relinquished the postmastership at Diagonal, the son took up the duties of that office, and remained

C C Clausen

in that community until 1910. For a time thereafter he was the proprietor of a photographic studio in Iowa, but in 1915 came to Montana, and on April 1 homesteaded 320 acres of land in Rosebud County, which he still owns and operates. He resided on the farm until moving to Hysham in order to give his children better educational advantages, and October 1, 1923, moved to Golden Valley County. He served as postmaster at Hysham for two years, and during the summer of 1923 was superintendent of the Yellowstone irrigation ditches. From the fall of 1919 until 1923 Mr. Todd served as deputy county treasurer and deputy assessor of Treasure County, Montana, and then became deputy county treasurer of Golden Valley County. He was elected county treasurer of Golden Valley County in November, 1929, and has discharged the duties of his office with marked ability, in addition to serving as treasurer of all the schools of the county. He has also served as clerk of the school board of Ryegate District No. 6 since March 1, 1928. He is a stanch Republican in his political views, and has a number of fraternal, civic and other connections.

Mr. Todd married Miss Amelia Slattery, who was born in Ringgold County, Iowa, and educated there, and now serves as deputy treasurer in her husband's office. They are the parents of four children: Stanley and Marlin, who are graduates of the Ryegate High School; Raymond, attending grade school; and James, young, at home.

HON. CHRISTIAN C. CLAUSEN. Among the men who have contributed to the welfare and development of the Silver State, not a few claim the little Kingdom of Denmark as the place of their birth. In this class is found Hon. Christian C. Clausen, who for many years prior to his retirement was a successful contractor and builder, and who still has large and valuable interests at Livingston. He has also borne his share of public service, having served two terms as a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature, and is one of the leading Masons of the state.

Christian C. Clausen was born on the Island of Jutland, on the coast of Denmark, October 5, 1865, and is a son of James and Lise Marie (Jensen) Clausen. His father, also a native of Denmark, came to the United States in 1873 and settled in Brown County, Wisconsin, where he was a sawmiller for several years and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he continued to be engaged until his death. Mrs. Clausen is also deceased. There were three daughters and two sons in the family: Albert, a railroad man, who met an accidental death on the San Pedro line of the Union Pacific Railroad; Emma, of Cody, Wyoming, the widow of John Files; Anne, of California, the wife of Albert Patterson; and Caroline, the wife of Charles Hartman, of Auburn, Washington.

Christian C. Clausen was about seven years of age when he was brought to the United States by his parents, the family locating in Wisconsin at a time and in a locality that did not supply exceptional educational advantages. However, he made the most of his opportunities, and during his life has been a keen and ready observer, a deep thinker and an omnivorous reader, so that today he possesses a good practical education. Upon leaving school Mr. Clausen served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter, and in 1888 joined the construction and bridge-building department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, being thus employed until 1897. At that time he joined the bridge-building department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, remaining in that service for fourteen years, the following two years being spent with the Three Forks Portland Cement Company of Three Forks, Montana. In 1913 Mr. Clausen embarked in business on his own account as a house builder and contractor, and continued in this line until his recent retirement, having built many of the fine homes of Livingston and the vicinity. In business circles he was at all times known as a man of the highest integrity and his word was considered as good as a signed contract.

Mr. Clausen is a stanch Republican in his political sentiment, and was a member of the city council and the park commissioners for several years. He was then elected to the Twentieth Assembly of the Lower House of the State Legislature and reelected for another term, during both of which he did constructive, beneficial and progressive work, as a member of the committees on ways and means, labor affairs of cities, counties and divisions, aviation, military affairs and internal improvements. He possesses a fine presence and an excellent voice, thus adding to the impressiveness of his utterances upon the floor of the House. Mr. Clausen is one of the veteran members of the Knights of Pythias, and a thirty-second degree Scottish and York Rite Mason. He is a member of the Mystic Shrine at Billings, has passed through three chairs in the York Rite and is a past commander of the Knights Templars, belonging also to the Consistory and being active and prominent in all branches of Masonry. During a long and active career he has drawn about him a wide and appreciative circle of friends, who recognize his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. Mr. Clausen is unmarried.

ALFRED ROSENQUIST, rancher, grain farmer and coal miner in the Lehigh section of Judith Basin County, came to Montana in 1917, and here has become known as a man of substantial industry and public spirit. His interest in community affairs led to his election as a member of the first board of county commissioners of Judith Basin County.

Mr. Rosenquist was born at Skane, Sweden, May 8, 1878, son of Bengt and Anna (Olson) Rosenquist, who were born in the same locality. In 1880, on Alfred Rosenquest's birthday, his parents were at Hamburg, Germany, enroute to America. The first year in this country they spent on a farm near Stanton, Iowa, then moved to Minnesota and took up land, and in 1886 moved to Nebraska. Bengt Rosenquist died in Clay County, Nebraska, in 1926, at the age of seventy-six. He had been a resident of the United States for over forty years, and after coming to this country he acquired a knowledge of English and kept track of the news of the day through his English newspaper. His first wife, Anna Olson, died in 1887 in Fillmore County, Nebraska. Her children were: Nels, of Shickley, Nebraska; Alfred; Ben, a farmer in Fillmore County; Anna, wife of Clyde Burnam, of White Sulphur Springs, Montana; and Mrs. Blanche King, of Los Angeles. The second wife of Bengt Rosenquist was Hulda Peterson, and the children of that union are: Mabel, wife of Harry Matson, of Denver, Colorado; Carl, professor of agriculture in the University of

Nebraska at Lincoln; Mrs. Della Prunty, of Denver; Ed, a field man for the Travelers Insurance Company, living at Omaha; and Ruth, a teacher in the schools of Superior, Nebraska, where her husband is a merchant.

Alfred Rosenquist spent his first years in America on his father's homestead in Kittson County, Minnesota. After having lived there five years his father sold out and moved to Nebraska, becoming one of the early settlers of Fillmore County. Alfred Rosenquist had his first American school advantages in Fillmore County. When he entered the country school there the only English phrase he knew was "six months," but he was unfamiliar with even the meaning of those two words. He was quick to learn, was ambitious to fit himself into the scheme of American life, and at the end of the first school year could speak the language very well. After country school he attended the high school at Shickley, Nebraska, was graduated in 1900, and then taught three terms of school. During summer vacations he attended the State Normal School at Peru, taking teachers' training courses in psychology and other subjects. His last term of teaching was at Ong in Clay County, Nebraska. On giving up school work he became a business man at Shickley, at first with a partner and later alone, operating a general store. His interest in public affairs manifested itself while at Shickley. He was a member of the school board, was deputy county clerk and for one term chief deputy county clerk. Since childhood he has been an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he cast his first presidential vote for Col. William J. Bryan, but during his residence in Montana has been affiliated for the most part with the Republican party. Since coming to Montana he has developed a ranch of 360 acres at Lehigh. He is a farmer, raises some cattle, and since 1922 has opened and developed a very profitable coal mine, a drift mine working a six-foot vein of coal of a high quality for furnace purposes. This mine is one of the chief producers of coal in Judith Basin County.

After the creation of Judith Basin County he was elected a member of the first board of county commissioners, by a large majority, and during most of his time on the board was its chairman. His colleagues on the first board were P. M. Campbell and Walter Fish. The chief work of the board was setting the county government in operation, including the transcribing of the records of the old counties. While he was on the board local taxes were reduced forty-two per cent and there were no outstanding warrants unpaid when he left the board. Another work accomplished by the board was fitting up the Stanford City Hall to serve as a place for the county records. During the World war Mr. Rosenquist was registered and participated in the drive for war funds. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Eastern Star Chapter, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled chairs in the Lodge of Rebekahs. Mrs. Rosenquist is a member of the Eastern Star and is an active church woman and Republican voter.

Mr. Rosenquist married at Ong, Nebraska, Miss Ada Bottom, who was born at Ong, daughter of Frank Bottom, the local postmaster. She died a year after their marriage, leaving a son, Vyvian, who is a graduate of the Stanford High School and now connected with the State Highway Department. Mr. Rosenquist's present wife was Katie Nicholas. who was born at Neligh, Nebraska, daughter of W. S. and Prudence Mary (Durham) Nicholas. She was one of a family of six children. and the only one in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenquist have an interesting family of children, all of whom are still at home. Byron. a graduate of the Stanford High School. assists his father. Catherine is a graduate of the Stanford High School. attended Inter-Mountain College at Helena, completed the teachers' normal course at the Stanford High School and is now teaching at Lehigh. Kenneth has graduated from high school at Stanford. Nixola and Genevieve are both in high school. and the three youngest children are Jean, Delana and Carleen Gay. Delana had the best grades of her class in completing the work of the second grade in 1929. There was one other son. Wilfred. who was killed at the age of six years, being run down by a load of wheat.

HENRY G. JACOBSON. Of the officials of Golden Valley County who have contributed through their services to the betterment and advancement of their community. few have deserved in greater degree the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens than Henry G. Jackson. county clerk and recorder. A resident of Ryegate since 1910. he has held his present office since 1924, being now in his third term, and is counted one of the strong members of the Republican party in his part of the state.

Mr. Jacobson was born May 31. 1890. at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a son of Jacob and Magdalene (Wittke) Jacobson. His father was born in Denmark. March 14. 1865. and was seventeen years of age when brought to the United States by his elder brothers. He early became identified with railroad life. in which he has spent his entire career, and for a long period of years was located at Milwaukee. but now has his headquarters at Miles City, Montana. being connected with the supply department of the Chicago, Milwaukee. St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. and a man of much ability, who stands high in the confidence of his superiors and in the confidence of a large circle of friends. Mr. Jacobson married Miss Magdalene Wittke, who was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, February 15, 1870, of German parentage. and died January 26, 1929.

The first four years of the life of Henry G. Jacobson were passed at Milwaukee. and thereafter he resided at various places to which his father's duties called him. In the meantime he acquired his early education in the country schools. and when he returned to Milwaukee. in 1909. he entered the Cream City Business College. from which he was duly graduated after taking a full course. This preparation enabled him to secure positions as an office man at Milwaukee. at which he worked until April 23, 1910. when he took up his residence at Ryegate and became identified with railroading under his father. For a time he was also employed in the J. A. Morrow lumber yard. and subsequently was with Henry Thien in the banking business. He remained with the bank for nine years and six months. but resigned to enter the courthouse. where he acted in the capacity of general utility man, thus becoming thoroughly familiar with the work of the various departments. In the November election of 1924 he was chosen county clerk and recorder of Golden Valley County, and since then has continued in this position, having had no opposition in the elections that have followed. He has always been a firm believer in and supporter of the principles of the Republican party and a generous contributor to public-spirited civic movements. Mr. Jacobson is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Town Club of Ryegate. He belongs to the Episcopal Church, having been confirmed in that faith in 1907. Mr. Jacobson is possessed of no small literary ability and is the author of an article for the *Montana Agricultural Year Book.*

On June 18, 1915, Mr. Jacobson was united in marriage with Miss Ethel May Williams, of Ryegate. Mrs. Jacobson was born in Australia, of English descent, a daughter of Theophilus Williams, who has been a resident of Zion City, Illinois, but is now residing in Australia. Mrs. Jacobson received her education in her native land and at Zion City, Illinois, and is a woman of superior accomplishments and graces. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson: Kenneth George, born March 13, 1917, who is attending school at Ryegate; Florence May, born August 7, 1918, also a student; Ronald Eugene, born December 27, 1919, attending school; and Margaret Ellen, born August 19, 1923, young at home.

ANTON BARTA is one of the substantial business men of the Ryegate community of Golden Valley County. He is a rancher and business man, and that locality has known him and has learned to respect his business judgment and his integrity during the past fourteen years.

Mr. Barta was born at Budweiser in Bohemia, January 6, 1882. His parents, Joseph and Marie (Mikes) Barta, lived all their lives in Bohemia, where his father was a butcher.

Anton Barta while a boy attended school and learned the trade of his father, and was twenty-one years of age when he came to America. For two years he worked for an uncle in the butcher business at Fredericksburg, Iowa, then went on west to the Pacific Coast, was employed at his trade for seven years at Crockett, near San Francisco, and, returning to Iowa, conducted a meat market of his own at Alta Vista until 1915.

In that year he arrived at Ryegate and started a shop. He also secured 200 acres of land, and now has his slaughter house, a home and farm adjoining town. His farm is stocked with 150 head of blooded Shorthorn cattle, and in addition to slaughtering for the local trade he does a considerable business in the shipping of cattle and hogs.

Mr. Barta married, May 19, 1917, Miss Laura Marshall, of Wichita, Kansas. The date May 19 seems to have a special significance in the career of Mr. Barta. Besides being married on that day, it was the day of the month he arrived in Ryegate, Montana, and one of his children was also born on that day. It was also the date on which he acquired his American citizenship papers. Mr. and Mrs. Barta's three living children are: Marjorie, born April 2, 1918, Russell, born in April, 1920, and Donald, born October 15, 1923.

Mr. Barta is a member of the Ryegate school board and is on the city council. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

CHARLES E. BELTZER, M. D. The work accomplished by Dr. Charles E. Beltzer, of Washoe, is of great value, and in performing it he is not only serving humanity, but is building up a wide and valuable connection for himself, and a record for faithfulness and skill that will stand to his credit as long as he lives. He is a splendid type of the self-sacrificing physician and surgeon who puts others before himself, not only in professional work, but along other channels of usefulness, and he is a veteran of three wars of his country.

Doctor Beltzer was born at Osceola, Polk County, Nebraska, February 17, 1880, a son of Lewis Allan and Mary A. (McWilliams) Beltzer. Lewis Allan Beltzer was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, from whence he moved first to Zanesville, Ohio, thence to Missouri, and from there to Nebraska. After locating in Polk County he served as deputy sheriff for eight years, and was a fearless and resourceful officer at a time when lawlessness was rampant and only a brave man was willing to incur the risks of such an office. For about eight years he was sergeant-at-arms of the Nebraska State Legislature, and was a man widely known all over the state. In early life he was a Republican, but in later years was an enthusiastic supporter of William Jennings Bryan. Whether he worked for the Republican party or for the principles of Colonel Bryan, he was a leader in politics. During the war between the states he served four years as a member of the Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was an officer of his regiment. Two of his brothers, Capt. John Beltzer and Capt. Edward Beltzer, also served in the same war. In later life Colonel Beltzer was manager of the Soldiers' Home in Nebraska, and he was one of the leading members in the state of the Grand Army of the Republic. In addition to his official duties he was in the nursery business for more than twenty years, and during that period thoroughly proved his capacity for getting business, retaining it and continually adding to it. When he died, in November, 1912, his community lost one of its leading citizens, and his family one whose place cannot be filled. The wife and mother survives him, and now, a venerable lady of over eighty-two years, still resides at Osceola, Nebraska. She was born at Linn Grove, Marion County, Iowa, October 11, 1848. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Beltzer, was born in Holland, and came to the United States at an early day, and for years carried on a cooperage business at Hagerstown, Maryland. Subsequently he moved to Ohio, and operated a toll bridge for a number of years. Having arrived in this country prior to the War of 1812, when war was declared with England by the colonists he supported the latter, and enlisted in the American army. His wife was of German ancestry. Doctor Beltzer is descended through his mother from Scotch-Irish ancestry, her people having immigrated from Scotland to the United States, and settled in Iowa.

While attending the Osceola, Nebraska, High School, Doctor Beltzer enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, having already served in Company E, Nebraska National Guard, and this company became a part of the First Nebrsaka Volunteer Infantry, and with it he served against the Spanish forces before Manila August 2, 1898; and with the reserves, August 6, 1898. He participated in the capture of Manila August 13, 1898. During the Aguinaldo Revolution the following year he assisted in the defense of Camp Sante Mesa, February 4-5, 1899; was in the two engagements of Moraquina Road, February 17 and March 6, 1899; and that of Santolon Pumping Station, March 7, 1899. The next engagement was that of San Francisco Del Monte, March 25; on March 26 there was another at Polo, and the same day the enemy was met at Meycouayon. On March 27 his regiment was in action again at Marillao, and again on March 29, at Sante Maria. On March 31 there was an engagement at Guinto, and on March 31 Malolos was captured. April 23 the regiment was in action at Quinga, and the following day once more met the enemy near Quinga. The next engagement was at San Tomas, May 4. Doctor Beltzer was wounded August 2, 1898; and again March 5, 1899, and was returned to the United States with his regiment from Manila on the United States army transport *Hancock*, and landed at San Francisco in July, 1899. On August 23, 1899, he was mustered out of the service and honorably discharged at Presidio, California.

Returning to Nebraska, Doctor Beltzer was hospital steward at the Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors Home for about three years, and for the same length of time he was a member of Company K, Nebraska National Guard. When he left the Home he became a cowboy in Canada and Northwestern Montana, and rode range for two years, in this out-of-doors work fully recovering his strength and normal health.

Having decided upon entering the medical profession, he entered the Chicago Physicians and Surgeons College, now the medical department of the University of Illinois, and was graduated therefrom June 5, 1909. Since then he has attended various clinics, has taken post-graduate work in different cities, and visits the University Hospital and Cook County Hospital. Upon his graduation he came to Washoe, and here he has since been engaged in practice. In May and June, 1922, he attended special clinics at Chicago, for he is a man who keeps abreast of all progress made in his profession. He belongs to the Carbon County Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association, as well as to the Associated Military Surgeons of the United States. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the American Philatelic Society, Carbon Post No. 17, American Legion, and Red Lodge Rod and Gun Club all hold his membership, and he is a life member of the American Rifle Association. A strong Republican, he is precinct committeeman of his party.

As was to be expected, Doctor Beltzer offered the Government his services during the World war, and was assigned to duty June 29, 1918, and ordered to report at Camp Lewis. There he was assigned to Infirmary 11 as assistant surgeon, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Depot Brigade. On October 4 of that year he was made commanding officer of Infantry 11, with the rank of captain, and was retained there until December 13, 1918, when he was assigned to Infirmary 3, of the same brigade, as commanding officer, for the care of overseas convalescents. On May 27, 1919, he was transferred to United States Army Base Hospital, Camp Lewis, Washington, as assistant surgeon, and remained on duty until he was honorably discharged from the service July 22, 1919, with the rank of captain, and a recommendation for the rank of major in the Reserves, which rank he now holds. He was cited at Camp Lewis, as follows: "Capt. Charles E. Beltzer commendation for service in Medical Corps United States Army:—Surgeon General expresses his personal appreciation of his efficient service."

His promotions during the World war were as follows: On August 15, 1917, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Officers Reserves; June 1, 1918, he was appointed a captain in the regular army; and on October 28, 1919, he was made a major in the United States Reserves, medical section, which rank he has held continuously ever since.

On December 31, 1925, Doctor Beltzer was married to Miss Monta Emalee McNeill, of Washoe, Montana, a daughter of J. B. and Ida McNeill, of Missouri. Mrs. Beltzer was educated in Missouri, and is a graduate of high school and the Normal College of Springfield, Missouri. Entering the profession of an educator, she was principal of the schools of Stark and Bethpage, Missouri, before coming to Montana, and after her arrival in the state she taught in the Washoe schools. In the meanwhile, however, she had taken special work during the summer sessions of the Polytechnic Institute at Billings, Montana, and is an educated lady, and one of social graces. She is very active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Woman's Club and the Eastern Star. Doctor and Mrs. Beltzer have one child, Charles Eugene, Junior, who was born in 1926.

As a relaxation from his professional responsibilities Doctor Beltzer enjoys big game hunting and fishing, and is a firm believer in the value of out-of-door life. He is one of the staff of Adams Hospital, Red Lodge; a director of the U. S. Bank of Red Lodge, and vice president of the Washoe Trading Company. He is a man of marked stamina and breadth of character, and there are few men in the state who can point to a military service in their family which in three generations covers a service in the American war of 1812, the war of the sixties, the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the World war.

FREDERICK EUGENE DION. On other pages of this publication is given a somewhat detailed account of the activities and pioneer enterprise of the late Henry Dion, one of the early settlers of Glendive in Dawson County, a pioneer merchant, banker, rancher and for many years closely identified with the public and political life of the community. The quality of enterprise that dominated him has been a characteristic of the briefer career of his son, Frederick Eugene Dion, a native son of Glendive, well known as a merchant and business man.

He was born in Glendive April 23, 1886. In 1903 he graduated from the local high school, followed by four years at the University of Montana, where he took his Bachelor of Science degree in 1907. He was a popular member of the student body, being a charter member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, won his letter on the track team and for one year was on the basketball team and in his junior year was one of the two students elected to the honorary senior society. He was also a member of the engineering society and the Pan-Hellenic Society.

Mr. Dion looked upon his university career as a preparation for business, and immediately following his graduation returned to Glendive, becoming a salesman of the Glendive Mercantile Company, owned by his father. A few years later he and his brother Harry bought the business, changing it to Dion Brothers, and in

Thos E Newcomb

1915 they sold to the Dion Mercantile Company, still retaining a financial interest. Frederick E. Dion then turned his attention to other investments, including the ranch holdings of himself and his brother. In 1927 he became president and treasurer of the Dion-Eustrom Company, of which Roy Eustrom is vice president and most of his time is taken up by this well known Glendive business organization.

During the World War he was registered. In political matters he votes as a Republican, having cast his first presidential ballot for William H. Taft. Through the years his name has been associated with various organizations that represent the progressive spirit of the community in a business and civic way. He has been an officer and a director of the Chamber of Commerce and was its president, and under his administration was promoted a reorganization on the basis of active membership and with a definite program of service. Mr. Dion was one of the promoters of the Glendive Golf Club, served two terms as president and was chairman of the greens committee when the golf course was laid out and the clubhouse erected.

Mr. Dion married, June 8, 1912, Miss Florence Powderly. She was born at Reinbeck, Iowa, daughter of T. G. Powderly. Her father was a Wisconsin man, and during the greater part of his life was engaged in the real estate business. He died while visiting in Glendive, his home being still at Reinbeck. T. G. Powderly married Mary Ringsweiler, who died shortly after the birth of her only child, Mrs. Dion. The latter was educated in Saint Catherine College at Saint Paul. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Glendive and the Glendive Golf Club. Mr. and Mrs. Dion have two sons, Frederick Eugene, Jr., born March 21, 1915, and Robert Joseph, born September 28, 1918.

THOMAS E. NEWCOMB. Of the old and highly esteemed residents of Gardiner, none has led a more interesting, active or varied career than Thomas E. Newcomb, who is now practically retired, although he is still a registered guide of Yellowstone Park, a position which he has held since 1885. A scout, soldier and fighter during the Indian wars on the plains, later a participant in the Philippine Insurrection, and during all of his active life connected in some way as an employe and official of the United States Government, his record is a clean, high and honorable one, and he is eminently due the respect and esteem in which he is held.

Thomas E. Newcomb was born near Marietta, east of Athens, Ohio, on the banks of the Hocking River, September 10, 1850, and is a son of Lafayette and Elizabeth (Fuller) Newcomb. His father was a member of one of the early-settled families of the Western Reserve of Ohio, and an adventurer and explorer by nature, who was restless in the midst of civilization and always moving westward. From Ohio he moved to Missouri in 1864, but in 1879 sought the Kansas prairie country, and there rounded out his career, dying in 1923, when his age was lacking only fourteen days of 100 years. During his life he was a witness to and a participant in the marvelous advancement and development that the years brought, from the most primitive conditions to the highest state of civilization. Lafayette Newcomb married Elizabeth Fuller, a descendant of the famous Fuller family which produced so many statesmen and jurists. Her death occurred in 1899.

The education of Thomas E. Newcomb was secured in the public schools of Missouri, in which state he resided until 1867, when he moved on to Kansas and was on the plains until 1872. He undoubtedly inherited his father's restless and adventurous spirit, and in 1872, on the Arkansas River, began acting as guide and scout for Government wagon trains bound for Forts Leavenworth and Riley. Thenceforward his life was one of almost daily excitement, adventure and peril. He was with General Crook in 1876, and viewed the famous Custer battlefield after the massacre, and in 1877 moved on to Fort Keough, Montana. He joined General Miles at what is Miles City, and later was under the same valiant old Indian fighter on the Nez Perces expedition. After leaving General Miles he was with Colonel Whittier at Fort Custer, during Indian warfare, and in 1885 came to Gardiner as a registered guide in Yellowstone Park, a commission which he still holds.

In 1898 Mr. Newcomb volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, and saw service in the Philippine Islands, setting up the first rigging in Monda, and being chief packer in the transportation of army supplies throughout the Philippine Insurrection. For a time he also served as United States deputy marshal at Miles City. Politically he is a Republican, but the business of politics has played a small and unimportant part in his crowded career. Although he is one of the few scouts and Indian fighters of the old West, he bears none of the bearing of the rough life that he must have lead. Instead is found a cultured, even polished, old gentlman, full of the reminiscences of an active career of the olden times, but possessed of the refinement of the most enlightened present. Mr. Newcomb is a member of no fraternal lodges. He has never married.

Hon. Arthur A. Baker, state senator from Dawson County, is in point of continuous service the oldest representative of the dental profession at Glendive, where he has practiced for over a quarter of a century. Doctor Baker is widely known professionally throughout the state, not only with respect to his individual abilities, but also on account of his eight years' service as a member and part of the time as president of the State Board of Dental Examiners. Among other dentists of the state who were associated with him at different times on the board were: F. J. Bell of Billings, R. H. Nelson of Missoula, George E. Longeway of Great Falls, T. M. Hampton of Helena, M. E. Gates of Helena, R. R. Johnson of Great Falls, P. J. Sweeney of Fort Benton and C. M. Orser of Kalispell.

Doctor Baker represents an early Colonial family of New England ancestry, and was born on a farm near Woodville, Sandusky County, Ohio, April 12, 1878. He is a descendant of Alexander Baker, who came from England and settled at Boston in 1637. Many of Doctor Baker's relatives have held membership in the Colonial and military societies. Doctor Baker on both sides comes of long lived ancestry. His grandfather, Elijah Baker, Jr., was eighty-nine years of age when he died in Woodville, Ohio. Sanford G. Baker, father of Doctor Baker, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, and was ninety-five when he passed away at Woodville, in 1911. He was educated in a Vermont academy, and on going to Ohio became a farmer, served as county judge, but was physically disqualified for service as a soldier in the Civil War. Elijah Baker, Jr., however, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Sanford G. Baker married Phoebe Osborne, who was born at Buffalo, New York, and died in 1913, at the age of eighty-two. Her father was a civil engineer and helped survey the route of the Erie Canal. He was accidentally killed when in the vigor of life, leaving a family of small children. Sanford G. Baker and wife had six sons and four daughters, all of whom grew up. William P., who was a soldier in the Spanish-American War, is an electrical and mechanical engineer living at Brooklyn, New York. The living daughters are Ida L., of Los Angeles, Rose W., of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Catherine Marks, of Woodville, Ohio. Three of the sons now deceased, Edmund G., George C. and Sanford G. Jr., were all well educated and at some time were teachers. Sanford G. was a graduate of the law school of the University of Michigan, practiced at Seattle, and was in the federal service under Governor General Taft at Manila, Philippine Islands, where he died and is buried in the military cemetery at Pasay.

Arthur A. Baker living during the first fifteen years of his life on an Ohio farm. His education was begun in country schools, followed by a high school course at Woodville, a year in the normal school of Doctor Brown at Valparaiso, Indiana, and he then entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the school of dentistry in 1899. He was a member of the football squad at Michigan, and during his student period enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War. He was in Company A, Thirty-first Michigan Infantry, under Capt. Ross Granger and Col. Cornelius Gardner. The regiment mobilized at Island Lake, Michigan, went to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and from Fernandina, Florida, crossed over to Cuba after the war had ended and took part in guarding Spanish prisoners. After being mustered out Doctor Baker returned to Michigan and resumed his professional studies.

For several years Doctor Baker practiced at Charlotte, Michigan, and from that city came to Montana in 1904, locating at Glendive, and has had a busy practice in a town that has been the center of one of the rapidly developing farming and ranching communities of Northern Montana.

From the first he has taken an active part in civic affairs. He was chosen a member of the city council and served one term as mayor, his administration being marked by the installation of the city filtration plant. He was precinct committeeman, six years county chairman of the Republican committee, from 1922 to 1928, resigning that office when he made the campaign for the State Senate. He was also for a time a member of the Montana State Republican Committee. In 1928 he was elected to the State Senate, and during the session of 1929 gave an intelligent service in studying the legislative program. He had no particular end to further when he entered the Senate, and he introduced only one bill, that at the request of one of his constituents. He was a member of the committee to visit the penitentiary, the State Insane Asylum and the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Galen, and was chairman of the committee on sanitary affairs, and member of the committees on banks and banking, railroads and transportation, counties and towns, military affairs. Doctor Baker cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley, in 1900.

He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He served ten years, 1905 to 1915, in the Montana National Guard, holding offices from sergeant to captain, and was adjutant under Colonel Donahue in the labor troubles in Butte in 1914. During the World War he was certified by the War Department as a captain in the chemical warfare service in 1918, and was awaiting orders when the armistice came. For ten years following he retained the rank of captain in the Chemical Warfare Reserves. Doctor Baker is prominent in Masonry and is a past master of his lodge, a past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, a past grand master of the Council, and a past commander of the Knights Templar. He is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks.

Doctor Baker married at Batavia, Illinois, September 4, 1907, Miss Mary Carroll Walt, daughter of Henry and Laura (Olson) Walt. Her father was a Philadelphia man, and for many years was in business as a merchant at Batavia, Illinois, where he died. Mrs. Baker was born at Batavia, in 1885, oldest of three daughters. Her sisters are Mrs. Raymond Wolcott, of Chicago, and Mrs. John Van Burton, of Batavia. She graduated from high school at Batavia, attended a state normal and Northwestern University, and taught before her marriage and has been connected with Montana school work for a number of years. Doctor and Mrs. Baker have two children. Their daughter, Elizabeth Walt, is the wife of Dr. Guy E. Campbell, of Plentywood, Montana. The son, Sanford G., completed his high school work at Glendive in 1926. and is a salesman for the Black Hills Utility Company of South Dakota.

Harry N. Dion, well known at Glendive for his connections as banker, business man and citizen, is one of the oldest native sons of that community, where his father, the late Henry Dion, was conspicuous for his pioneer activities and his sterling influence as a man of enterprise and upright citizen.

Henry Dion was a man who made a great deal of his opportunities, from the resources of his individual character carving a career that was successful in business affairs and with every mark of honor for him in his public and private relationships. He was born in a rural section of the Province of Quebec, Canada, of French ancestry. His educational opportunities were limited. During his boyhood he completed an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. He was the ninth in a large family of nine sons and two daughters. When about fourteen years of age he came to the United States in company with his older brother, Jerry. For a time he worked on a farm in Pennsylvania. His brother went west to Chicago, and there Henry joined him, and both were employed as carpenters during the reconstruction of that city after the great fire of 1871. The next scene that called them was in the far West, as carpenters with the Union Pacific Railway Company. They did construction work as far west as Wyoming and then returned to North Bend, Nebraska, where they started a shop for general blacksmithing and the making of wagons. Jerry Dion remained in North Bend, married, and spent the rest of his years, and his widow still lives there. He had two daughters, Miss Rosalie, of North Bend, and Mrs. May Miltonberger, of Anselmo, Nebraska.

When Henry Dion left North Bend he returned to Chicago for a time, then went to Bismarck, North Dakota, and was given the contract to build the Fort Lincoln barracks. After that work was finished he began freighting supplies for the Government between Fort Lincoln and Fort Keogh and Miles City, Montana. With the conclusion of this work he moved to what is now Glendive, then a camp on Cedar Creek, where the freighting line connected with the railroad. With the building of the Northern Pacific to Glendive and the establishment of a division point there Henry Dion established a general store, and from that time until the close of his career was a merchant, at first under his name, Henry Dion, and later as the Glendive Mercantile Company. He put up one of the first brick business houses in Glendive, in 1886, a building now used by the Exchange State Bank.

Glendive as a commercial community owes much to the enterprise of the late Henry Dion. His interests were not confined to the town. He owned a large amount of land, and was in the live stock business, raising horses and cattle. From the incorporation of the Exchange State Bank he served as president until his death. He and E. Aiken, C. A. Banker and E. S. Herrick acquired that bank, then a private institution, in 1904. The bank is capitalized at $75,000, with a surplus of $25,000 and undivided profits of $10,000. The officers of the bank today are: Mr. E. S. Herrick, president; Guy R. Lowe, vice president; C. A. Banker, vice president; Harry N. Dion, cashier; and W. F. Dion, assistant cashier.

The late Henry Dion was seventy-four years of age when he passed away, November 1, 1920. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and frequently figured in the public life of Dawson County, serving as its first sheriff, later for two terms was county treasurer, and for eight years was chairman of the board of county commissioners. For about twenty years he was a member of the board of education, and during most of the time was chairman. Hardly any important activity, business, religious, political or educational, in Dawson County, but bore some impress and influence from the late Henry Dion. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. In religion he was a Catholic.

Henry Dion married Mrs. Margaret Elliot, daughter of Jerry O'Connor, a native of Ireland and a Virginia farmer who finally came to Montana and lived all the remainder of his life at Glendive. Mrs. Henry Dion was born in Virginia, in 1863, and now resides at Los Angeles. Her children were: Harry N.; Fred E. and William F., also of Glendive; and Miss Marie, a teacher in a high school at Los Angeles.

Glendive was almost a frontier town when Harry N. Dion was born there June 21, 1883. In 1898 he graduated from the local high school, following which his education was continued one year in the Agricultural College of North Dakota and one year at the University of Montana. At Chicago he completed a commercial course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and, thus equipped for a career, he returned home and took the post of assistant cashier in the Exchange Bank. Frank Cannon was the organizer of that bank, a private institution, and was still its head when Harry Dion began his connection therewith. On leaving the bank he joined his father in the Glendive Mercantile Company, starting as a bookkeeper. In 1908 he bought out the other members of the firm except his father, who sold his stock to another son, and the business was carried on by Dion Brothers until 1916, when it was continued as the Dion Mercantile Company, and it is still a commercial organization, conducted by Cummings, Inc. After leaving the mercantile work Mr. Dion looked after the family ranching and farm interests until 1924, when he returned to the Exchange State Bank as cashier, and to that institution has given most of his time and energy.

During the World War period Mr. Dion was in charge of the Thrift Stamp campaign in Glendive and Dawson County. He was registered under the second draft law. He cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, and has given an undivided allegiance to the Republican party. For nine years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Glendive schools.

He married at Jackson, Minnesota, December 11, 1911, Miss Grace Hunter. She was born at Jackson, attended school there and finished her education in Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Her parents, James W. and Bessie (Ross) Hunter, were born in Scotland, and her father for many years was in the mercantile business at Jackson, Minnesota, where he is buried and where the mother resides. Mrs. Dion was the youngest of four children. She was born February 9, 1881, and passed away January 10, 1929. For several years before her marriage she had been the English teacher in the Glendive High School. She is survived by three children: Henry Hunter, born May 6, 1914; James Hunter, born May 4, 1915; and Janet Hunter Dion, born September 19, 1918.

DESMOND J. O'NEIL is a Montana attorney, practicing at Glendive, and is a native son of that community of Dawson County and representative of one of its oldest and most respected families.

His father, the late Edward O'Neil, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, and being left an orphan, his parents dying during the famine period in Ireland, he came to America when thirteen years of age, working his passage across. He took up the railroad service, and was one of the best loved employes of the Northern Pacific lines in Montana. When he died at Glendive, September 19, 1912, an order of Superintendent Lantry, superintendent and general manager of the Yellowstone Division, stopped every train on the division for five minutes at the funeral hour, out of the "love and respect due their brother and an old and faithful employe." He had received permanent injuries in a collision when he jumped from an engine, landing on a pile of rock.

Edward O'Neil came to Glendive in 1881, while the Northern Pacific Line was in course of construction to Livingston. He made his permanent home at Glendive, and was a locomotive engineer between there and Forsyth and Billings.

Edward O'Neil married at Erin Prairie, Wisconsin, Miss Katherine Hagan. She was born in that Wisconsin locality, daughter of John Hagan, a native of the United States and of Irish parentage. Mrs. Katherine O'Neil lives at Glendive, is seventy years of age, and has had a prominent part in church and social activities. She helped organize at Glendive and in other places the Catholic Daughters of America and was the first territorial deputy of the order. She speaks well in public, and is a woman with fine charitable instincts and deep human sympathies. Both she and her husband have been Democrats, but Edward O'Neil was not a man of many words, living a quiet life, divided between his duties as a railroad man and in his home. He was one of the original incorporators of the First National Bank of Glendive and one of the large stockholders. Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Neil had three sons:

John M., Edward E. and Desmond J., all of whom reside at Glendive, John being a hotel man and Edward, a farmer.

Desmond J. O'Neil graduated from the Glendive High School in 1904. His higher education was the result of working his way through university and law school. In 1907 he was graduated with the A. B. degree from Gonzaga University at Spokane, Washington. The following three years he spent in Washington, D. C., attending law classes at Georgetown University and taking his LL. B. degree in 1910. During two years he was at Washington he was in the Government service, running a passenger elevator in the capitol building.

Mr. O'Neil was admitted to the Montana bar after examination at Helena before the Supreme Court. His examination included half a day of oral work and a day and a half of written examinations. His license is dated December 24, 1910. During the following two years he practiced at Roundup, and was appointed the first county attorney of Musselshell County. He then returned to Glendive, taking charge of the law office of Judge Hurley, who had been elected judge of the District Court. He was a partner of Judge Hurley from 1921 until the judge retired from active practice. Mr. O'Neil has had a busy routine of work in all the courts of Montana and also in the federal courts. His first lawsuit was a divorce case at Glendive.

He has been active in the Democratic party, served ten years on the state central committee, has attended a number of state conventions, and knows and is known by the responsible leaders of the party over the state. During the World War he was registered under the first draft law, was put in class 4, and did his patriotic work as a four-minute man. He was state deputy of the Knights of Columbus during 1925-26, and was exalted ruler of B. P. O. E. No. 1324, Glendive, in 1919-20.

Mr. O'Neil married at Glendive, January 20, 1916, Miss Esther Cavanaugh. She was born on the old Wamsley ranch in Dawson County, on Morgan Creek, but was reared and educated in Glendive. She had two brothers, Raymond Cavanaugh, of Seattle, Washington, and Dominick, deceased. Her father served as sheriff of Dawson County in the '90s, and was murdered December 23, 1898, when forty-five years of age. He was a native of Canada, and in Montana was a horse rancher. Mrs. O'Neil's mother lives at Glendive at the age of fifty-five. Mrs. O'Neil is a worker in community and church affairs, has been a supervisor of the Camp Fire Girls, a member of the choir of the Catholic Church, and sustains a lively interest in the Democratic party.

CARROLL E. GRIFFIN, postmaster of Glendive since 1922, is a World War veteran, a very popular and prominent citizen of the community, where he was born and grew up and where the older residents of Dawson County have known him all his life.

Mr. Griffin is a son of Arnold Griffin, who came to Montana in 1881. Arnold Griffin was born at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Grffins lived in New York State before going to Pennsylvania. Arnold Griffin is the last survivor of a family of two sisters and three brothers. He had limited opportunities to attend school during his boyhood in Pennsylvania, and his practical training for a business career was gained by experience. He grew up on a farm in Pennsylvania, went west to Mandan, North Dakota, where he homesteaded, and from there came to Montana, where he became identified with the cattle industry when it was still conducted under range conditions. In 1906, on leaving his ranch, he opened a feed store at Glendive, and continued that business until he retired in June, 1928. Arnold Griffin has never been a man to stand back and wait for others to do the business of the community. From January, 1919, to January, 1925, he was a member of the board of county commissioners and during much of the time was chairman of the board. Among other matters he was largely responsible for the movement which brought about the opening and dedicating of the steel bridge over the Yellowstone River during his administration. He cast his presidential vote for James A. Garfield in 1880, and has been a staunch Republican for fully half a century. He is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the World War he acted in an advisory capacity to the draft board.

Arnold Griffin married in Montana in 1888 Miss Amy Ward, daughter of Asa and Helen (Dill) Ward, who came to Montana in 1882 and were likewise territorial pioneers. Mrs. Helen Ward is now eighty-five years of age and lives at Shepherd, Montana. Asa Ward served with a New York regiment in the Union army during the Civil War. The hardships of the service were chiefly responsible for his death, which occurred at Glendive in 1891. Mrs. Griffin was born at Albert Lea, Minnesota, March 27, 1870, and was married before she was nineteen years of age. She was the second in a family of twelve children, nine of whom survive. The others who are in Montana are: Kenneth Ward, at Shepherd, Miss Florence Ward, of Shepherd, and Thomas Ward, of Stipek, Montana.

The children of Arnold Griffin and wife are: Maisie, wife of Richard J. Statham, of Glendive; Carroll E.; Lloyd E., of Portland, Oregon; Bessie, wife of Charles A. Brant, of York, Pennsylvania; and Chester W., a student in the Montana State College at Bozeman.

Carroll E. Grffin after attending the public schools at Glendive spent four years in the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo. With this liberal and specialized training he returned home and took active charge of his father's ranch on Cottonwood Creek in Dawson County. There he was engaged in the cattle and horse industry from 1913 until the fall of 1917.

He left the ranch to join the colors, was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, where he was put in Headquarters Company of the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry, Ninety-first Division. Later he and another member of the same company were selected to attend an officers training school at Jacksonville, Florida. There he was commissioned June 23, 1918, on June 26 was assigned as commanding officer for the Supply Company of the Thirty-first Division and took the company overseas, sailing from Newport News, Virginia, July 14, 1918, on a former German vessel. He landed at Brest, and went to the reserve area at Tours and later was put on detached service at Is-sur-tille, where he remained until the armistice. Then came a transfer to Marseilles, where he entered the remount service, and on July 19, 1919, was relieved of active duty, sailing for home July 29 and reaching this country August 19. He was honorably discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, August 31.

For several months he recuperated, spending part of his time in finding duties at his father's store. Mr. Griffin was appointed postmaster of Glendive January 18, 1922, succeeding John F. Butler. His first commission was signed by President Harding, the second by President Coolidge and he is now serving under a commission signed by President Hoover.

Mr. Griffin has given Glendive a very efficient administration of the local postoffice. He has been much interested in his army comrades, is a past commander of Glendive Post of the American Legion, and has several times been a delegate to state meetings and has attended three national conventions, those of Saint Paul and Omaha, and in 1927 went overseas to attend the meeting of the American Legionnaires in Paris. Mr. Griffin for eight years was one of the directors of the Glendive Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, having his membership in Florida Consistory No. 2 of Jacksonville, which he joined while in the officers training school there.

Mr. Griffin married at Glendive, July 12, 1922, Miss Lottie Foss. By this marriage he has a son, Roger Foss Griffin. On August 22, 1929, he married Miss Grace Montague, who was born at Minnewaukan, North Dakota, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Montague. Mrs. Griffin attended the Minnewaukan High School, the college at Jamestown and completed a special training in Mrs. Wood's kindergarten school at Minneapolis. As a kindergartner she taught at Minnewaukan, Williston, North Dakota, and then at Glendive, where she met Mr. Griffin.

WILLIAM I. HUGHES. To the younger generation whose day has come since the comforts brought by easy communication have been available, it is a marvel that all of the glory, wealth and comfort of Montana's citizens have been wrested from the soil within the lifetime of men still in the prime of life. That men now living broke the virgin sod and lived, and quite contentedly, in primitive log cabins of their own building; that they did without all comforts, to say nothing of luxuries, and many of the necessities of life, and yet enjoyed themselves while building up material prosperity for themselves and prestige for their state, is almost beyond belief. And yet they did, and William I. Hughes, whose magnificent 10,000 acre ranch is located seven miles south of Stanford, in Judith Basin County, is one of these sturdy early settlers who, throughout his career, has proven his personal worth, as well as his ability as a rancher.

William I. Hughes was born in Windham County, Vermont, January 6, 1870, a son of John R. Hughes, the latter of whom was born in New York State, but went to Vermont in young manhood. There he married Miss Catherine Moore, who died when William I. Hughes was about eighteen years of age. Her husband survived her until 1900, when he passed away at the age of sixty-four years, and is buried at Marlboro, Vermont, where he had maintained his home for years. The following children were born to him and his wife: Belle, who is Mrs. Hamilton, of Lewistown, Montana; Nellie, who is the wife of Albert Hodges, of Los Angeles, California; Mary, who is unmarried and resides at Marlboro; Walter, who resides at Aberdeen, Washington; and John and George, both of whom are on the paternal farm at Marlboro. The family is of

Welsh origin, the grandfather of Mr. Hughes of this review, having established it in the United States when he came to this country direct from Wales, his native land.

His boyhood and youth spent on a New England farm, William I. Hughes early learned the dignity of labor and the necessity for practicing thrift. After attending the neighborhood country schools he had one term in the West Brattleboro High School, and during all of his youth, and until he attained his majority, he assisted with the work of the parental farm. In 1892 he came to Montana, where his sister, Mrs. Hamilton, then a rancher's wife, but now a resident of Lewistown, had previously moved, and he spent five years in the employ of the Sage Creek Sheep Company, Hamilton and Mills, proprietors, doing general ranch work. In the meanwhile he entered his homestead on Willow Creek, a quarter section of land, and when he proved it up he moved on it and became a rancher.

For his first shelter he built himself the proverbial log house, that is now in use as a bunkhouse, and lived in it for several years, or until he was married. This first home was replaced by the present comfortable and commodious residence in 1902. Upon going on his homestead he began raising cattle and horses, and he continued in this line as long as it was profitable, and he is still actively a cattle man. At first he had but a few head of cattle, but his small herd increased until in 1919, his largest year, he grazed 800 head. His herd since then numbers about 700 head, and since 1918 he has grazed sheep, and in 1928 wintered more than 1,000 head. His stock is marketed at Chicago in the main. From time to time he had added to his ranch until he now has 10,000 acres, and he raises hay and keeps pasturage for his stock.

Mr. Hughes helped to create the first school district, and he hauled the lumber and shingles for the first schoolhouse, from Moore, Montana. It was put up on a portion of his ranch, and is still standing, a monument to the public spirit of the man, and his willingness to provide proper educational advantages for the children of this region. For many years he was a member of the school board, but aside from that has held no office, although he is an active supporter of the Republican party. Both he and his wife are identified with the Presbyterian Church at Lewistown, Montana.

Mr. Hughes was married at Benson, Nebraska, to Miss Helen Hughes, born at Benson, a suburb of Omaha, Nebraska, and a graduate of the University of Nebraska. At the time of her marriage she was a public school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have had the following children born to them: Gerald, who was a student of the Montana State College, Bozeman, is now a rancher of the Willow Creek locality; Marguerite, who is a graduate of the University of Montana, is a school teacher at Teton, Washington; Harley, who had some work in the Montana State College, is with his father on the ranch; Walter, who is a student of the Stanford High School, of which all of the older children are graduates; and Helen, who is the youngest, is attending the local schools.

Today Mr. Hughes is recognized as one of the leading men of the Judith Basin country, and he frequently declares that he owes his success to his early training, and to the following in his after life of the advice once given him: "Strict business integrity, nonor and duty first in all things."

R. E. Baker

Charles Edward Baker came to Montana in 1916, and has won favorable prestige and success as a member of the Fergus County bar. In November, 1928, he went through his only political campaign and was elected county attorney of Fergus County, succeeding Enor K. Matson. He assumed the duties of the office at Lewistown January 7, 1929.

Mr. Baker, whose home is at Denton in Fergus County, was born January 17, 1888, a son of William Henry and Emma Mary (Hamlon) Baker. His grandfather was a broker in New York City. William Henry Baker was born in New York City in 1850, and was six years of age when his father died. He was then sent out to live with an older sister in Chicago, where he grew up and received his early education. He was an only son, and he had four sisters. In 1893 he moved to Minnesota, and is now a retired farmer at Jackson in that state. He is a staunch Republican and a Methodist. His wife, Emma Mary Hamlon, was born in Illinois, and her father moved from that state to Jackson, Minnesota, in 1890 and became an extensive land owner and stock raiser there. He died in 1900. William Henry Baker and wife had three sons and three daughters: Mabel, wife of Lloyd Davies, of Jackson; Maude, wife of Eugene Sayles, of Jackson; Frank, a farmer near Jackson; Charles Edward; Clyde, of Fountain, Minnesota; and Nell, wife of William Moore, of Jackson, Minnesota.

Charles Edward Baker grew up at Jackson, Minnesota, from the age of five years, attended grade and high school there, and had his university training at the University of Michigan, where he pursued a combined literary and law course, graduating LL. B. in 1914. For two years he was deputy county attorney at Jackson, and this with some private practice laid the foundation of his experience as a lawyer.

On April 6, 1916, he arrived in Montana, locating at Denton in Fergus County, and the greater part of his practice as a lawyer has been derived from that community. He acted as receiver for the Denton State Bank and for the Coffee Creek State Bank. Mr. Baker has been interested in politics since early manhood, but he was never in a campaign in his own behalf until 1928, when he won the nomination for county attorney from three other competitors in the primaries, and went through a strenuous campaign which at the election gave him almost 300 majority over his rival.

Mr. Baker had some experiences as a teacher for three years after leaving high school and before he completed his university course. During the World war he was a member of the County Legal Advisory Board and was himself put in Class 4. He was made a Mason at Denton, and is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies, belongs to the Elks Club, is president of the Denton Commercial Club. He cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt in the 1912 campaign, and since then has been a regular Republican.

He married at Mount Vernon, Iowa, March 24, 1917, Miss Hazel W. Gladson. Mrs. Baker is active in the Woman's Club, is a member of the Christian Science Church, and is a Democrat in politics. Her maternal grandfather was a Union soldier from Iowa.

Her father, William N. Gladson, is represented in Who's Who in America because of his attainments as an electrical engineer and educator. He was born in Iowa in 1866, is a graduate of Iowa

State College of Ames, and since 1904 has been professor of electrical engineering at the University of Arkansas, and since 1913 vice president of the university and dean of the College of Engineering. Doctor Gladson married Edna L. Wade, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, and Mrs. Baker is the older of two daughters, her sister, Marion Leonore, being the wife of E. M. Ratliff, of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Mrs. Baker is a graduate of the University of Arkansas and also attended Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa.

ED ARNOTT. Not so many years ago, as history is measured, Montana was known as the open-range country, and thousands of cattle were run on the Government land, but with the proffer of this land to homesteaders a change came which affected the entire state. Many who came into Montana acquired comparatively few acres as compared to the great open spaces formerly at the disposal of any who desired to graze their cattle, and, therefore, in order to make their land profitable they began to experiment with different crops until today Montana holds a high place among those states noted for food production. Cattle and sheep are still raised, but wheat and other grains are widely grown, and men have become very wealthy as farmers in this part of the country. One of the men who is noted for his successful experiments along agricultural lines, as well as a sheep rancher, is Ed Arnott, whose fine ranch is located six miles south of Windham.

Ed Arnott was born near Paxton, Ford County, Illinois, February 19, 1891, a son of the late George Arnott, who died at Billings, Montana, in December, 1925, aged seventy-six years. Mrs. Arnott survives him, and still resides at Billings. They had the following children born to them: James D., who died near Belden, Nebraska, unmarried; LeRoy, who is a rancher near Wisdom, Montana; Mrs. G. E. Snell, of Billings, Montana, who is the next in order of birth; May, who married Frank Sande, and died at Billings, Montana; George, Junior, who resides at Billings; Ed, whose name heads this review; and Annabell, who is the wife of P. S. Goan, of Billings.

In 1902 George Arnott took his family to Tarkio, Missouri, and there Ed Arnott completed his education, was graduated from its high school, and had three years of work in Tarkio College, after which he entered the agricultural department of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, where he had a year. When he left college he came to Montana and began farming and stockraising on a ranch in the Sage Creek Valley his father had purchased in the fall of 1909. The ranch originally comprised 720 acres, but 340 acres have since been added, making a ranch of 1,060 acres. All of the improvements have been made by the Arnotts, and they are substantial and attractive. Ed Arnott has raised a large amount of wheat; has run some Shorthorn cattle, and large bands of sheep. In recent years he has given sweet clover considerable attention, and has found this crop a profitable and valuable one, and one which as a fertilizer improves the soil. He was one of the pioneers in growing this crop, and many have followed his example. Its service is to return nitrogen to the soil, and it is claimed that it will accomplish as much in one year as alfalfa will in three years.

For twelve years after coming to Montana Mr. Arnott remained a bachelor, although for a year of that time he resided with his brother, who had preceded him to this section. However, November 9, 1926, he was married to Miss Phyllis Trask, a daughter of M. F. Trask, of Ballentine, Montana, one of the old-time sheepmen of the state. Mrs. Arnott was born near Hedges, Montana, December 9, 1894, and the better part of her schooling was obtained at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ferry Hall, Chicago, Illinois; and still later she spent a year in Smith College, Boston Massachusetts. Her mother was born in Scotland and her father in England. She is the only daughter of her parents, who are still engaged in ranching near Ballentine. Her brothers are Preston, Willard and Norman Trask, all of Ballentine.

During the World War Mr. Arnott was growing wheat, but he was registered and classified for service. He is a Congregationalist, maintaining membership at Billings. While his first presidential ballot was bost for Woodrow Wilson, he has since then allied himself with the Republican party. Mr. Arnott numbers among his friends a goodly number of the entire population of Judith Basin County, and he is recognized as a straight, upstanding business man of his class, and one that makes his influence felt in any community by sheer force of character, and who will always forge ahead no matter what the obstacle may be. He is honored and respected for his integrity and worth, and his popularity is well deserved.

CHARLES R. TAYLOR. The name of Taylor has long been associated with the cattle industry and ranch life of the Judith Basin locality, where the family settled in 1886. Its present representative in this section interested along the family lines is Charles R. Taylor, whose fine ranch is located fifteen miles from Stanford, Montana, up Dry Wolf Creek. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1873, a son of Reed D. Taylor, the latter of whom was born in Brookfield, Pennsylvania, in September, 1846, a son of Philip Taylor, a lumberman of Pennsylvania, and one of the associate judges of his county.

Growing up in his native state, Reed D. Taylor was fairly well educated, and one of several children, but the only one of the family to come to the West. During the war between the states three of his brothers served in the Union army, and all of them were killed in action. Reed D. Taylor was first married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Anna Belle Arthurs, and they had two children, only one of whom, Charles R. Taylor, reached maturity. In 1879 the father moved to Alpena, Michigan, and was there married to Miss Nora Butterfield, and he became interested in the lumber interests of that state, where he continued to reside until 1886, when he came to Montana, making the trip by rail to Billings, and thence by stage to Dry Wolf Creek, where he took up land and became a cattle man. He brought in the first Whiteface cattle ever introduced in this region, and found this strain admirably adapted to existing conditions. Through his foresight and good management he developed a ranch of 3,200 acres, all in one body, and continued in the cattle industry the remainder of his life. His first home was a two-room log house, and the family of four continued to live in it until he built its successor, a frame one, about the close of the last century. As a stockman he raised range cattle, bred up to a high quality, and his registered stock he sold locally and his beef cattle he shipped to the Chicago market. Other enterprises interested him and he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Stanford, and was its vice president. He was always a voter, supporting the Republican party, and his fraternal affiliations were those he maintained with the Masonic Order. By his second wife he had a daughter, Lillian, who married Dr. Charles B. Leonard, of Detroit, Michigan, at that time, but Mrs. Leonard now lives at Great Falls, Montana, with her son, Philip Leonard. Her mother, Mrs. Taylor, is also a resident of Great Falls. Mr. Taylor died July 5, 1923, and his remains are interred in the family cemetery at Brookville, Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was seventy-seven years old, and was a man widely known and universally respected.

Charles R. Taylor attended school at Detroit, Michigan, and is a graduate of a business college of that city, but with the exception of the period he was in Detroit, his life has been spent on his ranch which he built up with his father. Long before the latter's death he was associated with him, and under his able management the affairs of the ranch are in a prosperous condition. The original Whiteface cattle have been supplanted by the Polled Herefords, which he is breeding with remarkable success, and these high-bred products find a ready market in Montana.

Mr. Taylor is not married. He is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason, his lodge connections being maintained at Stanford. During the World War his work was done at home, raising feed and stock to increase the available food supply. While he was registered in the last draft, he was not called for service. He believes that the most useful adjunct in life is friends, and has so shaped his conduct and relations as to make many of them for himself; and also that the producer is the backbone and sinew of the country; that the hope of the nation lies in the preservation and development of its agricultural interests.

Charles M. Belden, whose home is at Utica in Judith Basin County, has been familiar with Montana and other portions of the West and Northwest for over sixty years. He is one of the few survivors of the old time freighters in the years before railroads were constructed. However, during his settled residence in Montana his name is most closely associated with cattle ranching, and he is one of the oldest men in that industry in the Judith Valley.

Mr. Belden was born at Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, July 15, 1848, son of Samuel Wilkinson and Eliza (Densmore) Belden. His father moved to Ohio from Vermont, was a carpenter by trade, and lived out his life in Lake County, Ohio. His wife, Eliza Densmore, who died in 1852, had nine children, and the only two now living are Charles Marion and Mrs. Alice Wicken, the latter of Orleans, Nebraska.

Charles Marion Belden attended school at Painesville, Ohio. He left the old home locality when about twenty years of age, having in the meantime learned not only the lessons in school books, but those of industry and application. The first dollar he ever earned was paid him by Tommy Smith at Painesville for weeding onions and for riding a horse while the garden was plowed, the wage for this work being a shilling a day. While still in Ohio he worked for a short time for Gen. Jack Caseman, a resident of Painesville, who became famous in the West with his brother, Dan Caseman, as builders of the Union Pacific Railway.

It was the construction of this first transcontinental line of railway to the Pacific Coast that brought Mr. Belden to the West. He was a mule team driver during the later stages of construction, and was thus engaged up to the time the road was finished, on May 10, 1869, when the golden spike was driven at Promontory. While in railroad work he accumulated several spans of mules, and after the construction of railroads was done he used his teams for freighting, a business that took him all over Nevada and other western states and territories. One of his freighting centers for some years was at Elko, Nevada. He also freighted in Utah, and while freighting directed his attention toward Montana, operating freighting caravans from Corinne, Utah, to such Montana points as Butte, Helena, Bozeman and Fort McCloud. Through all these years the Indians were a more or less constant menace to travelers, but Mr. Belden never incurred the hostility of the Red Men and was able to bring goods and supplies into Montana without once being robbed.

He continued freighting work until about 1883, when he settled in the Judith Valley of Montana and as a cattle man established his headquarters where he now resides. Among the men who were already in this section of the country, one that he recalls was Jack Murphy, the postmaster, and two others still living are William Correll and Leonard Diver, of Hobson.

Mr. Belden bought his first cattle from John Duffield, who had brought his stock to this region from Twin Bridges, near Three Forks and Virginia City. His stock was of the Durham strain, and Mr. Belden has always retained that type of cattle, though it has been mixed with the Whitefaced or Hereford breed. For many years his cattle brand has been famous, the "Lazy Y," each of the three prongs being four and a half inches long. Mr. Belden has been through all varieties of experiences marketing his stock. In the early days he drove his cattle to Billings, a trek that required three weeks' time. From Billings the stock was shipped over the Northern Pacific. Later he drove to Fort Benton, and since the construction of the Pacific Coast branch of the Milwaukee System he has had ready access to the stock pens at Lombard, In recent years much of his market has been selling the calf crop at the ranch.

The Belden ranch is the old headquarters of roundup days, and while a cattle owner himself, Mr. Belden also worked on the open range along with the other cowboys during the first six years after he gave up freighting. Among other noted characters of that time was the famous Charley Russell, who stayed with Mr. Belden when the latter bought the W. B. Edgar ranch, on which Russell was an employe. Mr. Belden many years ago filed on a homestead which forms a part of his holdings, and with that as a nucleus he has developed a ranch property comprising 2,300 acres.

When Mr. Belden came to this property he moved into a log cabin which had been set up before he came, and used that until it was succeeded by the present generous residence of the Belden family. About the same time he also erected the large barn and the ice house.

Mr. Belden is one of the originators of the First National Bank of Hobson, and served as one of its directors for a number of years. Others who were associated with him in promoting the bank were Herbert Woodward, Fred Warren, S. S. Hobson. Mr.

Belden through the years has interested himself in all matters of community advancement and progress, including good schools and churches, and he and his wife have reared three children in good environment. Mr. Belden holds a twenty-five year jewel of membership in the Knights of Pythias and is master of work in his lodge. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. During the World War Mrs. Belden was chairman of the local Red Cross, and the family generously participated in patriotic efforts at that time.

Mr. Belden had been in the West for a number of years before his marriage. He went back to Ohio and married at Unionville in that state, April 7, 1885, Miss Ettie Platt, daughter of Sidney and Susan (Jewett) Platt. Her parents were born in Madison, Ohio, where they lived out their lives. Her mother died in 1867 and her father at the age of eighty-two. Her father was a farmer, and served with an Ohio regiment through the Civil War. Mrs. Belden was the only child of her parents to grow up, and finished her education at Madison, Ohio. She and Mr. Belden have three children. Platt C. was educated at Lewistown and in Pierce College at Philadelphia, and has devoted his career since early manhood to his father's cattle ranch. The daughter, Hazel, is the wife of Donald S. Waite, of Utica. Harold Belden is a graduate of the Montana State College at Bozeman and of Wilson's College at Seattle, and from college entered service during the World War as head of the veterinary department at Camp Lewis, Washington. Harold married Dorothy J. Durand, who was liberally educated and is one of the teachers in the schools at Utica.

DORMAN JACKSON, a native of Montana Territory, has been interested in the stock business since boyhood, and on his ranch at the head of Boyd Creek, in the vicinity of Lewistown, he has developed a herd of pure bred Hereford cattle which places him in the front rank of Hereford breeders in the state. His ranch there has been developed from the accumulation of numerous tracts of land which were brought to title by some of the native Creek Indians.

Mr. Jackson was born at Mill Creek, near Bozeman, Montana, May 9, 1883, and on July 3, 1884, his parents moved to Lewistown. His father, Robert George Jackson, came to Montana in 1879, and his family followed him a year or two later from Buchanan County, Iowa. Robert George Jackson married Amelia (Taylor) Barger, whose father was a merchant. Both Robert George Jackson and his wife were born in New Brunswick, Canada, and were brought to the United States when children and grew up in Iowa. Mrs. Barger by her first marriage had three children: W. E., who died in Montana; Jennie I., wife of Daniel McLauchlan, of Winifred, Montana; and Margaret E., wife of Charles Scovel, of Lewistown. By her marriage to Robert George Jackson she was the mother of four children: George R., a rancher near Lewistown; Mercy C., a teacher in the schools of Lewistown; Dorman; and Eleanor L., wife of Duane Gardner, of Lewistown. The mother of these children died in 1913, at the age of seventy-two.

When Dorman Jackson was born his father was operating a saw mill supplying material for the construction of the Bozeman Railroad Terminal. Mr. Jackson grew up at Lewistown, and graduated with the first class from the Lewistown High School, in 1901. He also studied stenography chiefly for his own use, but even while in high school he became interested in horse ranching, and after finishing his education combined that with farming. As a horse man he ran his herds from the Judith Mountains and the Moccasin Mountains to the mouth of Judith River. He bought some of the land now comprised in his ranch as early as 1906, and has gradually increased its area to about 2,400 acres. Formerly he devoted it to the production of grain and hay, grade cattle for the market and horses. As the foundation of his herd of Whitefaces he introduced about fifty pedigreed cows from the L. Chatterton and A. B. Cook herds. In his herd on the ranch today are seven granddaughters of the famous cow Joy, of the A. B. Cook herd at Townsend. Several others are of the Panama stock or strain. His herd is headed by a grandson on his sire's side of Prince Domino 499611, dam by Beau Perfection 9,368012, and a full brother of the famous Woodford 5,000,000. Mr. Jackson while producing beef cattle of the mixed breeds is concentrating his attention on developing one of the best herds of pure bred Herefords in the state. He understands the stock business from the ground up, and his ranch is becoming known all over the Northwest.

Mr. Jackson at the time of the World War volunteered, but was instructed to give his attention and energies to intensive farming and live stock growing. However, under the second draft law he was registered and was ready to join the colors when the armistice was signed. He is a member of the American Hereford Breeders Association, the Community Club and is affiliated with the Methodist Church.

He married at Leslie, Michigan, March 18, 1914, Miss Julia Christine Clifton. She was born at Brookins, South Dakota, and was fifteen years of age when her parents moved to Michigan, where she grew up and where she met Mr. Jackson. Her father was James Clifton. Mrs. Jackson was born December 15, 1897. Her sister, Amanda, died at Jackson, Michigan, the wife of George Priddy, leaving two children, and her brother is John R. Clifton, of Flint, Michigan. Mrs. Jackson finished high school at Leslie, Michigan, and on the ranch has devoted herself to the education of her young children along the course prescribed by the Calvert School of Baltimore. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are: Julia Loraine, born March 28, 1915, Roberta Olene, born August 2, 1918, Dorman, born July 10, 1923, and Mignon Adele, born March 26, 1928.

JOHN VALENTINE, who came to Montana, stopping at Lewistown in February, 1913, on St. Valentine's Day, is a man who has used his opportunities and his abilities in a signally successful way in Judith Basin County, the best testimony to which is his splendid farm and ranch, with its magnificent improvements, located two miles south of Benchland.

Mr. Valentine is a Northwestern man by birth, born March 12, 1885, in Sioux County, South Dakota, while the Dakotas were still a territory. His grandfather, Peter Valentine, was a native of Ireland, went to Iowa as a pioneer, and is buried at Waterloo in that state. Of his family of four sons and two daughters only one is now living, Orrin J. Valentine, of Waterloo. Charles Valentine, father of John Valentine, was born in De Kalb County, Illinois, and was a child when his parents moved to Iowa. He grew up in that state and later moved on farther west and homesteaded near Sioux

Falls, South Dakota. He proved up his title and developed his homestead into a good farm, and lived on it until his death, in the spring of 1917, when sixty-three years of age. Charles Valentine married Ida Holden, a native of Cherokee, Iowa, where she was reared and educated. She died in 1927, at the age of sixty-five. Her children were: Elmer, a rancher at Benchland, Montana; John; George, who died near Sioux Falls; Ernest, a rancher in South Dakota; Earl, deceased; Ray, of Sioux Falls; Lillian, wife of Earl Nichols, of Bismarck, North Dakota; Mabel, wife of Anchor Christinsen, of Modesto, California; and Miss May, who is a teacher in the schools at Benchland, Montana.

John Valentine had his boyhood experience on a farm in Sioux County, South Dakota, attended country schools, and when he left home after attaining his majority he took up a homestead in Kit Carson County, Colorado, not far from Burlington. While living there he married, and after proving part of his claim he worked in the smelters at Colorado Springs. The following March he returned to South Dakota and settled in Charles Mix County, where he rented land, taking a lease on some of the Sioux Indian reservation. He tried grain and general farming there for six years, but on account of the unreliability of the climate his efforts at growing crops were not uniformly profitable. After selling out his South Dakota interests Mr. Valentine came to Montana, accompanied by his brother Elmer, and the two were associated in their early efforts here. With a combined capital of $3,000 and seven horses they purchased 520 acres of land two miles south of Benchland. This land was somewhat improved and all under cultivation. The first season they seeded 200 acres of wheat, and the first crop yielded about twenty-five bushels to the acre. That fall 900 acres were sown to winter wheat, and the harvest that followed totaled 28,000 bushels. Before dissolving their partnership the brothers purchased 280 acres more, giving them 800 acres in all. Then each partner took 400 acres, and since then John Valentine has purchased, in 1925, 360 acres and in 1927 bought enough more to round out a 1,000 acre farm and ranch.

Through all the years he has been a wheat grower. Summer fallowing of the ground has been the best insurance for a full yield. His 1916 crop made twenty bushels to the acre and the price was $1.96 a bushel, giving him a greater return than his enormous crop of the previous year. Only once have his efforts been attended by a total failure, and that came in 1928, when the blight ruined the winter wheat throughout this neighborhood. In the fall of 1928 he seeded 200 acres of winter wheat.

Out of the proceeds of his crop of 1916 Mr. Valentine put up a barn which is probably the most conspicuous farm improvement in this region. It is 40 x 60 feet, with mow room for 100 tons of roughage. The first year he was on the ground he put up an implement house, and garages and other buildings have been added from time to time. He and his family have a very comfortable home of five rooms and bath, heated by steam, supplied with hard and soft water and lighted with the Delco system.

Mr. Valentine in becoming a prosperous citizen of Montana has not neglected his duties as a citizen. He was chairman of the committee when the Methodist Episcopal Church was built at Benchland, and has been a member of the local school board for six years. He was registered and classified during the World War.

Guy Tulloch

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Hobson, and in politics has served several years as precinct committeeman of the Republican party.

Mr. Valentine married in Colorado, March 3, 1908, Miss Laura Wilcut, daughter of Corbin and Lorilla Wilcut. She was born at Glenwood, Iowa, and was one year old when her mother died. Her father afterwards married again, and by the second union there were two sons and two daughters, all of whom live in California. Mrs. Valentine has one sister, Mrs. Winnie Johnson, of Sioux City, Iowa. Mrs. Valentine grew up in California, and was sixteen years of age when she returned to Sioux City, Iowa, where she met Mr. Valentine. The family, living at the ranch near Benchland, comprise six children, Lynn, La Verne, Roy, Earl, Laura May and John, Jr.

GUY TULLOCK is the efficient sheriff of Fergus County, with residence and executive headquarters at Lewistown, the county seat, and while the duties of this office may not involve as much of excitement and thrill as attended the activities of the pioneer sheriffs of his native state, still they demand discrimination and loyalty in the maintaining of communal peace and order, and Sheriff Tullock proves fully equal to the responsibilities and emergencies that his office entails.

Mr. Tullock was born at White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, Montana, April 29, 1890, and was six years of age when his parents removed to Fergus County, where he received the advantages of the Lewistown public schools and where he early gained practical experience in connection with ranch industry, he having been employed on various ranches in this section of the state until he found it possible to acquire a ranch of his own. He is still the owner of a fine cattle ranch in Fergus County, and the property is eligibly situated ten miles south of Lewistown.

After attaining to his legal majority Mr. Tullock here served four years as deputy sheriff under the administration of his father, who held the office of sheriff of Fergus County two consecutive terms. After this experience Mr. Tullock gave his attention to the management and general affairs of his ranch until January, 1923, when he assumed the office of county sheriff, to which he had been elected in the preceding November, his personal popularity being such that he was elected as candidate on the Democratic ticket in a county that normally rolls up a substantial Republican majority. The popular estimate placed upon his administration is shown in the fact that in January, 1929, he initiated his fourth consecutive term of service as sheriff of the county. He has made a record of special success in the capturing of automobile thieves and in the recovering of the stolen cars, he having thus retrieved all but one out of a total of twenty-eight, while most of the thieves have received prison sentences. He has broken up bands of saferobbers who have operated in the county, and a number of the outlaws have been sent to the penitentiary. Perhaps the most notorious of these crooks is Bob Morton, who is now in prison in Wyoming. Frank Berry, who made a record of many burglaries in this section of the state, was finally shot and killed while burglarizing a store at Park City, Stilwater County. These men were driven from Fergus County by Sheriff Tullock.

Sheriff Tullock is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Montana, his father, Firmin Tullock, having come to this state in 1881 and being still actively engaged in ranch enterprise in Fergus County. Firmin Tullock was born at Bismarck, Missouri, in 1860, and thus he was a young man when he came to Montana, where he is now one of the honored pioneer citizens of Fergus County. In the earlier period of his residence in the state he drove overland freighting wagons from Fort Benton to Fort McGinnis, before Lewistown had been placed on the map. In the later '80s he engaged in the sheep business in Fergus County, and on his sheep ranch the old Denton stage barn was located. He eventually turned his attention to the cattle industry, of which he still continues a successful exponent in Fergus County, and his career in the state has been marked also by prospecting and mining and by conducting a livery business at Lewistown. His two terms as sheriff was marked by the construction of the line of the Great Northern Railroad through Fergus County. In 1884 he married Miss Nellie Day, who was born in England, a daughter of James Day, and who was seven years of age when her parents came to the United States, her uncle, Frank Day, having been a well known citizen of Montana. The death of Mrs. Tullock occurred in 1900, and of her five children four survive her: Bertha is the wife of A. N. Miller, of San Francisco, California; Kate is the wife of Thomas Campbell, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Gladys is the wife of August Neubert, of Seattle, Washington; and Guy, of this review, is the only son.

In his reelection to the office of sheriff in November, 1928, Mr. Tullock received a majority of 324 votes, while the county rolled up a rousing majority for the Republican presidential candidate, Hon. Herbert Hoover. Sheriff Tullock is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, besides which he is an active member of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce.

In Fergus County, on the 4th of December, 1911, Mr. Tullock was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Vickerman, who was born and reared in Wisconsin and who is a daughter of William Vickerman. Doris, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Tullock, is a member of the class of 1929 in the Lewistown High School and is a popular figure in the social life of her home community.

John Angus Harpster. Of the native sons of the State of Montana who through great energy, native ability and perseverance have won their way to fortune and substantiality, one who is held in high esteem and confidence is John Angus Harpster, who is engaged in mixed farming on a valuable tract in the Belle Prairie locality of Dawson County, eight miles down the Yellowstone River from Glendive.

Mr. Harpster was born on the ranch of his parents, the original Montana homestead of the family, February 16, 1893, and is a son of John Zelman and Clara (Serrine) Harpster. John Zelman Harpster was born on a pioneer farm in Pierce County, Wisconsin, where he grew up in the midst of primitive surroundings, receiving such advantages as were offered by the early district schools. He arrived at manhood with a knowledge of farming and stock raising, and left Wisconsin for Montana the year prior to his marriage, being accompanied here by a brother, Enoch, and a sister, Hettie, both of whom survive and are ranchers of Dawson County. The three settled near the Yellowstone River, eight miles below Glendive, and there Enoch and Hettie still survive and carry on their work. John Zelman Harpster came into this community and Montana proper the year prior to the building of the Northern Pacific Railway into Glendive, on the construction of which he worked to some extent himself, being employed in the digging of the big cut near Glendive and doing general grading work. He entered his homestead near to that of his brother and sister, built himself a log house, which still stands to mark the place of his pioneer residence in Montana, and in that community continued to pass the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1917, when he was fifty-six years of age, and burial having been made in the cemetery at Glendive. His ranch comprised only his buildings, for he used the open range for his stock all the time that he was engaged in active operations. In Dawson County Mr. Harpster was united in marriage with sixteen-year-old Clara Serrine, a daughter of an early ranchman of the Glendive community, who later removed to Clark's Fork, this state, where he passed away. Mrs. Harpster died in 1918, aged forty-eight years, and was the mother of the following children: Isabel, who died as the wife of A. E. Grinnell, of Olds, Alberta, Canada; John Angus, of this review; Ruby, who married Andrew Pressman and resides in Dawson County; Clarence, who died in 1917, having also married in that year; and Neil, a resident of Diamond Bluff, Wisconsin.

John A. Harpster grew up on his parents' ranch and acquired his education by attendance at rural and public schools. He started farming when he left school, and his life since has been devoted to this vocation and to the raising of stock. He homesteaded in the same section that his father did and lives almost against the log cabin in which he was born. There he has developed a ranch of a section of land, his home improvements being hidden from view by the little coulee which rises within his farm boundaries. He is at present farming 200 acres, all of which but forty-five acres is rented land, which he devotes to small grain. His first crop year was in 1911, when he harvested a good crop, but the next year was almost a failure, while 1913 was but little better. The years 1914 and 1915 proved satisfactory, while 1916 and 1917 were also good as to crop yield, but in 1919 came the bare year of the region and of Montana, for it was a statewide failure as to crops. His best crop yield was in 1922, when he harvested twenty-three bushels of wheat to the acre, while 1926, 1927 and 1928 were also years to which he can point with pride. His grain is spring wheat in the main, and the flax crop with which he has experimented has yielded as much as sixteen bushels to the acre. He has also raised good Indian corn here, and this is regarded as fairly successful as a feed crop.

Mr. Harpster was one of the originators and organizers of the Belle Prairie Farmers Telephone Company, of which he is vice president and a member of the board of directors. He has been a director of Belle Prairie School District No. 43, and assisted in establishing the first mail route in this locality, being the carrier at this time. Mr. Harpster was registered for service during the World War, but under medical examination was placed in Class 4 and was not called upon for active service. However, he did his full share in the raising of funds for all war activities and contributed liberally to all movements. Mr. Harpster cast his maiden presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt, and nationally he has voted the Republican ticket consistently, although inclined to use his own judgment and preference in state and local affairs. The family is Protestant, and Mr. Harpster has no fraternal affiliations.

On Belle Prairie, on the farm of Mason Vanderhoef, Mr. Harpster was married to Mr. Vanderhoef's daughter, Cornelia, who was born at Saint Cloud, Minnesota, April 28, 1896, and was brought to Montana at the age of seven years, her education being secured in the Belle Prairie School. Her mother was formerly Arminta Purvis, and Mrs. Harpster has two sisters and a brother: Etta, who married Rex Anderson, of Portland, Oregon; Irene, who married Paul McNice, of the same city; and Mason, Jr., a student at the High School of Glendive. Mr. and Mrs. Harpster have four children: Arthur R. and Evelyn, high school students; and Robert John and William Mason, attending public school.

Frank W. Lester is in the fuel and oil business at Stanford, handling the local business of the Continental Oil Company, and has been a resident of Montana since April, 1910. Aside from his business record he has been a citizen who has helped make history in the community of Stanford, and among other relationships is a former mayor of that town.

Mr. Lester was born in Wisconsin. His father, William H. Lester, a resident of Beloit, Wisconsin, was born at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, England, and left there when a boy with his mother and other members of the family to join his father in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. The Lesters were farmers in Wisconsin. William H. Lester learned the butter making trade and followed it for many years, in connection with farming. He married, in Jefferson County, Ruth L. Pixley, who was born in that county, her father having come from New York State. They have two sons: Frank W. and Lynn H. The latter is in the mail service at Beloit, Wisconsin.

Frank W. Lester graduated from high school at Edgerton, Wisconsin, and experience and work gave him his subsequent advantages in the way of education. He left home just about the time he reached his majority, and after two weeks, visiting his Wisconsin sweetheart in Lewistown went to Roundup, Montana, where for two months he was employed as a delivery boy in the general store of F. M. Wall Company. On July 7 of the same year he arrived at Stanford, and in what was then a village of about 300 population he started a coal and fuel business. He had a little office in the main part of town the first two years, and his coal was dumped on the ground without overhead shelter. In 1912 he moved his business to the tracks of the Great Northern Railway, where he put up sheds and office building, and that has ever since been one of the busy institutions of the community. Mr. Lester took over the local agency for the Continental Oil Company a few months after it located its plant in Stanford. At the same time he took over the Stanford Transfer Line, and conducted that as a part of his establishment for two years. Since 1922 Mr. Lester has not only been a dealer in coal but has been a producer from a mine near Stanford, operating a small wagon mine for local consumption.

In 1913 Mr. Lester was appointed to a vacancy on the town council, and served until the spring of 1919, when he was elected mayor. His term as mayor was notable for at least two accomplishments, one being the purchase of a tract of land for sewage disposal and dumping, and the other the building of the city hall. The city hall cost $12,000, including furnishings and ground, and it was constructed without the issue of bonds. Some warrants were sold at an advantage and the work was done very economically.

Mr. Lester is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a past master of the Masonic Lodge, and has been a trustee of each lodge and frequently a delegate to the Grand Lodges. He was mayor when the new County of Judith Basin was created, and took the lead in proposing Stanford's claims for the honor of county seat. Stanford offered the new city hall to the county for a courthouse for five years free of rent. Two years after the new county was formed Mr. Lester was chairman of the county Republican central committee. He has always been interested in that brand of politics. He was the first president of the local Kiwanis Club, and during the World War was registered and classified. He was reared a Methodist, but at Stanford is identified with the Presbyterian Church and has been a member of the church board for six years. Mrs. Lester is also active in the church.

He married at Stanford, July 30, 1913, Miss Margaret E. Ferguson, of Minton, North Dakota, daughter of Angus and Christine (Gillespie) Ferguson. Her parents came to the United States from Ontario, Canada. Her father was a pioneer farmer at Minto, North Dakota, where he died, and her mother now lives in Saskatchewan, Canada, being the wife of George Finley. Mrs. Lester is one of a family of two daughters and three sons. Her sister, Mrs. H. G. Loftus, lives at Minneapolis, and her brothers are John A., of Park River, North Dakota, Angus and Duncan Ferguson of Meota, Saskatchewan. Mr. and Mrs. Lester have two daughters, Marjorie, born in 1918, and Marilyn, born in 1925.

DEWITT C. WARREN came to Montana in 1907, finished his education in this state, and for the past fifteen years has been practicing law. He is one of the ablest members of his profession at Glendive.

Mr. Warren was born at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, October 20, 1886. He represents one of the oldest and proudest of New England families, and is of English ancestry. The Warrens of Massachusetts had many distinguished men, including Dr. Joseph Warren, a patriarch leader in the activities leading up to the war of independence and who as the second major general of Massachusetts troops was the first American officer of high rank to lose his life for the cause, being killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. At his home in Glendive Mr. Warren has a very cherished relic, the drum which his great-grandfather carried as a drummer boy in the War of 1812.

The grandfather of the Montana attorney was Seth K. Warren, who was born in Essex County, New York, and accompanied his father and two brothers to Wisconsin, where the family settled in 1836, during the early territorial period. The Warrens were one of the most prominent families in the early settlement around Lake Geneva. Seth K. Warren was a pioneer in the art of photography.

He mastered the old daguerreotype process, and many daguerreotypes cherished by families who lived in Southeastern Wisconsin about the time of the Civil War were made by him. He adapted his professional work to the revoluntionary changes made by the introduction of wet and dry plates. He was also a skilled painter in oils, and depicted with his brush scenes stamped on his memory as he saw them while the Indians were more numerous than the whites in Wisconsin. He was engaged for work in decorating the Wisconsin Capitol at Madison when he contracted a cold and died from the effects. He is buried at Lake Geneva. Seth K. Warren was also an inventor, making a number of farm implements and machinery, some of which were exhibited at New Orleans Exposition. These inventions earned him a considerable revenue. Seth K. Warren married Elizabeth Church, and the only one of their children to grow up was Louis B. Warren.

Louis B. Warren was born at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and died at Rock Island, Illinois, in April, 1925, when seventy-five years of age. He also became a photographer, but during his later years was engaged in life insurance accounting in the headquarters of the Modern Woodmen of America at Rock Island. Louis B. Warren married Mary Himmler, who now resides at San Diego, California. Her father, Rev. John Himmler, and her mother came from Leipsic, Germany. Her father was a minister of the Lutheran Church, preaching in Western New York, later in Sauk County, Wisconsin, and he died and is buried at North Chicago, Illinois. The children of Mrs. Louis B. Warren were: DeWitt C.; Mrs. Eleanor Childs, Mabel, wife of Kirk Kessler, and Seth, all of whom reside at San Diego. Seth Warren was in training in military camp for service in the World War.

DeWitt C. Warren was graduated from the Lake Geneva High School in 1907. On the 5th of July of the same year he arrived in Montana, and subsequently entered the State University, where he completed both the work of the liberal arts department and the law college. He graduated in law in 1914. He had been admitted to the bar by examination in December, 1913, and had practical experience in court work while still a student. For three years he practiced at Sidney, where he was deputy county attorney under Herbert Hoar and Carl Brattin. Mr. Warren has been a resident of Glendive since 1918, and was a member of the firm Leiper, Hildebrand & Warren. The senior partner was Judge Leiper, and after he went on the bench the firm of Hildebrand & Warren continued the practice. Mr. Warren is especially well known for his ability and experience in corporation law, and has handled a great deal of work for foreign corporations. He has practiced in all the state and federal courts in Montana.

During the World War he was registered, and he gave much of his time as a lawyer to patriotic duties. He is one of the trustees of the grade school board in district No. 1. He has taken degrees in the York and Scottish Rite Masonry, being a member of Helena Consistory of the Scottish Rite and the Temple of the Shrine at Billings. He is a member of the Glendive Chamber of Commerce, the Glendive Golf Club, and the religious faith in which he was reared was the Episcopalian.

He married at Deer Lodge, Montana, in June, 1914, Miss Anna Beck, who was born at Deer Lodge, daughter of Sorren R. and Christine Beck. Her father came from Denmark, and for many years has been a stock man and rancher at Deer Lodge. Mrs. Warren was the third in a family of ten children. After the high school at Deer Lodge she attended the University of Montana, and was a student there at the same time as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have five children, Luana, Robert, Eleanor, Tena and DeWitt C., Jr. Luana and Robert are in high school.

HON. FRANCIS W. DELANEY. In the person of Hon. Francis W. Delaney, Terry and the County of Prairie possess a strong and able business man and one who has written his name indelibly upon the state's legislative history. As general manager of the Terry Drug Company he is the executive head of large and important interests, in addition to which he is interested in stock and other enterprises, while in the capacity of a member of the Montana State Senate he established a splendid record for conscientious and able service to his fellow citizens.

Senator Delaney was born near Dublin, Province of Ontario, Canada, and is a son of William B. and Mary E. (McMahon) Delaney. His paternal grandfather was John Delaney, who was born in Ireland, and was the founder of this branch of the family in America, having for years been a farmer in the Province of Ontario, Canada. John Delaney was the father of twelve children, seven of them sons, all of whom crossed the border into the United States, but only one of whom now survives, Lawrence Delaney, a resident of Idaho. William B. Delaney was born near Dublin, Province of Ontario, where he received a common school education. Reared as a farmer, in young manhood he moved to the Red River Valley of North Dakota, in Grand Forks County. In his later years he moved to Larimore, North Dakota, where he died in 1907, at the age of fifty-seven years, while his widow still survives him and lives in Duluth, Minnesota. Mr. Delaney married Miss Mary E. McMahon, daughter of Frank McMahon, a native of Ontario, of Irish ancestry, and a farmer by vocation. To Mr. and Mrs. Delaney there were born twelve children, of whom seven survive: Mrs. Lawrence Shrump, of Duluth, Minnesota; Francis W., of this review; Mrs. J. W. Murphy, of Bismarck, North Dakota; Mrs. Walter Shrump, of Duluth, Minnesota; Mrs. Robert Lobeck, of Duluth; Lewis A., of Los Angeles, California; and Patrick V., of Redfield, South Dakota.

Francis W. Delaney attended the public schools, following which he entered Saint Mary's College, at Grafton, North Dakota, and after this entered the State Agricultural College, at Fargo, North Dakota, where he studied pharmacy and completed the course as a member of the class of 1906. He was a student at that institution under Professor Ladd, who was subsequently elected to the United States Senate and died while in office at Washington, D. C. After completing his collegiate course Senator Delaney began the practice of his calling at Mohall, North Dakota, and opened his first drug store at Lankin, that state. Later he opened the first drug store at Nekoma, North Dakota, and installed a pharmacy at Grand Forks, and when he left there went to Minneapolis and engaged in the same business until he left to settle in Montana. Coming to this western region, he selected the Ronan locality of the Flathead Indian Reservation because it was a new country where public lands were located and where the Flathead Reservation had just opened. He entered a tract of land for himself near Ronan, erected an attractive little bungalow upon it for his first residence in Montana, fenced the tract, broke some of its sod, and his efforts at a crop of wheat were rewarded at harvest-time. Proving up his title to his claim, he remained thereon for about three years, and then disposed of it and located at Terry to become identified with the Terry Drug Company, a corporation of which he is now general manager. He is largely responsible for the erection of the beautiful and substantial building in which this business is housed.

As a citizen of the Terry community Mr. Delaney has identified himself with its various affairs and its Commercial Club, and was the builder of a handsome home at the county seat. He cast his maiden presidential ballot for William Jennings Bryan. He had been made a citizen by naturalization at Missoula, Montana, and as the policies of the Democratic party struck him as being truly American in character, he espoused them. He was chosen a member of the State Senate of Montana first in 1924, as the successor of W. S. Haley, and entered the Senate under Lieutenant-Governor McCormick, serving also under Lieutenant-Governor Hazelbaker. He was elected on the Democratic ticket in a strong Republican county and was a minority member of the body, but among his committee assignments were: Fairs and expositions, sanitary affairs, insurance, and new counties. In his second term he was a member of a special committee appointed to investigate the state penitentiary, the insane asylum and the tuberculosis sanitarium, and as secretary of this committee recommended a bond issue to take care of the above named institutions amounting to approximately $400,000. In each of his elections to the body there was a real contest, but notwithstanding that he outnumbered three to one, he was returned to the Senate. He was interested in improved roads and in the establishment of a state budget, and introduced bills touching upon both of these subjects, and both bills became laws. He was chosen Democratic floor leader in his second term of his service and received the entire Democratic vote, the entire Farm Labor vote and one Republican vote for president pro tem of the Senate. During the World War period Senator Delaney was the first manager of the Red Cross at Terry, took an active part in putting over the Liberty Loan drives and was enrolled as a soldier but placed in Class 4. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America, which last named organization he represented at their Head Camp meeting at Chicago in 1925.

In June, 1909, at Lankin, North Dakota, Senator Delaney was united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Donovan, who was born at Albert Lea, Minnesota, daughter of Richard and Maria (Gilfoy) Donovan, both of Irish birth. Mrs. Delaney is a graduate of the Albert Lea High School and Mankato Normal School, and for eight years served as principal of schools at Lankin, where she and Mr. Delaney met. She has been identified actively with the work of the Woman's Clubs in each locality in which she has resided. Mrs. Delaney belongs to a family of three daughters and five sons, of whom the survivors are: Thomas J., of Albert Lea, Minnesota; Timothy R., of Edson, Alberta, Canada; Mrs. Maggie Houdek, of Owatonna, Minnesota; Mrs. James Farrell, of Minneapolis; and Mrs. Delaney, whose birth occurred in June, 1883. To Senator and Mrs. Delaney there have been born three children: Kathleen, a graduate of John Marshall High School, Minneapolis, who is private secretary to the general manager of the National Candy Company there; and Rose and Thomas, who are attending grade school at Terry.

THOMAS WRIGHT. Among the men who have contributed to the welfare and development of Terry during the past quarter of a century, none is held in higher esteem than Thomas Wright, the proprietor of a flourishing feed business and an interested participant in various other enterprises. His career has been a varied and interesting one, and he has won success and position through the exercise of native ability and perseverance.

Mr. Wright was born March 5, 1865, in the village of Rushden, Hertfordshire, England, and is a son of William and Sarah (Pearman) Wright, natives of the same community and members of ancient families of that part of England. William Wright was a farmer in a small way and also owned a dairy herd, while Mrs. Wright, in order to add to the family income, conducted a modest store on the little place in the village. Both passed their entire lives in England, the father dying at the age of seventy-nine years, while Mrs. Wright survived to the age of eighty-one years. There were five sons and four daughters in the family, all of whom grew to maturity, and of these the following survive: Thomas, of this review; Alfred, president of the State Bank of Terry and a leading business man, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work; John, still a resident of Hertfordshire, England; Mary, the wife of Frank Barnes, of London, England; Mrs. Martha Coxall, of Watford, England; and Mrs. Catherine B. Cannon, of Rushden, England.

Thomas Wright received the equivalent of an eighth-grade education in the village school at Rushden and the school at Baldock, five miles away, to which he walked twice a week for the greater part of the time. He then secured employment on the estate of Major and Mrs. Metcalf, his work being that of a porter of an inn, cleaning knives and forks, keeping guns in order, and doing any other kind of labor necessary. During the two years he held this position he arose early in the morning and attended family prayer both morning and night, and he has always regarded it as a highly valuable experience and as a real religious training for a boy. In 1884 Mr. Wright went to London, where he secured employment with the Zoological Society and remained there for eight years. This institution was supported and maintained by "Royal Fellows," and had for its purpose the public exhibition of wild animals and birds from all parts of the world. For the first two or three years it was the duty of Thomas Wright to assist in gathering these animals at the docks and wharfs. After four years he was promoted, with better pay, and assigned to a keeper's position, aiding in caring for the pleasure of the children visiting the Garden, and the children also of the "Fellows." This included giving the children rides on the baby elephant which was the property of Queen Victoria, and at 6 P. M. of each hot day gave the elephants their plunge for the amusement of the children. While thus he was occupied he frequently came into contact with the influence of the Royal Family, some of whom he saw at times, as well as other members of the nobility.

Resigning his position at the Zoological Gardens in 1892, Mr. Wright in that year made his first trip to the United States. He came to Terry for a visit with his brother, Alfred, with the idea of investing his capital, but conditions were bad at that time, wool and lamb prices being low, and there being nothing for a man with sheep to do but to hold on and accept a loss. He went to work for his brother that summer, then remained during the winter cutting wood and doing other chores, and continued on the ranch during the summer that followed. In the fall of 1894 he returned to England and found work in the postoffice during the Christmas rush. This tided him over until February, when he contracted influenza and was confined to his bed for six weeks. In the spring he invested his small capital in a little general store, also selling fruit and vegetables, in London, on a street upon which the famous tea merchant and sportsman, Sir Thomas Lipton, rode every day. He conducted this business for three years, and he and his wife then went on their first honeymoon, spending it in Suffolk, where Mrs. Wright had been reared. They then established themselves in a new business, in a suburb of London, where they built up a good trade, but at the end of six years disposed of it. For a time they searched for another suitable location, but eventually packed their goods and sailed from Southampton for the United States, crossing the Atlantic on the *New York,* which left port April 1, 1905. On this passage a distressing tragedy occurred. An emigrant girl, unable to converse with her fellow-passengers whose language she did not know, became depressed, and unable to stand the strain of the voyage, leaped overboard and was drowned. After a voyage of thirteen days the ship made port at New York, whence Mr. and Mrs. Wright immediately set out for Terry. They took the stage for old Sandstone and rode for some twenty-five miles on a cold, raw April day, and while resting at a stage-coach station, saw Mr. Wright's brother riding toward them with a fine team. Quickly transferring their belongings, they spent the night in the Alfred Wright home. There they found the neighbors invited in to greet the newcomers, a fine table was laid for a great spread and a real thanksgiving was held.

Thomas Wright entered into the aid of his brother on the ranch, assisting him in the care of the sheep and cattle until August, 1906, when he left the ranch and became busy with the building of a company store. At this time the Royalee Mercantile Company of Terry was formed, and both Thomas and Alfred Wright became stockholders. Thomas Wright made the concrete blocks of which the building was constructed, and when the business commenced he took a position as a clerk. He is still a stockholder in this business, although he ceased active connection therewith after nineteen years of service. At present he gives his chief attention to his flourishing feed business.

Mr. Wright became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1910 and cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt, then the "Bull Moose" candidate for the presidential office. Since then Mr. Wright has been an active Republican and in 1930 retired from the city council of Terry after fourteen years of continuous service in that capacity. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having joined that fraternal body in 1912. In his native land Mr. Wright belonged to the Church of England, or the Episcopal Church as it is known in this country, but at Terry his connection is active with the Community Church and he and his wife follow the old methods of worship.

On May 11, 1895, Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Miss Kate Young, a daughter of George Young. Mrs. Wright's mother died when Mrs. Wright was thirteen years of age, and there were four daughters and a son in the family, the survivors being: Mrs. Carrie Cook, of Colchester, England; Mrs. Wright, who was born August 16, 1868; and George, who resides near London, England. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one daughter: Edith Mabel, now the wife of Harry C. McCrea, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, who has four children: Bettie, Donald, Thomas and Jean.

HENRY N. SIBBERT, member of the Montana State Senate, is an old-time sheep rancher, a man who in the early years worked for some of the big outfits as a herder and shearer and who gradually progressed into independent operations. Mr. Sibbert owns one of the large and valuable ranches of Petroleum County, located twelve miles southwest of Winnett.

He was born at Legerdorf in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, October 5, 1876. His father, Max Sibbert, was a native of the same locality, where the Sibberts have lived for generations. He was a farmer, was exempt from army service to the German government, and in 1885 came to the United States and spent the rest of his active career as a farmer in Crawford County, Iowa. He is now eighty-two years of age and a resident of Scribner, Nebraska. His wife, Lena Schleuter, was also born in Schleswig-Holstein, and followed him to the United States in 1887. She died at Scribner, Nebraska. Of their ten children the following are living: Annie, wife of Gus Burmaster, of Oklahoma; Maty, wife of Franz Heppner, of Norfolk, Nebraska; John, of Everett, Washington; Henry Nicholas; Lena, wife of John Holmes, of Benchland, Montana; Hans, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Charles, of South Dakota; Emma, living in South Dakota. Mrs. Bertha Jorgens, of South Dakota is deceased.

Henry Nicholas Sibbert was about eleven years old when he came to this country. His education extended only to the "fourth reader," and after leaving school he worked as a farm hand in Iowa. When he started for Montana he traveled over the Northern Pacific, one of the two railroads in Montana at the time, the other being the Great Northern. He left the train at Billings and found his way to a locality where he is honored both as a business man and citizen. He has been in this section of Montana since 1894. He came to work for one of the largest sheep men in the state at that time, Le Feldt, who had been operating sheep ranches since territorial times. He worked as a sheep herder and all-around hand on the Le Feldt ranch, being paid thirty a month. This was the hard time period in Montana and over the rest of the nation, the low tariff on wool having brought the price of that commodity down to five or six cents a pound. After about two months with the Le Feldt ranch he went to work for the Bean Brothers, also sheep men, and he was with them off and on for several years. He also did some drifting sheep for Fred France, learned the art of shearing, and during the seasons followed that trade in Wyoming, Nevada and Montana.

Mr. Sibbert in 1906 bought the Bean Brothers ranch, which then comprised 1200 acres. He was at that time a man of very modest capital, and he stocked his ranch with sheep by taking 1400 head from B. F. Lepper on the shares. The only facilities for sheltering the flock was a brush-roof shed, and his own home was a log building of two rooms. His ranch still contains one of the old bunk houses of former years. It is now used for storing grain. During succeeding years Mr. Sibbert gradually prospered and was able to make substantial improvements on his ranch. His ranch house now comprises fourteen rooms, and he has an immense cattle and horse barn and three dry-proof sheep sheds, capable of sheltering between 3500 and 4000 sheep. Another feature is a modern hog house, and he raises hogs chiefly for use on the ranch. He runs on the average of about 5000 head of sheep, and his largest wool clip was 52,000 pounds in one season. He has sold wool as cheap as six one-half cents a pound, and during the World war was paid fifty-five cents. Besides his home ranch he has grazing lands at Grass Range.

Mr. Sibbert's homestead is included in his present ranch holdings. When he filed on this land he took out citizenship papers, and cast his first vote as an American citizen at Fort McGinnis, Montana. Like all sheep men, he favored a protective tariff for wool, and consequently chose the Republican party. He is admired as a man of substantial character who has made his own way, and is well qualified to represent his fellow citizens in politics. In 1926 he entered the race for the State Senate and was elected, taking his seat in the Upper House under Lieutenant McCormack. He was made chairman of one committee and was a member of the committees on horticulture, fairs and expositions. During the first session he introduced a measure to amend the trespass law. In the session of 1929 he was chairman of the committee on horticulture and member of the committees on public lands, fairs, expositions and others. Senator Sibbert in the World war helped in the sale of Liberty bonds and was registered under the second draft law. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, including Helena Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

He married at Lewistown, Montana, November 24, 1902, Miss Marie Olson, who was born at Stahlheim, Norway, and came to the United States when a young woman. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Olson, were already in this country, her father working for M. P. Teigen, one of the largest of Montana ranchers. He subsequently became an independent ranch owner, was a sheep man on Elk Creek, and is now deceased. Her mother lives at Grass Range. Mrs. Sibbert has a brother, Ole Olson, of Grass Range, and a sister, Mrs. Lena Lindstrand, of Lewistown. The four children born to Senator and Mrs. Sibbert are Marie, Lillian, John and Gladys. Gladys is now a student in the University of Montana.

JOSEPH NELSON ROCK. The name of Rock has been identified with Dawson County since the fall of 1883, and a worthy representative of this highly substantial and greatly respected family is found in the person of Joseph Nelson Rock, a diversified farmer and dairyman of the Prospect Valley community. The early spirit of personal independence that carried the men who dwelt among the Green Mountains into the war for American independence continues, in a great degree, to individualize the sons of Vermont. Isolation, dependence upon their own resources, and the combativeness always developed by being the smaller, numerically, in great combinations of people, have doubtless had much to do in giving to these people their personal characteristics. But the spirit of the Colonial days, the stimulation of its example, and the pride of inheriting the blood in which it first blazed, is still the strongest element in their intellectual and social make-up. Whereever they are found, in the army, in the professions, in business, in agriculture or in society, there is a spirit and manner that tells us whence they came and who their fathers were.

Joseph Nelson Rock was born at South Derby, Vermont, and is a son of Norman and Julia (Weber) Rock. Norman Rock was born in 1845, at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, where he received only a scanty education, but from his youth was adept with tools, became a good carpenter and general mechanic, and had the reputation of being able to do all of the work of a "handy man." At the age of eighteen years he came to the United States alone and settled in New Jersey, but subsequently removed to Vermont, where he acquired land in the vicinity of Newport. He carved his farm out of the heavily wooded country, and was a small farmer and dairyman, but after thirty years sold out and moved to the lumber woods of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he spent about three years. In the meantime three of his brothers came into the country and settled at different positions. In 1883 Mr. Rock came to prospect Montana, and deciding that this was the place in which to live, sent for the rest of the family. While he lived in Montana Norman Rock proved up on a homestead and made some improvements thereon, and carried on mixed farming during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in the hospital at Missoula, Montana, in 1917, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. He was a retiring sort of a man and had little to do with community leadership, although he always voted the Democratic ticket and was a faithful communicant of the Catholic Church. He was a son of an old-time carpenter who followed the custom of hewing with a broad-ax and getting timber for his work out of the forests, and met his death at a "barn-raising" in the Province of Quebec. A native of France, he married a French woman who lived to the remarkable age of 104 years, and they had three sons and a daughter. At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Norman Rock married Julia Weber, who was born in Germany, and survived her husband six years, both now lying at rest in the Glendive Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Charles W., who was killed by a buffalo of his own game stock while he was trying to take some pictures of the animal; William H., who lived in Dawson County for a number of years and then moved to Missoula County, where he now makes his home at Missoula; Mary, who married G. N. Burdick, now of Glendive; and Joseph Nelson, of this review.

Joseph Nelson Rock received his education at a public school at Salem, Vermont, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, whence in 1883 he came to Montana, accompanied by his mother and sister. They left the train at Glendive, then a village whose sole importance lay in the fact that it possessed a railway station, and the first act of the new settlers was to occupy the new homestead secured by the father. Joseph N. Rock remained with his parents until after the attainment of his majority, and during the first three years of his independent career was engaged in the sheep business in association with a partner. Following this he filed on a homestead, the tract upon which he now lives, and here drifted gradually into mixed farming and dairying, in which he has since been engaged with constantly increasing success. Here he has developed a dairy herd of some thirty-five cows, and for ten years has carried along this important work, his plant being equipped with a modern milking machine, with which two employes can milk the herd within two hours. The market for his product is at Glendive, where he conducts a retail business of his own all over the city. The claim shanty which Mr. Rock built on his homestead still stands and is still in use as a part of his home. It is a log cabin of two rooms, and the old logs are exposed to the weather today as they were in the beginning. He has enlarged the home improvements by an addition of a box one-story house, the milk-room and the garage, and the brooder house, Mr. Rock being also extensively interested in the poultry business. Including his dairy herd, he keeps about 100 head of cattle, and in the early days horse-flesh was one of the profitable features of his farm. He has added other land to his homestead and has 1,050 acres in adjacent tracts. Modern in all things, he has a reservoir for the irrigation of a small tract and for pasture water, etc. During the early years he endeavored to grow fruit, but the dry years cut off his orchards. Mr. Rock has never married, but has kept a family with him through the years as his aids on the ranch and in the home.

Ambrose V. Cheney has a long and broad background of Montana experience, having come to Montana about a year before the territory was admitted to the Union, and for forty years has been going forward with his labors, at first as a ranch hand, then as a rancher for himself, and he is one of the important men in the community at the head of Surprise Creek in Judith Basin County.

Mr. Cheney was born at LaHarpe, Illinois, April 7, 1875. His father, Lineas Cheney, was a Union soldier in the Civil War, serving with the Seventh Iowa Regiment, and as an ammunition driver accompanied Sherman's army on the march to the sea and until the end of the war. During the war he contracted erysipelas, from which he was a sufferer until he came to Montana. He came to Montana about 1902, took up a homestead on Surprise Creek, and was a cattle man there until his death at the age of seventy-two. He is buried in the cemetery at Stanford. Lineas Cheney married Hannoria Considine. She was born in County Cork, Ireland, and when a girl of sixteen came to America and joined a sister in Ontario, Canada. Afterwards she went to Illinois, and was first married to Hiram Burgess. By that marriage there were four children: Mrs. Westfall, of Stanford, Montana; Mrs. Lena Keith, of Rainsford, Montana; Hiram G., of Stanford; and Mrs. David Calbreath, of Portland, Oregon. By her marriage to Lineas Cheney there were two children, Ambrose V. and Melvin L., who have long been associated in their ranching enterprise in Montana. Mrs. Hannoria Cheney died in 1925, at the age of eighty-two, and is buried at Great Falls.

Ambrose V. Cheney attended school in LaHarpe, Illinois, and was thirteen years of age when, in 1888, he accompanied his sister, Mrs. Perry Westfall, to Montana. Here he worked on the range as a cowboy, and for twelve years was with a concern operating in the Judith Basin. Finally he and his brother Melvin accumulated enough capital to start ranching for themselves, getting about thirty head of cows. Both of them entered homesteads, and these homesteads are part of the modern Cheney ranch, which has been built up to an area of 3,500 acres in a single body. It is a farm as well as a ranch, growing feed for stock. At the present time the live stock comprise seventy head of cattle and a band of twelve hundred sheep. They have been in the sheep business since 1924, starting with four hundred head of Rambouilettes. It has been a satisfactory branch of their business, and their surplus is marketed among the local buyers.

The original Cheney home on the ranch was a little cabin of one room with a dirt roof. That was succeeded by a larger log house with a shingle roof, and today the Cheneys occupy a fine country home of eleven rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheney for years have regarded the local school as almost a part of their own home. This is the Wolf Butte School, and Mrs. Cheney taught there for twelve years, looking after her own household at the same time. Her last school work was done in 1928-29, and she is now one of the county school examiners of Judith Basin County. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and both she and Mr. Cheney recognize it as a duty to cast their vote. Mr. Cheney cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley, in 1896, and has since followed the fortunes of the Republican party. During the World War they had a part in the local Red Cross and the purchase of Liberty Bonds. Mr. Cheney was registered under the second draft law, and was classified and scheduled for the call to the colors just before the armistice was signed.

He married at Great Falls in September, 1903, Miss Elizabeth McGiffin, who was born at Sand Coulee, Montana, in 1885, daughter of Nat and May (Junkin) McGiffin. Mrs. Cheney is a graduate of the Sisters School at Helena. To their marriage were born a family of eight children: Leroy, of Great Falls, and Charles, of Great Falls, both of them connected with the State Highway Commission; Truman, a student in the Inter-Mountain College at Helena; and May, a graduate of the Stanford High School; and the younger children are Billie, Bernard, Ambrose, Jr., and Tommy.

ALFRED WRIGHT. One of the old settlers of the Terry region of Montana is Alfred Wright, a rancher of the locality, president of the State Bank of Terry, and prominently identified with various other interests. When he arrived in this community in 1891 his financial assets amounted to five dollars, but he possessed energy, ability and a willingness to turn his hand to any employment that offered honorable advancement, and as a result he now occupies a position of leadership as ranchman, business man, banker and citizen.

Mr. Wright was born October 31, 1867, in the village of Rushden, Hertfordshire, England, and is a son of William and Sarah (Fearman) Wright, natives of the same community and members of ancient families of that part of England. William Wright was a small farmer and the owner of a little dairy herd, and in order to add to the family income Mrs. Wright conducted a modest store on the little place in the village. Both passed their entire lives in England, the father dying at the age of seventy-nine years, while his son Alfred was paying his parents a visit from the United States, while Mrs. Wright survived to the age of eighty-one years.

There were five sons and four daughters in the family, all of whom grew to maturity, and of these the following survive: Thomas, of Terry, a prominent business man whose review appears elsewhere in this work; Alfred, of this review; John, still a resident of Hertfordshire, England; Mary, the wife of Frank Barnes, of London, England; Mrs. Martha Coxall, of Watford, England; and Mrs. Catherine B. Cannon, of Rushden, England.

Alfred Wright obtained his education in the village school at Rushden, and in 1888 came to the United States, first settling at Alton, Wayne County, New York, where he became choreman on the old "Shaker Tract," owned by Doctor Chamberlain, who also conducted a sort of commissary for the convenience of the men in his employ. Mr. Wright worked there for about two and one-half years, and then decided to try his fortunes in the West. When he arrived at Terry, in March, 1891, he was possessed of five dollars and in a land of strangers, and his first real employment was a month's contract for digging post-holes and building fences. When he finished this he went to work on the ranch of his employers, the "T. D." outfit, as a ranch hand, and at the end of the summer found himself possessed of sufficient funds to send for his wife, whom he had left in New York State. During the winter Mrs. Wright conducted a little restaurant at Terry, while Mr. Wright carried on a livery business as a tenant in a building which still stands as a landmark of the olden times. Returning to the ranch, he again took a job as a ranch hand, Mrs. Wright doing the cooking for the outfit, and thus they continued until the fall of 1893, when Mr. Wright took a bunch of sheep on shares, this experience giving him his first insight as to the handling and habits of these domestic animals. He had felt that he might find a big profit in this venture at once, but in this he was disappointed, for the price of wool dropped that season from eighteen to eight and three-fourth cents a pound, under the Cleveland administration, but he held on to his sheep just the same. He offered to sell his lambs, but there was no demand for same, and he necessarily had to keep them, this putting him into the sheep business permanently. He prepared a place to keep his flocks, on Fallon Creek, in 1895, and there he remained for fourteen years, when he sold out and found he had made a substantial profit. In the meantime he had invested in eighteen sections of railroad land, buying at less than a dollar an acre, and in 1906 sold this property along with his sheep and moved to Terry.

On arriving in this thriving little city Mr. Wright went into the mercantile business as a member of the Roylee Mercantile Company and the Terry Drug Company, and also became one of the promoters and organizers of the State Bank of Terry, of which he was chosen the second president, a position which he still retains, being likewise a member of its board of directors. He is also president of the Terry Drug Company and of the Wright-Nelson-Stith Company, formerly the Roylee Company. Mr. Wright built the original telephone plant at Terry, which he subsequently sold to the Bell Telephone Company at a good profit; assisted in starting the electric light plant and a brick manufacturing plant, and built a restaurant and the dance hall at Terry, the latter of which he sold to the American Legion.

Mr. Wright became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1900, and cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley. He has been an active Republican ever since. For ten years he served as mayor of Terry, and during that period gave his fellow citizens excellent administrations, much being done in the way of local improvements and development, including the building of the Yellowstone bridge and the installation of the water works plant. During the World War he was appointed to aid the county food administration, and was also actively identified with the bond drives, the Red Cross and other war movements. Mr. Wright is a thirty-second degree Mason, a past master of Terry Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Mystic Shrine at Billings.

Although they had lived within ten miles of each other in Hertfordshire during their younger years, Mr. and Mrs. Wright first met in New York. She was Fannie Burton, daughter of Amos and Sarah (Reynolds) Burton, who had come to this country prior to Mr. Wright's immigration and settled in Wayne County, where Mr. Burton secured employment on the "Shaker Tract." Mrs. Wright was an only daughter, but there were four sons, of whom the two survivors are Christopher, of London, and Alfred, of Pirton, England. After spending some years in Wayne County, New York, Mr. and Mrs. Burton returned to England, where Mrs. Burton died. In after years Mrs. Wright returned to England, whence she brought her father back to Montana, where he spent the rest of his life at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, and died at Terry, interment being made at the cemetery near Williamson, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have no children of their own, but have reared the two daughters of Mrs. Wright's brother Harry, Ione and Leone Burton, twins, who are now attending Terry High School.

JAMES MEEHAN. No history pertaining to the careers of representative citizens of Montana, and particularly of that part of the state wherein lies Terry, could be considered complete without mention of James Meehan, sheriff of Prairie County. For nearly a quarter of a century a resident of the state, practically all of this period has been passed in his present community, where through good citizenship, able public service and honorable dealing he has won the esteem, respect and friendship of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Meehan was born in Becker County, just west of Ottertail County, Minnesota, September 4, 1872, and is a son of James and Ellen (McDonald) Meehan. The Meehans of the old stock were of the poor, simple and honest folk of Old Erin, and of the Catholic faith. Patrick Meehan, a brother of James Meehan, the elder, came to the United States, but no account of him has been received in recent years. James Meehan, the elder, was born at a small village in County Down, Ireland, about 1840, and had few chances to secure an education, being barely capable of reading and writing when he left the Emerald Isle at the age of seventeen years. However, he was a man of intelligence and ambition, and during later years through much study and reading became a man who was well informed upon a variety of practical subjects and one who was frequently consulted by his neighbors, who profited by his sound advice and wise counsel. On first coming to the United States he was without means or friends and was compelled to accept the first honorable employment that offered, this being in a brick yard in New York. After a short period he heard the call of the West, and with his meagre earnings made his way to Saint Cloud, Minnesota, at that time the western terminal of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Employment was not easy to secure, and in the end he enlisted in the Regular Army, in which he served faithfully for three years, seeing some active service against the hostile Indians in the vicinity of Devil's Lake, North Dakota. At the end of his period of enlistment he received his honorable discharge, having served without injury, declining the Government pension which he might have drawn for his service. When he again assumed civilian duties Mr. Meehan married Ellen McDonald, who was of Irish stock and was born in Quebec, Canada. Mr. Meehan settled down to farming, and his last operations were carried on near Frazee, Minnesota, although both he and his worthy wife passed away at the home of a daughter at Bagley, that state, the father in 1910, when he was about seventy years of age. Four children were born to James and Ellen Mehan: John, of Portland, Oregon; James, of this review; Mary, who married Allie Reff and resides at Snohomish, Washington; and Annie, who died unmarried.

James Meehan of this review, like his father, had few opportunities to gain an education. The family was in humble financial circumstances during his youth, and his work was needed on the home farm, so that he left school at the end of his fourth-grade work. Like the older men, he has had the ambition and found the time to educate himself in the years that have followed his youth, and he still continues to be a reader and a student. From the time he left school until he reached his majority he was a regular and cheerful contributor to the family income, working for wages for neighbors, as well as on the home place, and when he finally entered upon his independent career it was on the Dalrymple farm, in Traill County, North Dakota. This was one of the outstanding properties of that part of the state, and Mr. Meehan made good his opportunity by working his way, through fidelity and industry, to a foremanship. After four years with the Dalrymples he returned to Minnesota, where he spent two years in cultivating his father's property, and then ticketed himself to Forsyth, Montana, where he spent about a year on a sheep ranch near the Crow Indian Reservation. Subsequently he again returned to the home farm, which he worked again for the last time, then returning to Montana, where he found employment with the Milwaukee Railway at Miles City, working on the grading of the new road. In the fall of 1907 Mr. Meehan came to what was then Dawson County, but is now a part of Prairie County, to run a sheep ranch for E. W. Thomas, located forty miles out from Terry. He was with the ranch for nine and one-half years, during a large part of which time he was in charge, and when he resigned his position entered a homestead in the same community and went to farming on his own account.

Taking up life more independently, Mr. Meehan built for his first home in Montana a frame house of two rooms, and into this moved his little family. He was actively engaged in farming there until 1926, when he was elected sheriff of Prairie County on the Republican ticket, to succeed Sheriff Benjamin Bragg. So well did he discharge the duties of his office during his first term that he was the candidate of both parties in 1930, and automatically succeeded himself in office. Probably due to his reputation and character, his administration has been a comparatively peaceful and uneventful one, and but few men have committed serious offenses against the law. Just one murder case has occurred and the killer pled guilty to the charge, thus simplifying the situation. Sheriff Meehan's part in the World War was in the bond sales and in the promotion of Red Cross and other war activities. He was not eligible for army registry himself and neither of his sons was of soldier age.

At Moorhead, Minnesota, August 15, 1897, Sheriff Meehan was united in marriage with Miss Lena Stennes, who was born in Norway, where she grew to young womanhood and was educated in the public schools. A woman of sound intelligence, after coming to this country with relatives she readily picked up the English language, in which she soon became proficient. A sister, Mrs. Olga Nigard, of Caledonia, North Dakota, was her companion on the trip from the old country. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Meehan: Leo, now engaged in farming the home property, who married Florence Secrist and has five children, Fern, Clayton, Myrtle May, Colleen and Inez; and Thomas L., who is a student in the high school at Terry.

GEORGE THORVAL HANSEN. Although he was reared and had all of his early training on a farm, George Thorval Hansen, of Wibaux, a partner in the Crescent Hardware Company, has found his greatest success in merchandising, and since his arrival at Wibaux in 1912 has been identified with the same business with which he is now connected. His career has been a thoroughly successful one, in which he has taken a leading and prominent part in various affairs of his community, and his honesty of purpose and straightforward dealing have gained him numerous friends.

Mr. Hansen was born in Iowa, and is a son of Halvor and Anne (Thompson) Hansen. Halvor Hansen was born in Solar, Norway, and lived there until he came of age, receiving a rural school education and having his training on the home farm. He was the first of the family to immigrate to the United States, but later the rest followed, except a sister, who remained in the old country. A brother, Emil Hansen, resides at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and a sister, Mrs. John Larson, is a resident of Lyle, Minnesota. The parents of these children came to America late in life and rounded out their careers at Mona, Iowa, where they are buried. On coming to the United States Halvor Hansen took up his residence on an Iowa farm, and at Mona, that state, married Anne Thompson, who was born at Rock Prairie, Illinois, a daughter of a native of Norway, who was one of the very first settlers of Mitchell County, Iowa, where he passed the major portion of his life on a farm. One of his sons, Ole Thompson, was a volunteer soldier of the Union during the war between the states, and, having been taken prisoner by the enemy, was confined in the terrible Andersonville prison, where he died of exposure and disease. Mrs. Hansen was one of a family of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased. She died on Mothers' Day, 1926, at the age of seventy-seven years, while Mr. Hansen survived her until March 20, 1929, when he died aged eighty-four years, and both were laid to rest in the cemetery at Mona. To Mr. and Mrs. Hansen there were born the following children: Martha, who married Robert Richard and resides at Lyle, Minnesota; George T., of this review; Ella, who resides on the home farm; Henry B., of Wibaux; Hannah, the wife of Oscar C. Thompson, of the Hansen home farm; and Bertha, the wife of Edwin B. Sherman, of the Crescent Hardware Company, Wibaux.

George Thorval Hansen attended the country school in the neighborhood of his father's farm, following which he became a student at the Cedar Valley Seminary, at Osage, Iowa, where he completed his education. When he left the old home farm on coming of age he secured a position in a clothing store at Osage, working for eight and one-half years for the same proprietor. He was then elected county recorder of Mitchell County, Iowa, and after he had served a full term was reelected to the same office, but resigned after serving three years and two months of his second term, and in 1912 came to Montana, bringing with him his experience as a clothing clerk as his capital in entering the mercantile field at Wibaux. He became associated with his brother, Henry B. Hansen, and his brother-in-law, E. B. Sherman, and while they succeeded Feling & Bautz it was practically a new business. This is now known as the Crescent Hardware Company, and in its various departments includes hardware, tinning, plumbing, furniture and undertaking. The stock and patronage of the firm have grown in keeping with the development of the community, and there is more than double the original stock now carried. Mr. Hansen has various other interests, and is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Wibaux, and for several years was president of the local Commercial Club. In politics he has been chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and is its present presiding officer. This makes him a member of the State Republican Committee and he has been a supporter of the party leaders for a number of years. He joined the Masonic fraternity at Lyle, Minnesota, at the age of twenty-one years, has been several times to the Grand Lodge of Montana, was for a time a member of one of the standing committees of the order, and before coming to Montana served in a like capacity in the Iowa Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. During the World war he took part in all war activities and drives, and was presented with two flags emblematic of his success in gathering war funds, as well as a medal made from a captured German cannon. At the start of the war he had volunteered for service, but had been rejected, but at its close his name was registered on the last draft, but he was not called for service. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, but in his present locality is identified with the Christian Fundamental organization.

At Osage, Iowa, June 14, 1905, Mr. Hansen was united in marriage with Miss Alda May Wilson, who was born November 8, 1882, a daughter of Marvin and Dode (Brown) Wilson. In the Wilson family there were six children, all of whom survive: Charles, of McIntyre, Iowa; Maude, the wife of B. B. Blunt, of Charles City, Iowa; Mrs. Hansen, of this review; George, a farmer of McIntyre, Iowa; Neil, a farmer of Drayton, North Dakota; Myrtle, the wife of Claude Reynolds, of Duluth, Minnesota. Mrs. Hansen, after completing the public school curriculum, attended college at Charles City, and began her business life by clerking in a store there. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen are the parents of one son: Marion O., who was born at Osage, Iowa, in September, 1906. He is a graduate of the Wibaux High School and of the electrical engineering department of the State College at Bozeman. He is now one of the operators at Great Falls, Montana, for the Montana Power Company. Marion O. Hansen married Elsie Soderstrum, of Deer Lodge, daughter of John Soderstrum, a native of Sweden,

Andrew J. Olson and wife

who is a foreman in the carpenter shops of the Milwaukee Railroad at Deer Lodge, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, Jr., have one general farming purposes.

ANDREW JOHN OLSON is a prosperous Montana rancher and farmer, located fifteen miles west of Nohly in Richland County. Mr. Olson has done some of the pioneer work in developing the lands of this section of Eastern Montana for stock raising and general farming purposes.

He was born in Sweden, April 12, 1868, son of Olaf and Maria Anderson. His parents came to America about 1896, joining their sons in Minnesota, and in 1902 they followed them out to Montana and spent their last days in Richland County. Andrew John Olson was reared and educated in Sweden, and in 1883 he and his brother Charles came to America. Their first location was at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where they worked in the steel mills, chiefly in the mills making pipe for the oil fields of the East. Three years later they moved west to Pine County, Minnesota, where their brother, Fred Olson, joined them. For a number of years these brothers were employes of the great lumber and logging organization of the Weyerhaueser Company.

In 1900 the three Olson brothers came to Montana and established the ranch in Richland County still owned by Charles and Fred. These three brothers carried on a partnership, each one contributing his share of work and management, and in that way they made themselves fixtures in the permanent prosperity of this section of the state. Andrew John Olson remained with his brothers at the home ranch until the spring of 1915, when he moved to Sand Creek, and from new headquarters carried on his business in the cattle industry. In 1918 he withdrew from the partnership with his two brothers and has since conducted business alone about four miles up the river from the old place. Here he has put up a splendid new home, owns eight hundred acres of land, and is a breeder of pure bred Black Angus cattle.

Mr. Olson married, October 11, 1914, Miss Jane Ingman, also a native of Sweden. She came to this country alone when fourteen years of age to join a sister in Pennsylvania, and for some years before coming to Montana lived in New York State.

HON. WALTER R. FLACHSENHAR. In 1914 there arrived at Terry a young man of twenty-six years whose ability, industry, talent and energy were to make a marked impress upon the future development and progress of Prairie County. A lawyer by profession, Hon. Walter R. Flachsenhar has since risen to a leading position among the members of his calling, because of his sound ability and deep learning, while as a member of the State Legislature he has fought ably and contructively in behalf of those movements which he has believed have been advanced for the best interests of the community and state.

Walter R. Flachsenhar was born July 15, 1888, at Mankato, Minnesota, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hub) Flachsenhar. His father was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1865, and resided there until young manhood, when he immigrated to the United States and took up his residence at Mankato, where he first followed his trade of carpentry and subsequently developed into a successful contractor and builder. He made rapid progress in this field of endeavor, among his achievements being the courthouse at Mankato, and would doubtless have reached a high plane in his calling were it not that he was suddenly called by death in 1890. Mr. Flachsenhar married at Mankato Miss Elizabeth Hub, who was born at Mankato, and who still survives her husband as a resident of that city. There were three sons in the family: William J., cashier of the Security State Bank of Terry; J. J., of Mankato; and Hon. Walter R., of this review. The Flachsenhar family is Protestant in its religious views and all of the men are Masons.

Walter R. Flachsenhar attended the grade and high schools of Mankato, and following his graduation from the latter entered the University of Minnesota, graduating from the college of law of that famous institution as a member of the class of 1909, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He received the degree of Master of Laws from that university in 1910. On the completion of his law course he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota, but did not immediately commence the practice of his calling, instead going on the road as a traveling salesman for the West Publishing Company of Saint Paul, his territory being North Carolina and West Virginia. He remained in that work until coming to Montana in 1914 and after admission to practice before the Supreme Court of Montana established himself at Terry and tried his first lawsuit in Prairie County, in the creation of which county he was a leading factor in 1915. He continued in successful practice until the United States entered the World War, in 1917, and four days after our declaration of war against the Central Powers applied for admission in the volunteer army. His application was accepted in July, 1917, and he was ordered to San Francisco, and after completion of the course of training he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was sent to Rockwell Field, San Diego, California, and later to March Field at Riverside, California, where he became a flying instructor, and there he remained during the remainder of his service. While there he was injured during the performance of duty and received his honorable discharge while in a hospital at San Francisco. On his return home he engaged again in the practice of law, and since then has become one of the leading general practitioners of this part of the state, having taken part in much important litigation. He is accounted one of the reliable, energetic and astute lawyers of his locality, and one who has won distinction and success through merit and without animosity. For eight years he was secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, and is one of the directors of the Security State Bank. He belongs also to the Delta Theta Phi national law fraternity and to the alumni association of the University of Minnesota. Early in his career Mr. Flachsenhar adopted the principles of the Republican party, and has since been an active figure in political affairs, and at present is city attorney of Terry. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Kansas City in 1928 and cast one of the votes of the Montana delegation that assisted in the nomination of Herbert Hoover for the presidency. He was chosen a member of the House of the General Assembly of Montana first in the nineteenth session, and was reelected to the twentieth and twenty-first sessions, serving under Speaker Ralph Bricker in the first session, under Speaker Glen Davis in the second and again under Bricker in the third, and in the twenty-first session was himself elected as Republican floor leader of the House. In the first session his committee assignments were banks and banking, educational, judiciary and military affairs, in the second session he was chairman of the committee on education and a member of the former committees named and the committee on revenues and taxation, and in the third session a member of the aforenamed committees, as well as chairman of the new committee on aviation, being the only air pilot in the House. He has frequently been a delegate of his party to conventions, and at present is central state committeeman from Prairie County. As a means of arriving at a realization of the esteem in which Mr. Flachsenhar is held as a member and floor leader of the Montana House of Representatives, mention can be made of an article published in the Montana *Standard* of April 5, 1930, under the caption of "A Prairie County Republican Here." After introducing Mr. Flachsenhar appropriately to the readers as a Republican and a party leader, and stating that he was in Butte on his way to Great Falls to the meeting of the State Republican Central Committee, of which he is a member, the writer draws from Mr. Flachsenhar the purpose of the big party council at this time—to devise ways and means for Republican success at the coming election and to attend to such details as naturally develop before the primary election. He quotes Mr. Flachsenhar as non-commital as to what the committee might do or what action it might take, further than to pass some resolutions designed to benefit the Grand Old Party in the state and have a round-table talk about the political situation in general. Speaking more personally about Mr. Flachsenhar, the writer of the article says: "Mr. Flachsenhar is a prominent attorney of Prairie County, and established a good record for efficiency in the last session as Republican floor leader and proudly boasts that not one bill died in committee. He fathered the aviation laws now on the statutes of the State of Montana, and in a previous session succeeded in defeating the guarantee bank law, a duplicate of which has recently proved so disastrous in Nebraska. His relations with the Democrats in the last session of the Legislature were very diplomatic and, to a large extent, political party fights were eliminated. While here in Butte he renewed acquaintance with his former legislative colleagues, Walter Ballard, Tod Doran and others of Silver Bow County."

Mr. Flachsenhar was made a Mason at Huntington, West Virginia, and is a charter member of the Eastern Star of Terry Lodge. He has passed through the chairs of Terry Lodge, is a past grand patron of the Eastern Star, a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Al Bedoo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Billings, of which he is assistant rabban, and present grand officer of the Royal Arch Chapter, Grand Chapter, R. A. M., Montana, his office being that of grand king. He is a past commander of Prairie Post No. 32, American Legion.

At Butte, Montana, December 26, 1925, Mr. Flachsenhar was united in marriage with Miss Olive May Featherman, who was born at Phillipsburg, Montana, a daughter of Oliver F. and Alice Hardin (Bacon) Featherman, the latter of whom came to Montana prior to her marriage. Mr. Featherman died at Phillipsburg, Montana, in 1910, when he was but thirty-five years of age, leaving two children: Mrs. Flachsenhar; and Franklin Graham, of Long Beach, California. Mrs. Flachsenhar was graduated from Billings High School as a member of the class of 1919 and from the State

Normal School of Montana in 1922, following which she began teaching in the primary grades of the Terry schools. She is worthy matron of the Eastern Star, grand Ruth of the Star and a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, the local Dillon Sorority and the Kappa Zeta Nu at Dillon Normal. She cast her maiden presidential vote for Calvin Coolidge.

IVAN E. THOMAS. One of the principal reasons for the past development, present prosperity and bright future outlook of Prairie County has been and is the possession of men of character, ability and energy who have occupied positions of public trust and responsibility and who have discharged the duties of their various offices in an expeditious and conscientious manner. Among these mention should be made of Ivan E. Thomas, county treasurer, who came to Montana as a young man of twenty-six years, grew up with the country, and is now accounted one of the substantial citizens of Terry and a man well qualified for the public position that he occupies.

Mr. Thomas was born at Northport, Michigan, November 18, 1881, and is a son of William J. and Louisa (Kehl) Thomas. His paternal grandfather was William Thomas, a native of Wales, who was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and came to the United States in young manhood, settling first in Pennsylvania, in the mining region. His chief occupation, aside from general carpentry, was making coffins for those who died in that extremely unhealthy region, and about 1857 or 1858 he moved to Michigan, where he homesteaded a property and developed a farm. In addition, he added to his income by working at his trade among the early settlers in the Northport locality, where his death occurred when he was seventy-six years of age. He married Martha Davies, also of Welsh birth, and she died prior to her husband, they resting side by side in the old cemetery at Northport. They were the parents of two daughters and six sons, all of whom grew to maturity, and of these four sons are still living: Robert; Richard; Joseph, of Northport, Michigan; and Humphreys L., of California. The eldest son of the family, John Thomas, now deceased, was a member of a Michigan volunteer infantry regiment during the war between the states, attached to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in some of the famous engagements fought on the bloody battlefields of Virginia.

William J. Thomas, father of Ivan E., was born in 1854, in Pennsylvania, and was about three or four years of age when taken by his parents to Michigan. He was a product of a little log cabin schoolhouse in the Michigan woods, and this education was supplemented by attendance at an academy, so he became one of the well-educated men of his time and locality. He served his community faithfully and well as justice of the peace and assessor of his township, and carried on agricultural pursuits with business-like acumen. Politically he was a stanch Republican, and his religious faith was that of the Congregational Church. Mr. Thomas married Miss Louisa Kehl, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bosche) Kehl, the former a native of Alsace-Lorraine and the latter of Saxony, both coming to the United States in childhood. As a young man Mr. Kehl made a number of trips on whaling-vessels in the capacity of ship's carpenter, also worked in the shipyards of the Great Lakes region, and during the war between the states was a soldier under Grant in the Union army, also taking part in the Georgia campaign. Eventually he settled down to farming, and in this pursuit rounded out his life. He had seven children, five of them sons, all now deceased, Mrs. Thomas being the elder daughter, while the only survivor of the family is Mrs. N. E. DeGolier, of Atascadero, California. Mrs. Thomas died in 1895 and lies in the cemetery at Northport. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas there were born the following children: Clara, who died unmarried in 1921 at Hinsdale, Illinois; Ivan E., of this review; Norman J., of Manistee, Michigan; Mrs. Elvesta L. Leslie, secretary of the American College at Constantinople, Turkey, and the mother of a daughter born following the demise of her husband, who met a violent death in Armenia while serving as the head of an industrial school for Armenians; Roy K., of Hinsdale, Illinois; James O., a draughtman in the employ of the Ford Motor Company at Detroit; and Charles R., a salesman for the Frigidaire.

Ivan E. Thomas graduated from the high school at Northport, Michigan, following which he took a term in business college at Big Rapids, Michigan, then under the principalship of Woodbridge M. Ferris, who later was to become governor of Michigan and a member of the United States Senate. When his schooling was finished he secured employment as clerk in a general store at Northport, but after being thus employed for several years resigned and brought his wife and children to Montana, making his first stop at Forsyth. He had been preceded there by a brother, Norman J. Thomas, who had already secured employment for him in the ticket office of the Northern Pacific Railway, and there he remained until March, 1908, at which time he was transferred to the office at Terry, as operator and ticket agent. He remained with the company until November, 1914, and during the last year of his service was the company's agent. In February, 1915, Mr. Thomas accepted a deputyship in the office of the county assessor, Robert Martin, and remained in the courthouse as a general deputy in the offices of the clerk and recorder and the county treasurer. In 1918 he was himself elected county treasurer and took office in March, 1919, as the successor of Sidney A. Souther. While in the clerk and record's office as deputy he served as clerk of the local draft board during the World War period, and in addition was himself in the registered draft, but was placed in Class 4 and not called into active service. Mr. Thomas really succeeded S. A. Barber in office, and was elected for a second term, but resigned from this after fifteen months to accept the appointment as clerk and recorder to fill out the unexpired term of Albert E. Williamson, who is now second assistant deputy state examiner of Montana. After completing Mr. Williamson's term Mr. Thomas was elected to succeed himself for a full term, and upon the expiration thereof, in January, 1925, established himself in the retail hardware business at Terry, the firm being the Oie Hardware Company. He was so engaged until he sold out to his partners, and for a time thereafter was a clerk for merchants at Terry, the Wright-Nelson-Stith Company. In 1928, after having served as deputy county treasurer under Ralph V. Norris, and also doing special work as deputized county clerk, he was again elected county treasurer, a position which he still retains, and in which he is giving entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens. During 1914 and 1915 he also served as city clerk under Mayor Walter A. Cameron, and has always been accounted one of the strong Republicans of the county. He cast his first presidential vote for Col. Theodore Roosevelt and also supported him in his Bull Moose movement. Mr. Thomas has been a member of the local commercial body, the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Catholic in religion and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is past consul and past clerk.

On July 17, 1905, at Traverse City, Michigan, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Marie Bannon, who was born at Stratford, Ontario, Canada, June 25, 1883, daughter of Peter Bannon and his wife, a Miss Walsh. The Bannon family moved to Michigan in 1893, and both Peter Bannon, a laboring man, and his wife died at Rogers City, that state. In their family of eleven children to grow to maturity, six are still living. One who died was Norman Bannon, who met a soldier's death by being gassed during the World War while in France. Of the living children Mrs. Thomas is the eldest; Peter, Jr., is a resident of Rogers City, Michigan; Mrs. Margaret Garou is a resident of Caro, Michigan; Catherine is now Mrs. John Smiley, of Bay City, Michigan; William is a resident of Rogers City; and Leo resides at Detroit. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas five are living: Hazel, a student at the University of Montana; Lawrence and Bernard, high school students at Terry; and Lucile and Edward, attending graded school. After her home ties and duties, Mrs. Thomas is concerned with church activities and local interests of her community, regarding which she has a broad and intelligent knowledge. She casts her vote at elections, but is inclined to be independent in her support, not being confined by any established party lines.

JAMES WILSON was one of the early settlers in the Flatwillow locality of Petroleum County. He has lived there over forty years, and while he came without capital, his native Scotch thrift and industry have been responsible for his steadily growing fortunes and standing as a sheep man and citizen.

Mr. Wilson was born at Huntly in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, January 21, 1866. His father, James Wilson, was a native of the same locality, and the family had lived there for generations. His father was a farm foreman. He married Elsie Wilson, and of their four sons and five daughters two sons are now living and one daughter. Both the living sons are in Montana, James and William, the latter associated with the James Wilson ranch.

Mr. James Wilson attended local schools in Scotland, and at the age of twelve was herding cattle on the home place and later worked as a farm hand. Some people from that locality had come to the United States and sent back favorable reports as to conditions here, and it was this knowledge that caused James Wilson to leave his native country and come to America. He and a fellow workman, Alexander Thompson, came together, sailing from Glasgow on an Anchor line steamer bound for New York. They came together as far as Billings, Montana, and Alexander Thompson was for many years a rancher on the Musselshell, and died a few years ago. It was in 1888, when he was a youth of twenty-two, that Mr. Wilson arrived in the Flatwillow Valley of Montana, and his work as sheep herder was done for Will Perkins, who had settled in that locality in 1884 and is still a rancher near Musselshell. Mr. Wilson during the next thirteen months took care of the Perkins flock, and then became an employe of George Perry on the Swimming-

Woman. During these four or five years he accumulated a little capital out of his wages of forty dollars a month and board. His third employer was M. F. Trask, of Lavina, for whom he worked a year as a farm hand. About that time he married, and for two years carried on a hotel at Lavina. The panic of 1893 began, but he passed through that financial crisis safely, and on giving up the hotel bought the nucleus of his present ranch in the Flatwillow district. His first purchase was a half section of land. It had been homesteaded by David Perry, and it was from Mr. Perry that Mr. Wilson bought it. The improvements consisted of two log houses, one of which is now used for sewerage purposes.

Mr. Wilson bought his first stock of sheep from Skelton Brothers at Stanford, Montana. Skelton Brothers were famous sheep men in the old-time days of the industry. From this first flock were descended many others on the Wilson ranch. He started with about 1,100 head, and for some years past his average run has been about 6,000 head. He has also greatly increased his land holdings, having now about six sections of land up and down Flatwillow, all under fence. Much of it is hay land, producing fall and winter feed. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Montana Wool Growers Association, and the members of that association look upon him as a man whose success has been much above the average. He has sold wool at fourteen and a half cents a pound, and from that the price ranged upward until one sale during the World War period was at sixty-three cents a pound. Mr. Wilson has made a success by giving the closest attention to his business, and that is practically the price of success as a sheep man. Consequently he has not participated actively in public affairs or politics. He took out citizenship papers in 1897 and has voted as a Republican.

He married Christina Pierie, also a native of Scotland. She came alone to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two sons and one daughter. The son James is a graduate of the Billings High School and married Miss Ellis. George Wilson attended the Billings High School and Denver University in Colorado, and married Doris Lemon, of Minnesota, who was a teacher in the Flatwillow schools. Both sons are now with their father as sheep men. The daughter, Ethel Wilson, graduated from high school at Billings, attended Lake Forest University in Illinois and the University of Montana. The son James Wilson is a Master Mason.

ANDREW J. MERCER has been identified with the stock business and farming in Montana for over thirty years, and has acquired a large amount of property and other interests in Richland County. His ranch and farm are six miles southeast of the Town of Sidney, which is his postoffice.

Mr. Mercer was born at Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, April 29, 1870, a son of W. F. and Clarenda (Wilson) Mercer. His father was born in Kentucky and his mother in Illinois. W. F. Mercer went to Nodaway County in Northwest Missouri in 1855, being a child when his parents settled in what was then a new and undeveloped region. The Wilson family settled there in 1865. W. F. Mercer and his brothers during the Civil War days found themselves in a difficult position. In nearly all of Missouri during that time people found it dangerous to express their sentiment either for the North or South, since the population was fairly well divided in their sympathies. On account of the unsettled conditions W. F. Mercer and his four brothers spent the years 1862-63 in Virginia City, Montana. W. F. Mercer in March, 1865, returned to Missouri, and during the rest of his active life was a farmer in Nodaway County. His widow is still living at the old homestead, which has been her home for half a century.

Andrew J. Mercer grew up and attended school in Nodaway County, and in 1891, at the age of twenty-one, made his first trip to Montana, spending a short time in Butte. In 1895 he went out to Wyoming, and worked on a ranch. He accepted horses and cattle in lieu of wages, and thus got his start in the live stock business. During the last two years he was in Wyoming he was running his live stock on the open range. Mr. Mercer in 1901 took a homestead east of the Yellowstone River, in what is now Richland County, Montana. He has had his home on the farm and ranch ever since except for seven or eight years while in the Town of Sidney. He sold his cattle and horses in 1904, and during the winter of 1905-06 was prospecting over Northwestern Montana, but eventually decided to remain in Richland County. While he was living at Sidney he conducted a saloon, and he still owns property in that town. His chief interests are four or five sections of land, on which he grows cattle, horses and wheat.

Mr. Mercer married in 1913 Miss Florence Kate Gardner. She was born in Croydon, England, was a graduate nurse, and came to America to practice her profession. She was in San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake and fire in 1906. Mrs. Mercer died in 1915, leaving one son, Russell.

CARL L. BRATTIN as an attorney at law has been identified with Richland County and the Town of Sidney from its foundation, locating here when the community was new and undeveloped, and has played a notable part in his profession and as a citizen in the growth and rapidly maturing prosperity of this section of the state.

Mr. Brattin was born at Hastings, Michigan, March 16, 1887, son of Frank J. and Gertrude Brattin. His father was born in Ohio and his mother in Michigan, and his father for many years carried on a lumber business in the central part of the latter state.

Carl L. Brattin was graduated from high school at Nashville, Michigan, in 1905, attended Mount Pleasant Normal School and taught for two years. In 1910 he graduated LL. B. from the University of Michigan, being a member of a law class of two hundred. Soon after getting his diploma he came out to Montana, and in the summer of 1910 was associated with Judge Leiper at Glendive. On March 6, 1911, he located at Sidney. The town has just been incorporated, and he regarded this as a promising place in which to build up a practice and establish a permanent interest. A few years later Mr. Brattin was active in getting Richland County created, in 1914. He served one term as assistant county attorney and is now in his third term as county attorney. He is the only man whom the people of Richland County have honored by successive elections to that office.

Mr. Brattin is a charter member and was the first president of the Kiwanis Club of Sidney. He is a past master of Sidney Lodge, A. F. and A. M., is grand master of the Grand Lodge of Montana, and Mrs. Brattin is a past matron of the Eastern Star Chapter of Sidney and is now worthy grand matron of Montana.

Frank Holem

Mr. Brattin in politics is a staunch Republican, which was the political faith of his father. He has served as secretary and chairman of the Richland County Committee, has been a member of the Montana Central Committee, and in 1924 was delegate at large of Montana to the Republican convention at Cleveland, where Mr. Coolidge was nominated. He served on the credentials committee. He takes considerable pride in the fact that he was chosen as a delegate at large by popular vote, this being the last time the delegates at large were chosen in that way. Out of twenty-seven candidates seven were selected. He was also a delegate to the national convention at Kansas City in 1928, and was a member of the platform committee there. Mr. Brattin also attended the national convention at Chicago in 1920, when Harding was nominated.

Mr. Brattin married, June 27, 1912, Miss Mertie M. Redding, who was born near Kalamazoo, Michigan. They have two children, Frank E. and Clara G. The family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Brattin has held all the offices in the local church at Sidney.

On coming to Montana he made a specialty of land practice, since naturally there was a great deal of litigation arising in a new country relative to the establishment of land titles. In later years his work has been in the general branches of the law. He has an excellent law library, and is rated as one of the ablest men in his profession of Richland County. From 1920 to 1923 L. V. Ketter was his law partner, as the firm of Brattin & Ketter. Mr. Ketter is now chief assistant attorney general of Montana. Mr. Brattin has been a director of the Sidney National Bank since its organization.

FRANK HOLEM. It is a far cry from the humble position of newsboy and bootblack on the streets of Chicago during the '70s to the ownership of a flourishing automobile business at Gardiner, but such a transition has occurred in the life of Frank Holem, proprietor of the Gardiner Garage and one of his city's most highly respected citizens. His has, indeed, been a varied and colorful career, terminating in the attainment of success through his foresight in attaching himself to what has become our greatest national industry.

Mr. Holem was born in a modest home located on Winford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, near Twenty-second Street, October 11, 1865, just after the close of the great war between the states. His grandfather, a native of Germany, was a shipowner, and several of his children were born at sea or on shipboard, including the father of Frank Holem, Hans Frederick Holem, whose birth occurred on his father's ship while it lay in port at Hamburg, Germany. He grew up as a seaman and eventually became a trader, traveling to China, Japan and other countries and eventually coming to the United States in 1852. From New York City he made his way to the Great Lakes, where he worked for about one year, with his home at Chicago, where he followed shipping, and in 1868 started on a voyage to the Philippine Islands, but the boat was lost at sea and Mr. Holem was among those drowned. The mother of Frank Holem, Helen Von Gottlieb Holem, died in Chicago.

Frank Holem was only three years old when his father died, and his education was confined to intermittent attendance at the Chicago public schools. It was soon evident that he should assist in the support of the home, although the mother was doing the best that she could for her children, and Frank began his independent career as a newsboy. Competition was plentiful and strenuous, and in order to hold down a route in those days in Chicago a "newsy" had to know how to do battle and to be ready for it at any and all times. Young Holem came of a sturdy fighting ancestry, and managed to hold up his end even against larger adversaries. Eventually he saved sufficient of his pennies to buy a small box, on which was nailed a wooden shoe sole with the heel indented. Into this were placed a rag, a brush and a box of blacking, it was slung over his shoulder, and lo, he was launched upon a business career as a bootblack. He had his place of business wherever he met a customer with five cents. The patron would balance himself on one foot and place the other on the box while it received its shine, the right foot always being first. Then the operation was repeated with the other foot. Young Holem was always cheerful, energetic and expert. He never stinted on a job on seeing another possible patron in view, but made each of his operations a work of art. For these reasons he soon built up a regular clientage who would have his ministrations or none, and he was never guilty of the almost universal habit among the other street gamins of short-changing or passing bad money in exchange. He became trusted, and added to his little store of capital the tips that frequently accompanied the regular charge. During odd times he also learned something of the blacksmith trade, and at the age of twenty years he went to Deadwood, South Dakota, where he found employment at horseshoeing. He came to Montana in 1892, and for about a year followed mining at Butte and Helena, but in 1893 came to Gardiner, where he established himself as an itinerant blacksmith, traveling from place to place as his services were in demand. In this way he developed a natural aptitude for mechanics. When automobiles came into something like general use they were far from being a finished product, and few of their owners were capable of making the repairs necessary for the welfare of the "horseless" carriage. The blacksmith was the natural man to appeal to, and thus it was that Mr. Holem became introduced to the strange mysteries of the inside workings of an automobile. Also he noted their advancement, both in numbers and perfection, and eventually agreed that this was a great and coming industry and that there was no reason why he should not get in on the ground floor. Thus it was that in 1915 he opened a combination garage and repair business, to which he added a filling station and battery service. As the years have passed he has kept fully apace with the growth and development of the industry, and the Gardiner Garage, Holem & Pilger, proprietors, and of which he is the head, is now one of the necessary commercial adjuncts of the city, while its president has become one of the city's leading business citizens. Notwithstanding the fact that he had few educational advantages of his own in his youth, or perhaps because of that fact, he has always been interested keenly in the work of the public school system, and since 1914 has been a working and constructive member of the Park County High School Board. He is a Republican in politics and wields a broad influence in his party as chairman of the Republican Committee of Southern Park County. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks at Livingston and the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Gardiner. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, and is a generous contributor to all worthy religious movements, he and his wife now being members of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Holem was united in marriage with Mrs. Minnie M. (Ball) Francis, a widow, and they have no children. His first wife was Miss Margaret A. Williams, of Salt Lake, Utah, a member of a family of early settlers of Virginia City, Montana, who later moved to Bozeman and eventually to Cenobar. Her death occurred without issue in 1918.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON. Among the officials of Prarie County who have contributed by their able services to the welfare and progress of their various communities, few are better known or more highly esteemed than Albert Sidney Johnson, county assessor, who has also been noted for his activities as a ranchman. He has been the incumbent of his present office since 1926, and during his administration of its affairs has served his fellow citizens capably and conscientiously, having at all times been worthy of the general esteem and regard in which he is held.

Mr. Johnson, who is universally known to his friends as Sidney Johnson, was born in the Sheffield locality of Custer County, Montana, August 8, 1884, a son of Ben and Henrietta A. (Packer) Johnson. His grandfather, a native of Sweden, was a laboring man all of his life, a poor manager and of intemperate habits, who lost his life while digging a well, by falling into it. One of Mr. Johnson's uncles accompanied his father to the United States and settled in Brooklyn, New York, where it is believed he still resides. Ben Johnson, the founder of the Montana branch of this family, was born near Stockholm in Southern Sweden, and immigrated as a single man to the United States. For a time he stopped at New York City, then making his way by boat, via the Isthmus of Panama, to California, where he tried his fortune in the gold fields. After doing some prospecting and mining, without much luck, he left that country and moved to the Black Hills region of South Dakota, where he again took up prospecting, but without success. Leaving there, he went to Big Horn, Montana, reaching the then Territory of Montana about 1879, and soon thereafter joined the great army of buffalo hunters who were slaughtering the herds by the millions for their hides. He followed this, in season, for quite some time, and, being a good shot, made a profit out of his undertakings. When the big game was about exhausted he gave up hunting and turned his attention to the less exciting business of farming and ranching at Sheffield, which at that time was known as "Sadie Bottom." He continued to reside there until his older children were ready for high school, moving then to Miles City, and when the children had completed their education went to Kinsey in Custer County, where he took up sheep ranching. It was while there that his life closed, in October, 1910, when he was sixty-three years of age, burial being made at Miles City. Mr. Johnson married Miss Henrietta A. Packer, born at London, England, who came to the United States in girlhood with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Packer, residents first of the outskirts of London, who, on coming to this country, settled in the Sheffield region. Mrs. Johnson still survives her husband and is a resident of Seattle, Washington. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: A. Sidney, of this review; Charles W., a resident of Minnesota; Louie W., who died unmarried at Glendive, Montana; Ida, the wife of Dan Goodfellow, of Miles City; Myrtle, the wife of A. S. Hewitt, of Denver, Colorado; and Ted, of Seattle, Washington.

Albert Sidney Johnson received his education at Sheffield and the high school at Miles City, and spent his boyhood and youth on his father's ranch. He learned the business of herding sheep, and followed this line with sheep of his own after attaining his majority, but eventually sold out to enter the cattle and horse business in Prairie County, homesteading in the northwest portion of the county, where he developed a modest but profitable ranch. At the time he took up this business he "bached it" in a log building of two rooms, but with the passing of the years made numerous improvements on his property, and still continues in the stock business, from which he has cleared a comfortable profit. Having established himself in the good graces and confidence of his fellow citizens, and desiring to serve his community in public office, he announced himself as a candidate for county assessor, was nominated in the Republican primaries, and in 1926 won the election as the successor of Chris Miller. This election was one of considerable interest, but Mr. Johnson discharged the duties of his office in such a capable and expeditious manner that he had little trouble in winning a reelection in 1928. He has proved himself a worthy official and has strengthened his hold upon public confidence. He is accounted one of the stanch members of the Republican party in his community, and has been so ever since he cast his first presidential vote, for William Howard Taft. Mr. Johnson is a Blue Lodge Mason, having joined that fraternity at Terry. He is an Episcopalian, and has never married. During the World war he was selected to report to the Government on the state of public feeling in his locality as to the pro-German element, etc., and bought liberally of bonds and assisted in other war activities. Although registered, he was never called into active service with the exception noted above. His youngest brother, Theodore, or Ted, entered the army as a mechanic and saw overseas service, but came through the great struggle unscathed.

Walter A. Northrop. The business interests of the thriving and growing little City of Terry have an able and reliable representative in the person of Walter A. Northrop, the proprietor of a modern baking establishment to which a large proportion of the population of Terry and the surrounding territory looks for its supply of bread, pastries and other food products. Mr. Northrop has been a resident of this community more than twenty years, during which time he has been identified chiefly with his present line of business. He has, moreover, taken an active and prominent part in community affairs, and has served capably and conscientiously in several offices of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Northrop is a New Englander by birth but a Montanan by preference. He was born at Putnam, Connecticut, March 17, 1880, a son of Lester B. and Jennie (Smith) Northrop, and a member of a family which settled in New England in early Colonial days, principally in New Hampshire and Vermont. The pioneers were farmers of their regime, but in later years members of the family entered the various trades and several were identified with the railroad business. Lester B. Northrop was born at Norwich, Vermont, the youngest of twelve children, several of the sons being soldiers of the Union during the war between the states, and one, Loren Northrop, meeting a soldier's death on a southern battlefield during that great struggle. Lester B. Northrop was reared in a rural community and attended the country schools, following which he learned the trade of house painting, a vocation which he followed throughout his life, dying in 1893, at the age of forty-seven years, and being buried at Berlin, Massachusetts. He married Jennie Smith, who was born in Rhode Island, the daughter of a native of Scotland who upon his arrival in the United States married into a Rhode Island family. Mr. Smith was a vegetable gardener in Rhode Island, and Mrs. Northrop is the only child of his first marriage. Since 1928 she has made her home with her son, Walter A., at Terry. Mr. and Mrs. Northrop had two children: Frank L., who died at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1915, at the age of forty years, leaving one daughter, Hazel, who is now the wife of Frank McLaughlin, of Milburn, Massachusetts; and Walter A., of this review.

Walter A. Northrop attended grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, where he was reared, and when about seventeen years of age began to learn the baker's trade under Joseph McGinnis, who was in the employ of George Whitney. After a year or so he became a journeyman baker, and as such worked in various New England communities, including Boston, Cambridge, Lowell and Waltham, Massachusetts. Hearing the call of the West, in 1910 he made his way to Montana, and in February of that year arrived at Terry. His first establishment, which he opened May 23, 1910, was a decidedly modest venture, consisting of a small oven, a shoe case and a counter. At the start, because of lack of finances, he met with much discouragement, but his ambition was great and his determination strong, and he persevered until the excellence of his product began to attract attention and increasing patronage. From that time to the present he has continued to develop and prosper, aided by his worthy wife, and at the present time he has a modern plant of considerable proportions, which not only supplies Terry but also ships to a number of points in Eastern Montana. Mr. Northrop's success is well earned and deserved, and has been the result of fair dealing and the production of goods that have met every requirement of his patrons. Essentially a business man, Mr. Northrop has not been indifferent to the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship. He has served on the city council and for a time was city treasurer, and his public record is an excellent one. He comes of a Republican family politically, and cast his first presidential ballot for William McKinley. Mr. Northrop was made a Mason at Terry and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of that order. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Terry and is identified with the Community Church. During the World War he lent his efforts to all drives and was registered in the last draft, but not called into the active service.

At Whitney, Montana, June 1, 1910, Mr. Northrop was united in marriage with Miss Anna Elizabeth Weatherson, who was born at Lisbon, New York, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bath) Weatherson. She had one brother and two sisters, all living in the Lisbon community. Mrs. Northrop received a liberal education and was graduated from the normal school at Potsdam, New York, where she prepared herself for a career as an educator. She taught in both New York State and Vermont, and then became a librarian at Boston, Massachusetts, in which city she met Mr. Northrop. During the first few years of her life at Terry, while her husband was getting a start, she taught in the public school, and later became a member of the school board, as a member of which she served several years. She was also an energetic church worker and a member of the Eastern Star, and in her death, which occurred March 20, 1920, the community lost one of its most highly respected women. Mr. and Mrs. Northrop were the parents of four children: Two who died in infancy; Frances, who died at the age of five years; and Walter Allan, who is now completing his education in the Terry schools.

LEWIS S. LARSON, business man of Fairview, Richland County, is an interesting and progressive type of Montana citizen. He has been in the state for over twenty years, and has won the confidence of the people not only as a business man, but twice has been elected a member of the Legislature.

He was born in South Dakota, October 11, 1877, son of Severt and Christine Larson. His parents were born in Norway, came to this country about 1872, and were pioneers of Dakota Territory, in what afterwards became South Dakota. Lewis S. Larson attended school in that state, and in 1901 he exercised his privileges as an American citizen in homesteading in North Dakota, east of Minot. He lived there until the fall of 1908, when he came to Montana and located at Newlon, where he was in the general merchandise and implement business. Mr. Larson in the spring of 1913 moved to Fairview, and has built up an extensive business all over Richland County, handling standard lines of farm implements.

In the spring of 1902 he married Miss Clara Kringer, who grew up in the same locality of South Dakota as he did. They have two children, Selner Ervin and Lloyd Curtis.

Mr. Larson rendered some good service to his home people during the two terms he was in the Legislature. He was elected in 1920 and was reelected in 1922. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and the Sons of Norway.

JOHN W. KIRMAN. The career of John W. Kirman, of Wibaux, has been one in which he has experienced successes and disappointments, and from which, through perseverance, he has gained prosperity and the recognition of his fellow citizens. Since 1925 he has been identified with the sheriff's office, and in the fall of 1928 he was elected to the shrievalty, in which he has served to the entire satisfaction of the people. Having met with reverses in agriculture through no fault of his own, he abandoned that vocation for a time, but recently has returned thereto and has gained a fair measure of success.

Sheriff Kirman was born near Lockport, Will County, Illinois, September 21, 1889, and is a son of John T. Kirman. His grandfather, Thomas Kirman, was born in Lincolnshire, England, where he married Jane Fisher, and in 1873 they came to the United States, bringing with them three children, a fourth child having died in England. Of the three who came to this country only one survives, Mrs. James Lynn, of Wibaux, Montana. A son, George, died at Lockport, Illinois, leaving three children.

John T. Kirman was born in 1855, in Lincolnshire, England, where he received his educational training, and was eighteen years of age when he came to the United States. The family settled near Lockport in Will County, Illinois, where John T. Kirman assisted his father in the latter's agricultural operations, and there both of his parents died and were buried in the Lockport Cemetery. For many years Mr. Kirman was a leading farmer and substantial and highly-respected citizen of Will County, and in the evening of life retired to Lockport, where his death occurred December 13, 1929, when he was seventy-four years of age. He and his worthy wife were the parents of the following children: Art, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Lockport, Illinois; Martha, the wife of Walter Johnson, of that place; John W., of this review; Zella, the wife of Harry Pierce, of Joliet, Illinois; William, a farmer at Lockport; Frank, who is engaged in the same occupation there; Thomas, who met a soldier's death in France, November 4, 1918, one week before the signing of the armistice, and is buried at Lockport; Albert, who died as a young man in 1920 and is buried at Lockport; and Gertrude, the wife of Paul Spengler, of Joliet.

John W. Kirman attended the district schools of Will County and spent his boyhood and youth in assisting his father in the operation of the home farm. When he was twenty years of age he left the parental roof and came to Wibaux County by train, his father being the owner of a farm here, while Illinois friends had preceded him to this part of the state. He earned his first Montana dollar on the ranch of Art Schuster, in whose employ he remained two years, and then began ranching for himself on his father's farm, which he devoted to the growing of grain. The first five years were greatly encouraging, and during this period his best wheat yield was in 1915, when his crop averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre. The following year, however, saw a great change in affairs, as the black rust ruined his crop of 500 acres. Although he was accounted one of the large and successful growers of wheat, crop conditions became so bad that profits were "short" or none at all, and it was only through his stock-growing activities that he was able to pull through. Finally, Mr. Kirman abandoned the ranch in 1923 and again took a position as a hand, working for wages, and was thus employed for two years. In 1925 he came into the sheriff's office as under sheriff to Sheriff Dan McNiece, serving in that capacity for four years. In 1928 he was elected to succeed Mr. McNiece in the office of sheriff, and so ably has he handled all situations that his adminstration has been a very quiet one. Sheriff Kirman is an ideal official, energtic, diplomatic and thoroughly conscientious and expeditious in the performance of his sworn duty. He cast his first presidential vote for William Howard Taft, in 1912, and has continued his support of the Republican national ticket ever since. During the World War he registered in the first call for troops, but as a farmer and producer of food products for the allied armies was placed in Class 3 and not called upon for active duty in the fighting forces. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has numerous friends in both fraternities.

At Glendive, Montana, May 14, 1929, Mr. Kirman was united in marriage with Miss Beatrice Bilyeu, who was born at Wibaux, Montana, April 10, 1904, a daughter of Joe and Louise (Wills) Bilyeu. Mr. Bilyeu was born in Illinois, where he was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, but at the age of fourteen years went to Texas and later came to Montana. Here he subsequently engaged in ranching and farming and became one of the substantial men of his community, his death occurring on his valuable and well-developed ranch thirty miles south of Wibaux, where his widow still lives. Two children were born to them: Marie, now Mrs. Hazelwood, of Wibaux; and Beatrice, now Mrs. Kirman. Mr. and Mrs. Kirman are Protestants in their religious faith, and there is a perfect understanding as to national politics.

Fred Olson. Some of the most conspicuous improvements in Richland County are those constituting the work of the Olson brothers, a splendid ranch holding seven miles west of Nohly. The Olson brothers came to Montana with only such capital as they had acquired by years of hard work in the lumber woods of Minnesota, and here they have expanded their interests and holdings and have contributed directly to the permanent prosperity of Richland County.

Fred Olson was born in Sweden, in 1870, a son of Olaf and Maria Anderson. His parents came to America in 1896 and located in Pine County, Minnesota, and in 1902 they followed the sons to Montana and spent their last days in this state.

Fred Olson and his brothers, Charles and Andrew John, were reared and educated in Sweden and came to America in 1888. In Minnesota they were employed in the great lumber camps and departments of the industry of the Weyerhaueser lumber organizations. In 1900 the three brothers moved to Montana and established a ranch on the south side of the Missouri River, west of Nohly. While Charles and Andrew remained to look after the land, Fred, who was an equal partner in the combination, returned to Minnesota and continued work in the lumber woods until 1903, when he returned to Montana and has remained here permanently. The partnership was in existence for a number of years, but at the present time Fred and Charles are partners in the home ranch, while Andrew John is located farther up the river.

The two Olson brothers today operate four thousand acres, owning a large part and leasing the rest. They acquired four hundred acres by desert claim and purchased the rest, paying as high as three thousand dollars for a quarter section for some of the land. The Olson brothers came to Montana with only about five thousand dollars, and the rest of their substantial holdings have been the result of their excellent management and their tremendous capacity for work. On the land were a few old buildings, which were torn down and replaced with modern construction throughout. The Olson brothers' ranch has a private electric plant, for lighting and farm power. There are two good residences, one occupied by Charles and his family and the other by Fred.

In former years the Olson brothers were breeders and raisers of Galloway cattle, but now have Black Angus. Before the range was taken up by settlers they ran as many as seven hundred head of cattle and a hundred horses. They also are wheat raisers, and

J. Th. Geiger

Fidelia L. Geiger

for the past dozen years have made a profitable business of bee culture. Two artesian wells on the property furnish water under pressure for homes and live stock.

Mr. Fred Olson has never married. About 1907 his sister, Mrs. Hannah Johnson, a widow, with her four children came to live with him and has since kept house.

Mr. Fred Olson has for a number of years been a school trustee. While the family was in Minnesota one or another member usually had a school office and the township assessorship. As assessors they rendered a valuable service in assessing timber lands at a low rate, thus enabling the holders to allow the timber to stand until fully matured, and in the meantime the township was having the benefit of taxes. Too frequently it was the practice to assess timber land at the same rate as agricultural land, and as a result the lumbermen rushed through with the cutting and then permitted the cut over lands to be sold for taxes. The Olsons worked on the theory that a small tax collected was better than a large tax merely assessed. The Olsons are Lutherans.

FRANK D. GEIGER is a newspaper man who has had a part in several journals in Montana and other portions of the Northwest. He has also followed other lines of business, and as editor and owner of the Stillwater *Enterprise* at Absarokee has made both himself and his paper an institution intimately associated with the growth and welfare of this rich and prosperous section of the state.

The Stillwater *Enterprise* was established in 1914, under the name of the Absarokee *Enterprise*. It has had a succession of owners, including Mrs. L. O. Edmunds, then Mr. Sherman conducted it four years, after which it passed to the firm of Howard H. Harrison and in 1923 Mr. Frank D. Geiger became its owner and publisher. The *Enterprise* has a circulation of 850 and goes all over the Stillwater Valley, carrying the news, an ideal vehicle of publicity, and constantly backing and encouraging every worthy project in this locality. It is independent in politics.

Mr. Geiger was born at Independence, Iowa, June 20, 1878, son of Samuel M. and Delilah (Redington) Geiger. His father was a Union soldier in Company A of the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, and after the war was an Iowa farmer until his death in 1881. The mother died in 1878, and of the four sons Frank D. was the youngest and was left an orphan at the age of three years. He had a common school education and attended the Vinton Academy at Vinton, Iowa.

Soon after leaving school he came out to the West, went to work in the office of the Big Timber Pioneer and after two years bought the newspaper and conducted it from 1897 to 1899. For one year he conducted a paper at Preston, Idaho, was in the drug business at Big Timber a year, and during 1902 gave up his time to writing a biographical history of Meagher, Sweet Grass and Carbon counties. For two years he conducted a paper at Gardiner. For eleven years he was proprietor of the Manhattan *Record,* a paper he founded. Mr. Geiger homesteaded northwest of Melville, and did some ranching there in the intervals of his newspaper work. Prior to coming to Absarokee he was on the staff of the Billings *Gazette.*

He married in 1904 Fidelia L. Corbett, of Twin Valley, Minnesota. She attended the public school, high school and state normal at Morehead, Minnesota. She is now teaching at Dean, Stillwater County, Montana. They have three children, Delos F., born November 15, 1904, graduated from the Billings High School and the Johnson Business College in that city. He at present is bookkeeper for the Foster-Kleiser Advertising Company at Medford, Oregon, and by his marriage to Cora Witham has a son, Delos F., Jr., born November 29, 1927. The second child, Delilah M., born April 25, 1907, is a graduate of the Absarokee High School, and for some time was the main help in the printing office with her father. She is married to Ralph Bishop and resides in Absarokee, assisting her father in the newspaper office. Donald James, born July 27, 1909, attended Absarokee High School, and is a linotype operator and at present is following the occupation of his father. He married Miss Ione Metcalf, of Red Lodge, in 1930. She is a university graduate, from Missoula, Montana, who taught two successful years in high schools. Donald is very efficient in the printing office of his father in Absarokee.

Mr. Geiger is a Republican in politics. He has filled the chairs in Absarokee lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Episcopal Church, the Montana State Press Association, National Editorial Association, and in 1926 was a candidate for the office of state representative from Stillwater County.

George S. Martin, an ex-service man of the World war, is one of a prominent family group that have been identified with the development of the lands of Richland County for the past thirty years. The Martins have their land holdings about fifteen miles west of Nohly.

Mr. Martin was born at Oxford, Ohio, in 1882, son of Smith C. and Sarah C. Martin. His father served as a Union soldier in the 163rd Ohio Infantry, and died in Ohio. The children of the family were Charles, Bert, William, Guy, June, Paul and George.

The first two members of the family to come to Montana were William and Guy, who arrived in the state in 1896. Mrs. Sarah C. Martin in 1900 brought the rest of her children out to Montana and located south of the Missouri River in Richland County. She and all the children except Charles proved up homesteads, the lands all adjoining, and Mr. George S. Martin occupies his mother's old place, where she lived until 1915. She was a splendid type of the pioneer mother, and passed away in November, 1928, at the age of eighty-four years and six days.

George S. Martin acquired his early education in Ohio. During 1905 he was in the State of Washington and in 1913 was in the South, and was overseas more than a year, but without exception has lived at the old home ranch. Formerly the Martins were in the Shorthorn cattle business, but for the past six years the large ranch of two thousand acres has been used for growing hay.

Mr. George S. Martin enlisted, February 7, 1918. He was assigned duty with the Fourteenth Balloon Company, and on July 17 went overseas. He served with various divisions, including the First, and he was among the last large contingent of the American forces to leave France and Germany. He was with the Army of Occupation, and returned home as a seargent, August 4, 1919, He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is a fine type of the industrious citizen who earned the honors of his country during the World war period.

HON. WILLIAM L. STAGGS. Pioneers and pioneer life no longer exist. Strictly speaking we have no new country. The traveler journeys by rail, steamer or possibly by airplane, and the morning after his arrival at his place of destination reads the announcement of the fact in the daily paper. But in the days when William L. Staggs came to Montana things were very different. In those days people who left their homes to the east and south were looked upon as venturing into an unknown region, and their future destiny was believed to be uncertain. The advance guard of civilization now is composed of all sorts and conditions of men, but in those days the lazy, shiftless and weak-souled remained at home, and thus the new communities formed in the West were composed of strong and resolute characters, and to know a man that came west at that time is to know that he was a man of an earnest and positive character.

William L. Staggs, a prominent farmer of Wibaux County, with a large and highly-developed property six miles north of Wibaux, on the Sidney Highway, has been a resident here for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born in October, 1873, near Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, and is a son of William P. and Lutie (Greene) Staggs. On the paternal side he is descended from old Pennsylvania stock, the grandparents moving from the Keystone State to Kentucky, settling in Bath County, near Flemingsburg, where both died when comparatively young. One of three children, William P. Staggs was born in Kentucky, and was still a child when his parents died. For a short time he lived with an uncle in Missouri, but when seven years of age returned to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. His sister Lizzie died as Mrs. Shockey, at or near Independence, Missouri, and his sister Mrs. Scott died in Indiana.

William P. Staggs acquired a reasonably good education for his day, at least sufficient for him to become the teacher of a day and writing school. For a time he kept a general store at Flemingsburg, but eventually settled down to farming in Montgomery County, and there was united in marriage with Miss Lutie Greene, a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, and a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary War fame. Nathaniel Greene was born in Warwick County, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. His school education was of the simplest and most limited character, but by his own industry he soon acquired a tolerable knowledge of the principal branches of an English education, including history and mathematics. He made some progress in the study of law and also early evinced a predilection for books treating on the art of war. On the commencement of the troubles between the colonies and Great Britain he volunteered as a private in 1774, but the following year was chosen, by the Assembly of Rhode Island, general of the contingent furnished by that colony to the army near Boston. He was made major-general in the Continental army in 1776, and accompanied Washington on his brilliant expedition in New Jersey near the close of the same year. He performed a prominent part in the disastrous battle of Germantown, on which occasion his courage and skill did much toward retrieving the reputation of the American arms. In 1778 he was appointed quartermaster-general, and for more than two years he fulfilled the duties of that position with faithfulness and ability. After the defeat of General Gates, in 1780, at the battle of Camden, South Carolina, he was appointed to the command of the Southern army, which he found demoralized and in a state of utter destitution. His presence soon restored the confidence of the troops. Through his skillful strategy even his reverses produced the fruits of victory. In March, 1781, he was defeated by Lord Cornwallis in the hard-fought battle of Guilford Court House, but the English general derived no permanent advantages from this success. Cornwallis having retreated into Virginia, Greene defeated, after a severe action, September, 1781, the forces of Colonel Stewart at Eutaw Springs, and thereby put an end to the British power in South Carolina. This was the last battle in which General Greene engaged, though he held his command until the end of the war. He died from the effect of a sunstroke at Mulberry Grove on the Savannah River, June 19, 1786. John Greene, the father of Mrs. Staggs, became a pioneer from North Carolina to Montgomery County, Kentucky, where he was a farmer of the slave-holding class.

William P. Staggs was a southern man in sentiment as between the states during the Civil war, and did some work in the commissary department during that struggle. His connection with the community in which he lived was in local offices, and he was a Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. His death occurred in January, 1922, and that of his wife in August, 1925, and both lie in the cemetery at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven grew to maturity, and three sons and a daughter still survive: William L., of this review; Joel, of Erlanger, Kentucky; Mary, the wife of Tom Anton, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, near Sideview; and Herman, of Sawyer, Wisconsin.

The childhood of William L. Staggs was passed on the home farm in Montgomery County, where he became thoroughly familiar with all farm routine, including the tobacco crop, the corn and the live stock. He had seven years of country school work and also took some freshman work at college, studying higher mathematics, German and Latin. Teachers of his day and community loved and took a pride in their work, and gave their time to their schools and their pupils at a salary of about one-half paid teachers of today for far less work and interest.

As a youth of sixteen years Mr. Staggs was attacked with a serious illness, and during the following eight years was more or less an invalid . He went to Southern Georgia to recuperate, and the change in climate probably was what he needed, for he was cured of a lung affection, and while he was there was engaged in working at the carpenter trade. After he had followed this calling for six months he had become so efficient that he was given charge of a large piece of construction work, which he completed to everyone's satisfaction. Upon his return to Kentucky after fully recovering Mr. Staggs engaged in farming and continued in that line, raising the common crops, until he left the state. Having friends from his neighborhood who had gone to North Dakota and who sent him railroad literature regarding that part of the country, he made a trip there, but in the following spring, 1907, came into Montana. Here he found free land and entered a quarter section in Wibaux County, a part of the farm on which he still lives. He subsequently took up an additional quarter of Government land, and still later enlarged his domain by the purchase of railroad lands, developing a ranch of a section and one-half. His program has been grain farming, to which one-half of his ranch is devoted, while stock raising forms another feature, and for this purpose he is a lessee of lands upon which to graze his stock. He was the first settler to establish himself on the divide north of Wibaux, a point of interest, inasmuch as the early settlers thought it impossible for one to live and get a living from this "ridge" land. His chief crop of recent years has been wheat, and his banner wheat year was 1912, when he averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Mr. Staggs came to Montana a single man and brought three separate families out to live with him from Kentucky, afterwards seeing that they were settled on homesteads of their own. His first Montana home was a tarpaper shack, standing on the site of his present comfortable home, which is a frame structure with four commodious rooms. Mr. Staggs' first experience was with a flax crop, which brought him a yield of nine bushels to the acre, and he broke out his sod with a walking plow. He had a favorable experience with his first crop, and for the following ten years he had a good crop every year. Even during the big drought year of 1919 he got back the seed he sowed. Mr. Staggs looks back upon the pioneer incidents of his Montana experience with interest and is glad that he had some part in bringing civilization to the community in which he resides. Among these experiences were the mining of coal, the facing of blizzards and other strenuous efforts. There was no "clearing" to do, as there had been in Kentucky, before a crop could be planted, but there were other things to be done that were quite as difficult of accomplishment, and as a mark of the quality of Mr. Staggs' business success it may be noted that his ranch is one that is entirely free from debt.

Mr. Staggs has been a contributor to the public life of his community, having been its first assessor. In 1922 he was elected a member of the Montana State Senate, entering the body in the eighteenth session and serving under Lieutenant-Governor Storey, who acted as president of that body. He was elected as a Republican. In the Senate, as chairman of the enrolling committee, he had the opportunity of keeping his eye on all bills which came before that body for discussion. A part of his duty was to see that no "jokers" crept in, and on several occasions discovered irregularities in bills which came from the conferences of the two Houses and saved the state much money by his vigilance. He was reelected in 1925, without opposition, and in the second body, his second session, was made a member of the finance and claims committee, on which he remained during the following two sessions. He was a member of the committees on banks and banking and roads and highways, and chairman of the committee on judicial districts legislation, which recommended for passage a bill reducing the number of judicial districts and thereby decreased the number of district judges. Senator Staggs has always been interested in farmers' cooperative associations, especially the Wibaux Cooperative Elevator, of which he has been president for a dozen or more years and the Farmers Mutual Fire and Life Insurance Company of Eastern Montana, comprising a half dozen counties, which he has served as treasurer for fourteen years. Both of these concerns have enjoyed substantial growth and have plenty of reserve funds, and the insurance company has a business of nearly $1,000,000. Mr. Staggs is an Episcopalian. During the

World War he was active in all drives, and shortly before the armistice his name was registered for active service, for which he was not called.

On May 12, 1916, at Miles City, Montana, Senator Staggs was united in marriage with Miss Pearl McClain, who was born in Bath County, Kentucky, daughter of Thornton McClain and his wife, who before her marriage was a Miss Young. Mrs. Staggs accompanied her parents to Montana in young womanhood, the first home of the family being in Wibaux County, whence her parents later moved to Dawson, where they spent the rest of their lives on a ranch near Glendive. Both are deceased and are buried in the cemetery at Glendive. There were four daughters and three sons in the McClain family, of whom the following survive: Chandler, who resides in Kentucky; Mrs. Knox, of Covington, Kentucky; Mrs. Staggs, of this review; Mrs. Creth Iker, of Glendive; and Clark and Robert, also of Glendive. Mr. and Mrs. Staggs became the parents of two sons: William S. Staggs, born December 15, 1921, and died February 16, 1922; and Eugene L., born in April, 1926.

FREDERICK V. WATTS. A prominent member of the Musselshell County bar, Frederick V. Watts, of Roundup, may be said to be have been fortunate in the choice of his profession. Its employments have been congenial to him and he has followed them with unflagging industry and zest. To him the work of the law has not been drudgery, but a source of keen intellectual pleasure and its controversies have afforded frequent opportunities to gratify his love of conflict. It has been his good fortune to be a worker in love with his work and to find in it adequate and satisfying occupation for all his faculties.

Mr. Watts was born January 23, 1889, in Iowa, and is a son of G. W. and Estella (White) Watts, the former family being of Scotch and the White family of English descent. Charles Watts, the grandfather of Frederick V. Watts, resided at various times at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Tippecanoe, Ohio, and in various communities in the states of Indiana and Iowa. While he was a man of versatile abilities, for the greater part he centered his activities in agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his demise, in 1893, was one of the substantial men of his locality. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Watts, John Q. White, came from Indiana to Iowa as early as 1848, and there passed his career as a merchant.

G. W. Watts was born in Indiana, in 1850, and was about four years of age when taken by his parents to Iowa. There he acquired his education in the common schools of his day, and as a lad became used to handling goods as clerk and assistant in his father's simple store. Subsequently, with the passing of the years, he became a merchant on his own account, but eventually turned his attention to the soil and spent his last years in successful agricultural operations. He was an active Republican in his political allegiance, and in his death, which occurred in 1924, his community lost one of its highly-respected citizens. Mrs. Watts still survives and is a resident of Hedrick, Iowa. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: J. C., who is a farmer of the Hedrick community; T. M., the proprietor of a pharmacy at Holstein, Iowa; H. A., a farmer of Hedrick; Frederick V., of this review; L. H., who conducts a pharmacy at Odebolt, Iowa; L. J., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Fremont, Iowa; and L. R., who is an attorney of Corning, Iowa.

Frederick V. Watts attended the public schools of Iowa, following which he became a student at Drake University, Des Moines, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1908, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He spent two years with an established firm of lawyers at Ames, Iowa, further preparing himself for his calling, and in 1910 opened an office at Melstone, Montana, where he was engaged in practice for about four years. Returning then to Iowa, he followed his profession at Onawa for about two years, then returning, in the fall of 1916, to Melstone, Montana, where he continued to reside until 1928. That year marked his advent at Roundup, where he has since built up a gratifying general practice and established himself firmly in the confidence and esteem of the people of his community. Mr. Watts is a member of the Montana Bar Association. He is well versed in all departments of the law, and because of his knowledge of banking law was appointed receiver, by Judge Jefferies, of the Rosebud State Bank and the Citizens State Bank of Roundup. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and three times past master, and a past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. Politically a Republican, he wields more than ordinary interest in his party. He belongs to the Congregational Church.

On June 28, 1910, Mr. Watts was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Tregloan, of Carroll, Iowa, a daughter of W. G. and Sarah Tregloan, of Cornwall, England, the family having been established in the United States in 1845. Mrs. Watts attended the public schools of Iowa and graduated from the School of Commerce of Drake University, Des Moines. She is a past matron of the Order of the Eastern Star and active in the work of the Congregational Church. They have two children: Eldred, born January 13, 1912; and Meredith, born December 10, 1915.

John G. Skinner. When a man has made good himself and has won a high and honorable station among useful and successful men, it is not unfitting that he refer to those of his ancestors who have helped to make history, who have fought the nation's wars, written its laws, who have been prominent in the professions and politics, or won confidence and inspired respect from their fellow citizens. Not every man can trace his family record back as far as can John G. Skinner, an able lawyer of Red Lodge, nor in doing so be able to take such justifiable pride in his forebears. The Skinner family was founded in the Massachusetts colony by three brothers, Englishmen, who sought in the new world a freedom not found in the old. From these three have descended many, if not all, who bear the name in this country. The Skinners intermarried with many other honorable families, and one of the female line became the wife of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. John Skinner, grandfather of Attorney Skinner, was born in Massachusetts, but after reaching man's estate, moved to Minnesota, was there engaged in agricultural pursuits, and there he died. One of his sons, John E. Skinner, born in Vermont, came to Minnesota in 1865, and was for some years engaged in the milling business. His death occurred about 1924. He married Miss Jane L. Gardner, who was born in Ohio, but her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the early settlers of Minnesota, to which state he moved in 1855. His pursuits were farming and hotelkeeping. Mrs. Skinner survives her husband and is still living in Minnesota. They were the parents of John G. Skinner of this review.

The public schools of Minnesota grounded John G. Skinner in the fundamentals of an education, and he studied law under the preceptorship of Judge John A. Lovely, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. On February 18, 1901, Mr. Skinner was licensed to practice in Minnesota, and he was at Albert Lea, Minnesota, until 1908, during that time maintaining a law partnership with Lafayette French. In 1908 he went to New Mexico, and for six months was special attorney of the land office of the state, but in March, 1909, left New Mexico for Montana, and for a time was in the employ of the Government at Helena. For eighteen months he was special attorney in the office of Hon. James W. Freeman, United States attorney, and then, March 15, 1911, came to Red Lodge, where he has since remained. A very active Republican, he has been chairman of the county central committee since coming to Red Lodge, with the exception of four years. In 1928 he campaigned Montana for Herbert Hoover, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention of that year at Kansas City, Missouri, when Mr. Hoover was nominated for the presidency. In fact Mr. Skinner is not only one of the ablest lawyers in the state, but also one of its leading Republicans. While at Albert Lea he was both city and county attorney. For years he has been a member of the local and district bar associations. Fraternally he is a Blue Lodge Mason, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and while at Albert Lea was exalted ruler of the lodge.

On November 8, 1908, Mr. Skinner was married to Miss Florence Gagne, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a daughter of Mrs. Delma Gagne, and she was educated in the schools of Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Skinner belongs to the Eastern Star, and she is a lady of great social charm and adaptability. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have one child, John G. Skinner, who was born August 15, 1911.

HENRY A. MILLER is a prominent rancher and farmer in Richland County, where he has resided for the past thirty years. Mr. Miller came to Montana when a youth, and had his apprenticeship as a cowboy with some of the old time outfits in the state.

He was born in Illinois, April 13, 1870, son of Henry A. Miller. He attended school when a boy in Illinois, and was only fourteen years of age when, in 1884, he came out to Montana and worked for a time with the prominent cattleman, Jacob Seaborn, whom he had known in Illinois. He was with other outfits, and as his experience and modest capital justified he acquired a small bunch of cattle, ranging them near Cascade, Montana. In 1899 he took up his homestead where he is now located, in Richland County. In thirty years he has accomplished a wonderful transformation of his land, putting up ranch and farm buildings, including a modern home, has put out trees, has developed a portion for general farming purposes, and today he operates 5,000 acres, used chiefly for a herd of Hereford cattle.

Mr. Miller is a substantial business man and has deserved the confidence of his fellow citizens, who for twelve years kept him in the office of county commissioner. He married in 1918 Miss

Chas. E. White

Belle Saxon, and they have two children, Henry and May Helen. Mr. Miller's home is twenty-three miles southwest of Culbertson, his postoffice being Mona.

CHARLES E. WHITE. During a period of more than two decades the name of Charles E. White has become increasingly well known because of the extent and quality of his usefulness and his unqualified devotion to the best interests of his community. Locating at Wibaux in 1910, as pastor of the Congregational Church, his natural flair and liking for newspaper work naturally drew him into the interesting field of journalism, in which he has made a reputation as editor and publisher of the flourishing *Pioneer Gazette.* When he came to Wibaux he was without capital, but possessed of broad experience and marked ability. Combining these with aggressiveness, he has not only placed himself in a position of financial independence, but has worked valiantly in various worthy causes and has been the recipient of numerous honors at the hands of his appreciative fellow citizens.

Charles E. White was born in Somersetshire, England, his birthplace being Glastonbury, where, it is related, Joseph of Aramthea planted the thorn from which grew the tree that produced the "crown of thorns" placed upon the brow of the Savior. For many generations the White family had resided in Somersetshire, and for the most part were rural people and farmers, although Edwin White, the grandfather of Charles E. White, was one of the early railroad conductors of England. Edwin White, the father of Charles E. White, was also born in Somersetshire, and received his education in the parochial schools of the Church of England, although former generations of the family had been Methodists and followers of John Wesley himself. A retail shoe merchant, he left Glastonbury for the sea-coast town of Cardiff, Wales, and there has continued to pass his life. He married Mary Jane Shore, who died at Cardiff, March 24, 1926, when she was seventy-two years of age, and they became the parents of the following children: Charles E., of this review; Bert, a dock foreman of Cardiff, Wales; Harold E., of Northwestern University, Naperville, Illinois, holding the chair of English; Mrs. Bessie Louise Lanham, of Mountain Ash, South Wales; Herbert, a shoe merchant of Swausea, South Wales; Edwin, who died recently at Cardiff; Walter, who died in youth at Cardiff; Reginald, a shoe dealer at Porth, South Wales; and Dr. Stanley, the "seventh son," who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Cardiff.

Charles E. White attended the public schools of Glastonbury, England, until he was about twelve years of age, at which time he moved with his parents to Cardiff. He also had night instruction under private tutors and was apprenticed to the newspaper business at Cardiff, his master and the firm being the South Wales Daily News, under the ownership of Duncan & Sons. He served seven years under a parchment of indenture, and after a year out of this line of work entered the ministry of the Bible Christian Church, a branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Wales. After being thus engaged for three years, in 1895 he came to the United States with his educational preparation for life still unfinished, and entered Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, where he applied himself to the study of theology, sociology and social service. Upon leaving that institution he went to Wimbledon, North Dakota, where he preached his first sermon in the United States as a regular minister. He was there two years and then went to Carrington, North Dakota, where he remained six years, following which he took the pastorate at Bismarck, North Dakota, as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in addition to which he served in the capacity of chaplain of the penitentiary. His next location was at Bottineau, North Dakota, going then to Park River in the same state, at both of which places he served as a Methodist minister, eventually coming, as before noted, to Wibaux, where he became pastor of the local Congregational Church in 1910. In many of the communities where he had done ministerial work Mr. White had also engaged in journalistic work as a side line, and after serving as pastor for two and one-half years at Wibaux he gave up preaching to give his entire time to the Beaver Valley *Gazette,* which he had founded as a weekly. Subsequently J. H. Kane, who had been the founder, editor and publisher of the Pioneer *Gazette,* the first paper published at Wibaux, decided to leave Montana, and Mr. White purchased that paper, merging it with his own and adopting the present name of Pioneer *Gazette* as fitly expressing the merging idea. The Pioneer *Gazette* was a Democratic paper, while the other was a Republican weekly, and the new paper became independently Republican and is the party organ today in Wibaux County. Its aim at founding was, and has been since, to make it a community paper, with an editorial each issue dealing with community topics, and agriculture is also a theme discussed by its editor from time to time. When he founded his paper here Mr. White did so with the ordinary hand equipment so common at that time, but since its merging the office has been gradually developed into one of modern equipment and machinery, one of the most recent innovations having been the installation of an up-to-date linotype machine. Mr. White, at the start, was without capital, and he was obliged to borrow money to conduct the business until such time as the newspaper was able to furnish it. Today the plant, newspaper and good will are estimated to be worth $10,000.

Beside his community connection as a newspaper man Mr. White was secretary for sixteen consecutive years of the local Commercial Club, and in 1930 was chosen president of the organization. While he has not been a teacher in the generally accepted sense, he has done good work in coaching several young men in public speaking who have become acknowledged and recognized for their oratorical ability. Mr. White was the first secretary of Wibaux Blue Lodge of Masonry and is the only charter member of the lodge now living at Wibaux. Politically he cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley, at Carrington, North Dakota. His Republicanism has been a feature of his political work ever since, and he was a delegate from Wibaux to the Republican convention at Livingston in 1912 when the Bull Moose convention was being held at the same time. He was serving as acting mayor of Wibaux when a miniature "Johnstown Flood" swept through the little city, taking a large toll of life and property, and his great energy and fine ability were demonstrated in his handling of the trying situation, which called for steady nerve, courage and great executive capacity. During the World war he was one of the speakers in behalf of the Liberty Loan and other drives, and accomplished much in furthering the good work in the community.

At Cardiff, South Wales, March 31, 1897, Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jane Woodhead, who was born in North Wales and was brought to this country by her husband immediately after their marriage, they returning on the steamship *Majestic* through Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Wimbledon, North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of the following children: Bessie Louise, the wife of S. L. Sherman, of Glendive, Montana, who has two children, Robert and Bettie; William, of Wibaux, who had two terms of journalistic work at the University of Montana, who was chief printing clerk of the Montana House of Representatives for two terms, and has been deputy in the office of the treasurer of Wibaux County; and Wesley, a practical printer, who is associated with his father in the newspaper business.

RAYMOND HILDEBRAND. One of the younger members of the bar of Montana is Raymond Hildebrand, of the firm of Hildebrand & Warren, of Glendive. His connection with the state dates from March 15, 1911, at which time he identified himself with Glendive as manager of the local baseball team, and continued in that capacity until he resigned to enter Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from which he was duly graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws as a member of the class of 1916, since which time he had made consistent progress in his profession.

Mr. Hildebrand was born at Lyle, Minnesota, April 29, 1891, a son of Christian August and Louisa (Hartfield) Hildebrand. The founder of the Hildebrand family in the United States was the grandfather of Raymond Hildebrand, Reverend Hildebrand, who was born in Germany, immigrated to the New World in young manhood, and fought as a soldier during the Civil war as a member of a Minnesota volunteer infantry regiment. Following his honorable discharge from the Union army he took up farming in Mower County, Minnesota, where he passed the remainder of his life, also serving as local minister, being a man of good education and many admirable traits of character.

Christian August Hildebrand was born at Buffalo, New York, and passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm. His father was still a young man when he came to Minnesota, where he enlisted in the Union army and through valorous service and fidelity to duty won an officer's commission. Following the war he settled at Lyle. His son, August Christian, for more than forty years was engaged in the hotel business. He is now retired and makes his home at Minneapolis. Mr. Hildebrand married Louisa Hartfile, a daughter of a native of Germany, who became a pioneer of Iowa and was an officer in the Union army during the war between the states. She died at the age of sixty-eight years, the mother of six children: Harvey, of Newburg, New York; Addie, the wife of O. E. Anderson, of Duluth, Minnesota; George, of Highland, New York; Raymond, of this notice; Ruby, the wife of Allen Ahlers, of Mason City, Iowa; and Lyla, of Minneapolis.

The boyhood of Raymond Hildebrand was passed at Lyle, where he attended high school, and directly after his graduation therefrom moved to Glendive. He has established something more than a local reputation as a baseball player and athlete, and, as before noted, in 1911 became manager of the Glendive baseball team, with which he had much success for two seasons, building up a large and loyal following and becoming greatly popular personally with the "fans." However, he had other plans for the future than becoming a professional athlete, and in 1913 entered Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., where he took both the literary and law courses and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1916. Returning immediately to Glendive, he established himself in the practice of law with Frank P. Leiper, and this partnership continued until Mr. Leiper was elevated to the district bench, which he still graces. Following this the firm of Hildebrand & Warren was formed and has continued successfully to date.

When the United States entered the World war Mr. Hildebrand endeavored to enlist in the army, but was rejected because of foot trouble suffered during his athletic days. Later, under the draft, he was ordered to Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Washington, and after a few weeks there was sent to the Officers Training Camp at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained until the close of the war and was honorably discharged. He holds a captain's commission in the Officers Reserve Corps and has been actively engaged in training camp work at the Presidio, San Francisco. Mr. Hildebrand is a charter member and was one of the organizers of Dawson Post, American Legion, Glendive, of which he is a past commander. He was the instigator of the plan to make President Wilson a member of the post, and this was accomplished at the railroad station at Glendive. While attending university Mr. Hildebrand was a member and national officer of the Gamma Eta Gamma legal fraternity, and belongs also to the Montana Bar Association, the Dawson County Club and the Glendive Golf Club. He was made a Mason at Glendive and has taken all the work up to and including the Shrine. In his political activities he cast his first presidential ballot for President Wilson, in 1912, and from 1913 until 1916 was associated with U. S. Senator Walsh at Washington, holding a government position under the patronage of the senator. From 1925 until 1929 he served as county attorney of Dawson County, succeeding F. S. P. Foss in the office. During his term he prosecuted three murder trials, all of which resulted in convictions. The most noted of these was the State of Montana vs. Cotton for the killing of Leslie Adams. This case attracted widespread attention because it was tried twice. The first trial was for assault to kill intention and Cotton was convicted and sent to prison for twenty years. Subsequently Adams died from the wound inflicted by Cotton with a razor, blood-poisoning having developed in the wound after it had apparently healed. Cotton was then tried for murder and convicted. Mr. Hildebrand was a member of the high school board of Dawson County in 1929, but subsequently resigned. He has been a member of the Glendive Chamber of Commerce for the past ten years and was its president in 1923 and 1924.

At Glendive, in 1920, Mr. Hildebrand was united in marriage with Miss Marjorie Lundstrom, who was born in Nebraska, a daughter of Lud Lundstrom, a native of Sweden and for years a Nebraska farmer. She died in 1922, leaving one son, Raymond, Jr. In 1924, at Glendive, Mr. Hildebrand married Miss Marie Heckman, daughter of Frank Heckman, a despatcher employed by the Northern Pacific Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Heckman are now deceased, and Mrs. Hildebrand has a sister, Mrs. Ida Davidson, of Glendive. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand have one son: Harvey, born in 1925. Mrs. Hildebrand is at the head of one of the groups of Camp Fire Girls, a member of the P. E. O. and the Ladies Auxiliary of the American Legion, and is active as a vocal member of the choir of the Episcopal Church. She does her part as a voter at elections, and is greatly fond of out-of-door recreations, being a golf artist and well-known huntress of small game.

CLIFFORD M. STRAWMAN is one of the prominent grain ranchers of Judith Basin County, at Moccasin, and is also a well qualified lawyer, though he has practically abandoned the profession and gives all his time to his farming interests.

Mr. Strawman was born at Anamosa, Jones County, Iowa, June 3, 1889. His father, David M. Strawman, is still engaged in farming at Anamosa. He was born in Ohio, and was two years of age when he rode in a covered wagon with his parents out to Iowa. He was born in 1853, son of Ephraim Strawman, a native of Pennsylvania. Ephraim Strawman volunteered, but was rejected when he applied for enlistment in the Union army during the Civil war. He spent his life as a farmer, and five of his children are living: David, William, Samuel, Charles and Mrs. Etta Barker. All are living in Iowa except Samuel, who is in California. David M. Strawman married Eleanor Soper, who is of English, Irish and Dutch ancestry. The two children of these parents are Elsa, wife of Edgar D. Beach, of Mitchell, South Dakota, and Clifford M.

Clifford M. Strawman grew up on an Iowa farm, was educated in rural schools and the Anamosa High School, and took his Bachelor of Science degree in Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He studied law for a year and a half in the University of Chicago, and a year and a half in Columbia University School of Law at New York, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1915. He had several months of clerical experience in a law office in New York, and in 1915 arrived in Montana and was admitted to the bar at Helena before the Supreme Court. He was one of the eleven of more than thirty applicants who passed the strenuous examination. The following winter he was in the law office of E. C. Russell at Lewistown, but the next spring he began ranching in the vicinity of Moccasin.

Mr. Strawman acquired a portion of the George Corneil ranch, formerly used exclusively as a pasture for sheep. In the spring of 1916 he seeded a half section to spring wheat. This was the first crop that matured on the land, and the yield that season was twenty-three bushels to the acre. Throughout the ten years since then the yield has brought an average profit, the smallest yield being that of 1919, five and a half bushels to the acre. The average of the harvest for the best years, 1916-1924-1926, was twenty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Strawman has also experimented with barley, which he has found profitable on this soil, and has also grown oats. Another crop he has found well adapted to the soil and climate is sweet clover, which yields larger than alfalfa. It was formerly the custom to practice summer fallowing every third year, but modern usage has found greater profit in allowing the soil to rest every alternate year. Mr. Strawman's ranch comprises 480 acres. He is a director of the State Farm Bureau Federation of Montana and he was manager of the Montana Wheat Growers Association and later he spent a year as general manager of the American Wheat Growers Association at Minneapolis and was a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and Grain Exchange.

In politics he is chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Judith Basin County. He managed the campaign of 1928 when all the Republicans on the ticket were elected, and he was also on the speakers program of the party for the state. He is an original Hoover man. Mr. Strawman is a member of the Masonic Lodge, belongs to the Acacia College fraternity and the Delta Chi legal fraternity, the Tau Kappa Alpha honorary fraternity. He was reared a Methodist, but in Montana is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the only church at Moccasin. He has been an elder for several years.

He married at Valley City, North Dakota, in July, 1918, Miss Blanche Geneva Mason, who was born in North Dakota, April 1, 1893, daughter of Sim and Annie (Simons) Mason. Her mother was born at Farmington, Minnesota, and her father at Waupun, Wisconsin, and is now a retired merchant and farmer at Valley City. Mrs. Strawman has two brothers, Albert E., of Sacramento, California, and George W., of Detroit, Michigan. The children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Strawman are Eleanor Ann and Mary Jean. Mrs. Strawman is a graduate of the Valley City High School and of the home economics department of Columbia University of New York, where she took the Bachelor of Science degree. She taught school one year at Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, and another year in St. Paul.

MARION H. TABLER. The foreman of the car shops of the Northern Pacific Railway at Livingston, Marion H. Tabler furnishes in his career another example of the awards to be attained through industry and loyalty when backed by natural and acquired ability. In charge of one of the largest shops on the Pacific Division of the road, he has displayed the same fidelity and enthusiasm that won him attention and promotion in the earlier years of his life, and that have made him one of his company's most trusted and valued employes.

Mr. Tabler was born at Auglaize, Allen County, Ohio, May 21, 1871, and is a son of John William and Mary Elizabeth (Clives) Tabler. The progenitor of the Tabler family in the United States settled in Pennsylvania, in which state was born the grandfather of Marion H. Tabler, Jefferson Tabler. He later moved to Ohio and settled down to agricultural pursuits, in which he was actively engaged during the remainder of his life. John William Tabler was born at Newark, Ohio, where he received a public school education and was reared in a farming community. He adopted farming as a vocation, and for a time was engaged therein in Allen County, near Auglaize, but in 1876 removed to the vicinity of Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, where he continued to carry on agricultural operations for fifty-one years, or until the time of his retirement. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. as was Mrs. Tabler, now deceased, who was a native of Licking County, Ohio.

Marion H. Tabler was a child of but five years of age when the family took up residence at Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, and there he acquired his education in the public schools of the day. He remained with his father as an associate in the elder man's farming operations until he was twenty-four years of age, at which time he decided to enter upon an independent career and accordingly went to the rising city of Elkhart, Indiana, where his strength and willingness found him employment on the coal docks and in the freight house of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, now a part of the New York Central Lines. After about seven months he acquired a position in the car shops of the same road at Elkhart, and at the end of four years was promoted and sent to Adrian, Michigan, as car foreman, a post which he retained for sixteen months. He was next transferred to South Bend, Indiana, as chief joint car inspector, a position which he held for three years, following which he resigned and went to work for the Aultman & Taylor Threshing Machine Company at Mansfield, Ohio, his special employment being the final testing of gas tractors. After one year he was transferred to Bismarck, North Dakota, where, with the Rumley Products Company, he had charge of the repairs and shipping department in the distributing house, and at the end of one year was made distributing manager. However, the company went into the hands of a receiver, and Mr. Tabler moved on to Jamestown, North Dakota, where he embarked in the automobile business as manager of automobile companies. At the end of five years he gave up this form of employment to enter the service of the Northern Pacific Railway, and for the next three years was a car inspector in the Jamestown yards. He was then promoted to the position of leading freight builder at Jamestown, and later received further recognition of his ability by being made car foreman at Jamestown, remaining in that capacity for three years. He was then transferred to Helena, Montana, where he was car foreman for seventeen months, and eventually was transferred to his present post as foreman of the shops at Livingston, one of the largest shops on the Pacific Division of this great railway. Mr. Tabler is thoroughly experienced in every detail of his business, and his training has come at first hand rather than through the perusal of text books. He has the confidence and respect of his superiors and the friendship and cooperation of his men, factors which contribute to the successful operation of the department under his charge. He is a member of the Association of Mechanical Supervisors of the Northern Pacific Railway and of several fraternal organizations. In his political allegiance he is a Republican. Although his elementary education was confined to the common schools, he has always been a close student, and has taken several correspondence school courses, which may have assisted him in his work, although he has always been self reliant and self confident.

On December 11, 1894, Mr. Tabler was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. McLaughlin, of Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth McLaughlin, who came from Ohio and settled in Adams County, Indiana, where Mr. McLaughlin passed the remainder of his life in the pursuits of farming and stock raising. Mrs. Tabler attended school at Decatur, and, like her husband, is a member of the Nazarene Church. Five children have been born to them: Frances, who was educated in the public schools of Decatur, and who married Alvin Tast, formerly of Jamestown, North Dakota, but now head bookkeeper for a copper mining company at Great Falls, Montana, and has two children, Raymond and Wallace; Raymond William, educated at Jamestown, North Dakota, and now a machinist in the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Anaconda, Montana, married Katie Larsen of Jamestown, and has one child, Joy, born in 1925; May, educated in the public schools of Jamestown, who married Melcher V. Legler, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Jamestown, and has two children, Carrol and Donald; Joy, educated at Jamestown, who married Rev. James Brosher, of New Jersey, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has one daughter, Donald Lee; and Carl, who resides with his parents.

OSCAR MITCHELL is a native son of the Northwest, born in Oregon, and for many years a prominent rancher of Fergus County. When he settled on Chippewa Creek, six miles northwest of Grass Range, he entered a homestead and his wife took up a desert claim, and since then other lands have been accumulated by them until they have a well developed ranch of 800 acres. They arrived in Montana in June, 1909.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Linn County, Oregon, January 22, 1858, and in the following year his parents moved to Umatilla County, Oregon. His father, Judge Mitchell, was born December 17, 1823, and married, November 3, 1852, Judy Younger, who was born September 25, 1833, a daughter of Littleton Younger, of Clay County, Missouri. In 1852 Judge Mitchell crossed the plains from Missouri and settled in Linn County, Oregon, where he became a cattle rancher and an outstanding citizen. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Umatilla County in 1864, the year that Oregon was admitted to the Union, and he was a member of the board when he died November 24, 1890. His wife passed away November 26, 1914. On coming to Oregon they joined a large company of emigrants who crossed overland with wagons and ox teams. Among the party was Littleton Younger, who brought some thoroughbred horses and was one of the early horsemen of Oregon. One of his horses, Simon, held the world's running record at that time, a hundred miles in ten hours. Littleton Younger lived out his life in Yamhill County, Oregon, and his wife died soon after the family arrived in Oregon.

Judge Mitchell was a soldier in what was known as the Cayuse Indian war in Oregon, being a wagonmaster. He was a Democrat, was a Christian gentleman without being identified with any denomination, while his wife was a member of the Christian Church. Judge and Mrs. Mitchell had two sons and two daughters, of whom Oscar is the only survivor. Eliza Jane died, the wife of Newt Whetstone, in Morrow County, Oregon, and was the first white child born in Umatilla County. Charles Mitchell died in Washington, leaving no children. Flora married Len Straight, and died in Umatilla County, without children. Judge Mitchell was the oldest member of Hepner Lodge of Masons when he died.

Oscar Mitchell had limited school advantages, and from early boyhood was accustomed to be at home in the saddle, and he grew up on the ranch and range. Stock raising is the business which he has followed all his life. When he came to Montana he brought some thirty-five head of horses and other live stock. He came to this state with his wife and their daughter, Mrs. John Weatherford, her husband and the little grandchild, Harold Weatherford, and all except Harold are still living on Chippewa Creek. Mr. Mitchell has brought under cultivation about 200 acres, about half of it being used for growing wheat. A number of years ago he shipped a carload of Shorthorn cattle into the country, and has been one of the leading Shorthorn breeders of Montana. The head of his herd is an animal imported from Canada, Blyth-Wood-Silver-Browndale, an intensively bred Whitehall Sultan. As senior bull calf on exhibition at the Winter Fair at Guelph, Canada, it took first prize and reserve champion, and at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto took third prize as a calf. It is registered in the American Shorthorn Breeders Association of Chicago.

Mr. Mitchell is vice president of the First National Bank of Grass Range. However, his business success has been due to his concentration on the ranching industry, which he has understood since boyhood. He has never been active in politics. During the World war he engaged in intensive food production, bought securities and presented a Shorthorn calf to the local Red Cross. It was sold at auction, bringing $610.

Mr. Mitchell married near Hepner, Oregon, November 11, 1880, Miss Eliza Jane Jones, who was born in Washington County, Iowa, May 24, 1861, daughter of James and Delitha (Dennison) Jones. Her father was a native of Kentucky and her mother of Ohio, and they were married in Illinois. James Jones was an Iowa soldier in the Union army under General Sherman. He came out to Oregon in 1866, settling near Salem and later moving to the vicinity of Independence. He and his wife and two daughters were drowned in the Hepner flood of 1903. The children of James Jones and wife were: Mrs. Amanda Kimsey, one of the daughters drowned in the flood; Mrs. Mitchell; Sherman, who died in childhood; Edward, who died at Hepner; Newton, of Bend, Oregon; Elsie, the other daughter who lost her life in 1903; Frank, of Washington; Eugene, of Prinesville, Oregon; Mrs. Bertha Hellyer, who died in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Mitchell received her early education at Hepner and Pendleton, Oregon. Mr. Mitchell as a cowboy stopped at the Jones home, attracted by the widespread reputation of the cooking of Mrs. James Jones, and during this visit met the daughter who subsequently became his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had three children. Their daughter Ivy is the wife of John Weatherford. The other daughter, Myrtle, married John Oliver, of Echo, Oregon, and has three children, Paul, Louise and Genevieve. The only son, Glen Mitchell, died in infancy.

GUS DEHNERT, manager of the Montana Lumber and Hardware Company of Hobson, is an active and worthy young business man, holding a responsible position, and a veteran of the World war. He was born in Kossuth County, Iowa, in June, 1897, a son of Fred Dehnert, a native of Germany. When he was but six months old Fred Dehnert was brought to the United States by his parents, who located in Wisconsin, in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, and there he was reared. The grandparents were farmers, and the grandfather died on his farm in Wisconsin, but the grandmother, surviving him, died at Denton, Montana, in 1920. Among the children of the grandparents were: Michael, William, Carl and Fred.

Fred Dehnert grew up on the farm, and learned the carpenter trade at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but it was not until he moved to Iowa that he began his career as a builder, and he was one of the builders of Moore, Montana. As soon as the townsite of Denton, Montana, was laid off he went there, and it is still his place of residence and the scene of his continued building operations. Probably he has contributed more than any one other person to the material development of the place, and has also participated in its affairs, serving on the town council and the board of education. He is a strong Republican and a zealous Odd Fellow.

The wife of Fred Dehnert bore the maiden name of Marietta Moore. She died at Denton, Montana, in October, 1924, having borne her husband the following children: Pearl, who is the wife of Dr. G. A. Woodcock, of Cottonwood, Iowa; Loretta, who is the wife of Archie Dundas, of Winnebago, Minnesota; Sam, who resides Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Avery, who resides at Denton, Montana; Gus, whose name heads this review; and Tracy, who died at Denton, at which time she was the wife of Lewis Benton.

Gus Dehnert began his schooling in Kossuth County, Iowa, and completed it at Moore, Montana. His first work was done at Denton, in conjunction with his father, and he had secured an excellent start in the building business when this country entered the World war.

Like many of the young men of the country, Mr. Dehnert enlisted, at Lewistown, Montana, and was sent to Fort Wright, Spokane, Washington, and from there to Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and at the latter he was trained for the engineering branch of the service. Sent overseas as one of the Seventy-second Engineering Corps from Hoboken, New Jersey, on the *George Washington,* the same vessel that subsequently carried President Wilson to Paris after the close of the war, he was landed at Brest, France. This outfit was headed for the front lines, but was stopped at Angers, France, and kept there for two weeks. From there the outfit was sent to Saint Nazaire and replaced the Seventeenth Engineers in construction work, and at that point Mr. Dehner completed his service. In the latter part of June, 1919, he was returned to the United States on the *Saint Cecelia* to New York, thence to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and was there honorably discharged in July of the same year, sound and whole, having escaped injury.

Out of the army, Mr. Dehnert entered the employ of his present company as a helper in the Denton yard, and worked himself up in the various yards of the company in Montana, save that of Roundup, and came to Roy, Montana, as manager. The next change took him to Harlowton, Montana, as manager, and thence to Hobson, and here he succeeded Dan McGowan as manager.

As a citizen of Hobson Mr. Dehnert has participated in its affairs, has been a member of the town council, and is now a member of the school board and of the volunteer fire department. He is secretary of the Judith River Rod and Gun Club, and secretary of Hobson Lodge, I. O. O. F., which he assisted in organizing, and which he has served as noble grand. Not only is he a member of the American Legion, but he helped organize the state department of 40 & 8, and was its first treasurer.

In September, 1923, Mr. Dehnert was married at Havre, Montana, to Miss Amy Hales, a daughter of Henry and Flora Hales, natives of Prince Edward Island, Canada, and early settlers of Minnesota, where Mrs. Dehnert was born September 11, 1900. She was educated at Havre, Montana, and Valley City, North Dakota, taking normal school work in the latter place, and after her graduation she was engaged in school teaching. In that capacity she

Thelma B. Buckley J R Buckley Katie M. Buckley came to Hobson and met Mr. Dehnert. She has two sisters and a brother, all living.

Mr. and Mrs. Dehnert have two children: Frances and Eugene Dehnert. Mrs. Dehnert is interested in the community life of Hobson, is a member of the Rebekahs, serving her lodge as secretary, and she is guardian of the Campfire Girls of Hobson. Although in the heyday of young manhood, Mr. Dehnert is regarded as one of the most enterprising, enthusiastic and influential business men of Judith Basin County. The basis of his success has been an honest, direct and considerate relation to those with whom he has dealt. His motto is "Treat all fairly," and that he has lived up to this is an established fact.

JOSEPH R. BUCKLEY, farmer and rancher in Richland County, eighteen miles southeast of Culbertson, whose postoffice is Sioux Pass, has lived here for about thirty-three years, and is considered one of the old-timers of the region. Mr. Buckley has enjoyed immensely his Montana experience, and his efforts have been productive of a generous measure of prosperity.

He came to Montana from Kentucky, in which state he was born at Glasgow, June 11, 1873. His parents, John L. and Martha J. (Anderson) Buckley, lived all their lives near Glasgow. His father had only one home from birth until death, and his wife lived there from the time of her marriage. Both are buried in the family plot on the old farm.

Joseph R. Buckley was one of a family of seven children. He grew up on the Kentucky homestead, attended public schools in that state, and when he left Kentucky he lived three years in Illinois before making the journey to the far West, to what has been his permanent state home in Montana.

He arrived in Culbertson in March, 1897, and his first location was south of that town, on the south side of the Missouri River, on bottom land. Then, in 1901, he moved to his present location, where he has 1200 acres of land. It has been his task during the years to change a tract of raw land, productive only of grass, into cultivated fields and a well managed property, improved with excellent buildings. In former years Mr. Buckley had extensive herds of cattle and horses ranging over his own land and leased land, but his efforts are now confined to general farming, with some live stock.

Mr. Buckley when he first located at his present place had as his nearest neighbor, J. S. Day, who was twelve miles away. Mr. Buckley recalls some interesting facts regarding the old time neighborliness which prevailed when the country was sparsely settled and which in a considerable degree made up for the isolation of the farmers and ranchers in that time. He says that when a stranger came into a new locality all the older settlers within a radius of thirty-five miles would call on him at the earliest opportunity. Again, if a fire was sited fifty miles away every one would mount his horse and get to the scene as quickly as possible and stay until it was out, even if it required several days.

Mr. Buckley married, January 11, 1912, Katie Maude Bailey, also of a Kentucky family. Her father, Charles P. Bailey, is still a resident of Kentucky. Her mother, whose maiden name was Ward, died when Mrs. Buckley was about seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have one daughter, Thelma, born April 11, 1913.

Mrs. Buckley is a member of the Methodist Church. When Mr. Buckley came to Montana he had been affiliated with the Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, but he gave up his connection because there was no camp within reach. Mr. Buckley a number of years ago was nominated for the office of sheriff on both the Republican and Bull Moose tickets, but declined to make the race because of the objections of his wife to his holding such a hazardous office.

Errol F. Galt, cashier of the First National Bank of Geyser, is one of the substantial citizens of Judith Basin County, and a man whose integrity and capability are proverbial. In addition to his banking he is interested in ranching and live stock, and he is also active in the Republican party, of which he is a local leader, and has been a member of the state committee for four years. Mr. Galt was born at Myrtle, Minnesota, October 2, 1889, a son of William W. and Emma (Robinson) Galt, the former of whom was born near Dundee, Scotland, and the latter at Chicago. During his active life William W. Galt was a farmer, a ndwas last interested along that line in Montana, to which he came in 1910. He and his wife are still living at Stanford, Montana, where they located upon coming to the state, he being about seventy-eight, and she some nine years younger. Their living children are as follows: Will, who lives at Melville, North Dakota; Mrs. Mabel Eckert, who lives at Glenwood, Minnesota; Mrs. S. L. Eckert, who also resides at Glenwood; Mrs. Edna Donaldson, who resides at Stanford, Montana; Harry, Oliver J., Glen A. and Rollin D., all of whom reside at Stanford, Montana, and Errol F., who was born next after Harry.

Errol F. Galt received the better part of his schooling in Southern Minnesota Normal College, Austin, Minnesota, from which he was graduated, and he also took a business course. When he left school, in 1906, he went to work as office man for a lumber company of Belle Plaine, Iowa, and from there he went to Toeterville, Iowa, as yardman in his own yard. Returning to his old home, he joined his parents, then on the point of coming to Montana, and with them settled at Stanford, where he opened a hardware and implement business under the name of Galt Brothers, which concern is still operating, although he disposed of his interest in it in 1917, and came to Geyser. Here he established the First National Bank in association with N. B. Matthews and H. H. Thompson, and was elected cashier of the institution, while Mr. Thompson was elected president, and Earl Wineman, of Stanford, vice president. The bank was capitalized at $25,000, and opened its doors for business March 7, 1917. While the capital remains the same, the surplus and undivided profits amount to $6,200.

During the World war Mr. Galt was registered and was appointed from Washington to the intelligence branch of the service for his district, but as this was an intensely loyal region he had little or nothing to do. Fraternally he is a Mason and Knight of Pythias, and is active in both orders, for he believes in them and their underlying principles.

In August, 1916, Mr. Galt was married at Great Falls, Montana, to Miss Florence E. Johnson, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Johnson, of Lewistown, Montana. Mrs. Galt was born at Hudson, Wisconsin, June 13, 1894, and was educated principally in the Normal School at Dillon, Wisconsin. When she met Mr. Galt she was a public-school teacher of Stanford, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Galt are the parents of the following children: Fay, Edna, Billie, Gwendolyn, Jackie and Patricia. Mr. Galt has always been conservative in finance, although progressive with regard to civic matters, and is not only one of the most prosperous men of Judith Basin County, but an influential factor in every movement which has for its object the advancement of the interests of the people at large.

GUY DEAN is one of the prominent ranchers of the Flathead Indian country, located at Plains, and is also a representative of Sanders County in the Montana Legislature.

Mr. Dean is a business man with a widely diversified experience. He was born at Moberly, Missouri, September 26, 1871. His great-grandfather, Richard Dean, lived in England, was an engraver by trade and for many years was associated in the firm of Dean and Meeken, pottery manufacturers. His son, Richard Dean, Jr., came from England and settled about fifteen miles south of Madison, Wisconsin, where he established the town of Deanville. He carried on a successful business buying and selling grain in that community. His son, Thomas Dean, was born in England, and was brought to America about 1850, grew up at Deanville, Wisconsin, and while living in Wisconsin followed the stock and cattle business, together with mining. In the fall of 1871, about the time his son Guy was born, he came out to Montana, first locating at Helena, and then homesteaded at Centerville. He made that his headquarters while engaged in ranching and stock ordering until 1907, when he sold out and removed to California, living in that state until his death on January 1, 1924. He was a Union soldier, having enlisted in the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was all through the war, participating with Sherman on the march to the sea. He was a non-commissioned officer. He always participated in politics as a Republican, and served as a member of the Thirteenth Territorial Legislature and was county treasurer of Broadwater County. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for several years was commander of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Sacramento. His wife, Tillie McCormack, was a daughter of Mason McCormack, who moved from Virginia to Moberly, Missouri, prior to the Civil war and served on the Confederate side in that war.

Guy Dean grew up in Montana, attended public schools at Townsend, and in 1892 was graduated from Valparaiso University in Indiana. For two years he served as court reporter in the Porter and Fort Wayne counties of Indiana. For a time he was a newspaper reporter for an evening paper at Des Moines, for six months was with the Monson *Journal*, and upon returning to Montana kept books and worked in a general store at Townsend for about two years.

About that time Mr. Dean became associated with his father in the cattle business on the home ranch, remaining there until the fall of 1906. He stocked the ranch with pure bred Durham cattle brought from Iowa. Then followed a four year period during which he was engaged in railroad construction. His first contract was building fifteen miles for the Milwaukee Railroad, and he also did some work on a Northern Pacific branch out of Livingston. Mr. Dean in 1910 came to the Flathead Indian Reservation and subsequently bought his first ranch, about two miles southeast of Plains. He now owns over 1,000 acres and leases two sections of land to afford summer range for his sheep. He keeps about 1,000 head of sheep and also grows wheat, oats and hay, and is one of the largest farmers and ranchers in the section.

Mr. Dean has always been a Republican. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1928. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and is past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

He married in 1906 Miss Jennie Crane, of Sabetha, Kansas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crane. Her people moved out to Montana about 1894, locating at Townsend, where Mrs. Dean lived until her marriage. She attended school in Kansas and is a member of the Christian Church and Woman's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Dean's oldest child, Tillie, born December 15, 1900, attended high school at Plains and took the nurses training course at Tacoma, Washington. She is the wife of Clifford Johnson, deputy assessor at Tacoma, and they have two children, named Clifford and Kenneth. Helen Dean, born in 1901, was educated in the Plains High School and the Tacoma Business College, and is the wife of John Paddock, of Tacoma, who is manager of a chain store.

Harold Dean, the only son, was born October 13, 1902, attended the Plains High School, University of Montana, and the University of Washington, and at Tacoma studied undertaking, where he worked two years in that line of business and spent six months in the Warshams College of Embalming at Chicago. At the present time he is taking the law course at the University of Montana.

FRANK F. MILES, who came to Montana in 1916, is president of the First National Bank of Grass Range, Fergus County. He has lived all his life in the West, being a native of Nebraska, but all his ancestors were New Englanders, and his family runs back into the early records of Massachusetts, the Miles having arrived in this country within about twenty years after the landing of the Mayflower.

He is a descendant of John Miles, a Freeman of Concord, Massachusetts, who was born March 14, 1639, and followed the trade of blacksmith. He married, April 10, 1679, Susanna, widow of John Rediat, of Marlborough. She was born December 21, 1647, at Sudbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas and Jane Goodnow, who came from Shaftsbury, England, about 1638. John Miles II was born May 20, 1680, was classified as a yeoman, and died August 23, 1725. He married, April 16, 1702, Mary Prescott, who was born August 4, 1685, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Hoar) Prescott. Mary Miles after 1725 married John Dodd, and was living in Concord in 1751. By her marriage to John Dodd she was the mother of four sons and a daughter. The oldest, John Miles III was born December 24, 1702, and died February 4, 1781. He married Elizabeth Brooks, and they had six sons and two daughters. Oliver Miles, representing the fourth generation of this family, was born September 11, 1738, and died November 3, 1820. He was the Revolutionary ancestor, serving at Fort Benjamin Henry and in New Jersey, and a detailed record of his service is found in Shattuck's History of Concord. He married Martha Stone, of Framingham, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of three sons and two daughters. Oliver Miles II was born September 27, 1772, and lived until 1855. He was a cabinet maker at Gardner, Massachusetts. He married, January 27, 1796, Sarah Joslyn, of Leominster, Massachusetts.

John Joslyn Miles, of the sixth generation of the family and the grandfather of the Montana banker, was born November 2, 1799, spent his life as a New England farmer, and died March 6, 1860. He married, January 9, 1820, Sarah Mossman, who was born October 29, 1802, daughter of Ezra Mossman, and died June 30, 1897. Of their five sons and two daughters the second was Charles Christopher Miles, who was born at Stow, Massachusetts, October 15, 1833. He attended public schools, went west to Chicago, where he was in the meat business for a few years, and at Kewanee, Illinois, enlisted, in 1862, in the Union army and served as a wagonmaster until honorably discharged in July, 1865. After the war he moved on west to Nebraska, and went through the experiences of droughts, grasshoppers and other difficulties in developing the country. For about thirty years he was a buyer and shipper of live stock at Grafton in Fillmore County, Nebraska, served eight years as a county commissioner, was an active Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of Pythias, and the Congregational Church. He died April 16, 1918. He married, October 3, 1864, Miss Eveline Williams, who was born at Huntington, Ohio, May 21, 1844, and died in 1925. They are buried at Grafton, Nebraska. They lived to celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The eight surviving children of these parents are: Charles A., of Mooreland, Oklahoma; A. D. Miles, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Eva Wills, of San Jose, California; Drusilla, wife of J. M. Combs, of San Jose; Frank F.; Mrs. Grace Steer, of Los Angeles; Robert Roy, of Sacramento; and John B., of Spring Ranch, Nebraska.

Frank F. Miles, whose place in the family ancestry is in the eighth generation, was born at Grafton, Fillmore County, Nebraska, February 8, 1875, and spent his boyhood there, attending high school. He learned telegraphy with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and was in the employ of that transportation system for about fourteen years, during that time being assigned duties at many different points over the system. He was telegraph operator for the supply agent for the company at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, when he resigned to engage in banking as cashier and organizer of the Bank of Sprague, Nebraska. He left there to come out to Montana in 1916, and opened the First National Bank of Grass Range. His associates in starting this bank were J. M. Johnson, Cyrus Spengler, L. V. Weston, James H. Charters and others. The bank started with capital of $30,000 and Mr. Miles has been president from the beginning. It is a bank that has given an uninterrupted service as a financial institution. Oscar Mitchell, the first vice president, is still serving in that capacity, and W. Louise Davis has been cashier since the bank opened. The directors are Oscar Mitchell, J. M. Johnson, L. S. Butler, Olaf Eike, W. Louise Davis, Cyrus Spengler and Mr. Miles. The bank is a member of the Montana State Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Miles cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley. He is a past master of Captain Scott Lodge No. 98, A. F. and A. M., at Grass Range, member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is a past patron of the Eastern Star Chapter.

He married at Germantown, Nebraska, November 17, 1902, Myra I. Gibs, who was born in Topeka, Kansas, daughter of D. W. Gibs. Her father went to Kansas from Ohio, and for many years was in the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company. Mrs. Miles is one of a family of five daughters and one son, two of the daughters being now deceased. The other living children are at Topeka and Kansas City. Mrs. Miles was educated in high school at Seward, Nebraska, and taught school in that state for a number of years. She is a member of the Eastern Star and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Earl H. Skinner. The efforts put forth and the enterprise displayed by Earl H. Skinner since he came to Pondera County twenty years ago make an interesting history as a contribution to the record of the development of this grain growing and stock raising district.

Mr. Skinner, who made his start in Montana as a homesteader and has built himself into prosperity in spite of discouragements and setbacks, was born near Woodstock, McHenry County, in Northern Illinois, May 7, 1884. His parents were Daniel and Julia (Dixon) Skinner. His mother died in July, 1896, and his father in January, 1897, at the age of forty-four. These parents left a family of two daughters and two sons, who after their death grew up in separate homes. The children are: Mabel, now Mrs. John Mikkleson, of Chelsea, Wisconsin; Earl H.; Myrtle, wife of William Linscott, of Madison, Wisconsin; and Charles Skinner. Charles was an overseas soldier during the World War, was wounded and gassed, and the last word heard from him by his family was in 1920, when he was in South Dakota. He was married and had a son, Charles, now at Madison, Wisconsin.

Earl H. Skinner was about twelve years old when his parents died. It was his good fortune to find a good home with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woodford, of Woodstock. He grew up on a farm, had the advantages of country schools, and at the age of nineteen left the Woodford home to work as a farm hand in Northern Illinois, at twenty-five dollars a month. For one year he was employed in the Oliver typewriter factory at Woodstock, and the next spring came west in charge of an emigrant car for Lester Thompson, as far as Deer Park, Washington. After a few months he went on to the Puget Sound country, worked as a painter during the summer, then returned to Deer Park and bought some timber land. He cut off large quantities of cord wood and some saw logs, and after selling the land in the fall of 1909 returned to Wisconsin, worked there for several months, and during the harvest season found employment in the Dakotas. In September, 1910, Mr. Skinner came to Montana, to Teton County, and at once entered a homestead under the half section law.

The next fall and winter he spent in Iowa, and in the spring of 1911 returned to begin his real career as a Montana settler. From a little lumber and some rocks picked up from his land he put up a shanty 10 by 12 feet, and used it for two years as bachelor's quarters. Later he improved and added to his home, and he and his family now have a comfortable place of five rooms.

Through all the years he has been in Montana Mr. Skinner has been growing grain, some years with little or no return, but on the whole grain growing has been a substantial part of his income. Since 1919 he has also been raising cattle. Two of the eighteen years he sowed wheat proved absolute failures and there were other light crops. The worst year of all was 1919, and during that winter he shipped most of his stock to Dakota and sold them, keeping only two cows and two horses. In 1920 cut-worms ravished his crops, but the year as a whole was satisfactory. The grasshopper scourge came in 1923. Beginning with 1924, he has had a succession of good years in small grain. In 1927 a hundred acres yielded forty bushels to the acre, and in 1928 thirty acres returned forty-six bushels to the acre.

Mr. Skinner, like many other progressive farmers in Montana, has accepted with good results the summer fallowing method of using the soil. In that way he has obtained two crops in every two years from the same land, taking a stubble crop following the main sowing. In 1929 he changed his program so as to allow the land a complete rest for one year, for one year out of two. In addition to the 320 acres of his homestead Mr. Skinner acquired another quarter section.

During the World War he was registered and put in class 4 as a farmer, and concentrated his patriotic efforts upon growing all the wheat the uncertain seasons of that time would permit. He has for six years been a trustee of his school district. Mr. Skinner is a Democrat in national politics, locally independent, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

He married at Emmetsburg, Iowa, in June, 1913, about two years after he had started his Montana venture, Miss Callie Ethel Gaylord. She was born at Kilbourn, Wisconsin, in June, 1887, but grew up in Iowa and attended public schools in that state. She was the oldest of seven children born to Henry and Minnie (Bulmore) Gaylord. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have three children, Vivian, Herbert and Ruth.

Henry Pump, whose magnificent ranch is located ten miles southeast of Martinsdale, on Little Elk Creek, is one of the most successful sheep raisers and ranch developers in his part of Montana, and has achieved a brilliant success along both of these lines, and within less than three decades. His rise in life appears almost incredible, and it is all the more noteworthy from the fact that he has earned everything he now possesses through his own, unaided efforts. Such men as he set an example others would do well to follow, for he has acquired wealth and standing honestly and by hard work, not because of some fortunate chance, or unworthy action in taking advantage of others. Born in Holstein, Germany, June 27, 1880, he had not yet reached his majority when he left his native land for the United States, and he came into Montana under age.

The parents of Henry Pump were Henry and Augusta Pump, natives of Holstein, Germany, where they were engaged in farming. Both lived into an advanced old age, the father dying in June, 1929, at Easinge, Germany, aged eighty-eight years, and the mother at eighty-two years. The paternal grandfather, John Pump, lived to be ninety-three years old, and passed his active life as a sailor. The following children were born to the elder Henry Pump and his wife: Hermann, who resides at Easinge, Germany; Emma, who is the wife of Hans Klenk, of Germany; Adele, who is married and resides in Germany; Helene, who is also married; and Henry Pump, who is the third in order of birth.

Until he was fifteen years old the younger Henry Pump attended school, but after that, until he left the parental roof, he worked on the homestead, rendering a man's service although but yet a youth. When he left Germany for the United States he brought with him about $200 in money, and a knowledge of farming and working to some purpose. He sailed from Hamburg, Germany, on the *Praetoria,* a German vessel of the Hamburg-American line, bound for New York, and the trip was made, without unusual incident, in about ten days. Following his landing at the port of New York he immediately made his way to his destination, Sandy, Montana, with a two-day stop at Milwaukee, where he had friends. Upon his arrival at Sandy he found himself among strangers, in a land of which he knew but little of the prevailing customs or language. However, the thoroughness with which he had been trained in farming soon obtained for him a position with Chris Ruhe, with whom he remained for about four years, and then he went into the sheep business for himself.

Instead of going into the market and paying top notch prices for his first sheep, Mr. Pump displayed the shrewdness which is characteristic of him by buying up the old ewes in the fall of 1903, paying 50 cents a head for them. In this way he accumulated 2,200, and as he took them in lieu of the wages owed him, he did not have to pay out any cash for them. These sheep he run with those of Mr. Ruhe, with whom he continued to work until 1908. Later he sold his sheep at an excellent price, and in 1911 bought what was then the Miller Ranch, of 10,000 acres, on which he put 4,200 yearling ewes, which cost him $2.65 per head. He has increased his flock gradually until at present he is running 7,500 head, the most he has yet run. In 1929 he made his largest clip, approximately 80,000 pounds. The lowest price he has had to take for his wool was eleven cents per pound; and at that time the best price he could get for lambs was fifteen cents per head. His best wool sale was made during the World War, when he received seventy-six cents a pound; and lambs brought fifteen cents per pound, or about ten dollars each. After the war for a year he sold his wool for twenty-two cents per pound, but the price has been rising and in 1928 he sold for forty-one cents per pound. His original 10,000-acre ranch has been increased to 21,000 acres, and one headquarters improvements does for the entire ranch. The Pump Ranch is one of the best in Wheatland County, and it is operated with scientific exactness. Nothing is left to chance; everything is carefully calculated, and one operation is made to correlate with another so there is no waste. His experiments are watched with great interest by his neighbors, and his methods are adopted by them with interest. For several years Mr. Pump has been an honored member of the Montana State Wool Growers Association and the National Wool Growers Association. He is a firm believer in the value of cooperation, hence his connection with the above named organization.

On June 5, 1910, Mr. Pump was married at Great Falls, Montana, to Miss Helen Miller, a daughter of Fred Miller, original owner of the old Miller Ranch, and a native of Germany, who came to Wheatland County at an early day. Mrs. Miller, also a German by birth, was Miss Emma Austermann prior to her marriage, and

Osanah Howard and Family

W. C. Howard

she is still living and resides on the North Fork of the Little Elk River. Mrs. Pump was an only child, and was carefully educated in a college in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Pump have one child, Henry Fred Pump, now through high school. He is displaying a strong interest in his father's industry, and will probably adopt it as his life work, but he will do so under very different conditions than those which confronted Mr. Pump. Sometime the thought arises that, after all, in spite of the many advantages possessed by the rising generation, the one before the present one was more fortunate. What has to be worked for, struggled for and saved for is of more actual value to the person who possesses it than what is gained without much sacrifice. However, Mr. and Mrs. Pump have reared their son very carefully, taught him the dignity of honest labor and the necessity for thrift, and he bids fair to develop into a fine example of a young American of German descent.

In 1906 Mr. Pump became an American through naturalization, and he has voted the straight Republican ticket ever since, but has never come before the public for office, neither has he affiliated with any fraternities. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church. During the World War he was one of the active participants in the sale of Liberty Bonds, and he was registered in the last draft, but was not called, the armistice making that unnecessary, as there was no further need to transport more troops into the war zone.

WILLIAM C. HOWARD. Of the men who have lent dignity and able and conscientious labors in public office in Montana, one who is deserving of more than passing mention is William C. Howard, assessor of Wibaux County. His connection with this state commenced in the spring of 1910, when he came hither from Christiansburg, Virginia, since which time he has been identified with a number of important interests, particularly farming and the cattle business, in each of which he has made a success. A man of foresight and energy, he has given freely and willingly of his ability and progressiveness in the support of worth-while movements, and has always been considered one of the valuable and reliable men of his community.

Mr. Howard was born at Christiansburg, Montgomery County, Virginia, April 19, 1890, and is a son of Hiram C. and Sarah E. (Lester) Howard. The paternal grandfather, a native of England, in young manhood came to the United States with a brother and settled in Montgomery County, Virginia, where he developed a good farm and was known as one of the able and honorable men of his locality, who held the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens in a high degree. He became the father of four sons and four daughters, and one of his sons, Thomas, fought under the flag of the Confederacy during the war between the states.

Hiram C. Howard was born on his father's farm in Montgomery County, Virginia, and was about ten years of age at the outbreak of the hostilities between the North and the South. Virginia and the Howard family espoused the cause of the Secessionists, with the result that the family fortunes were greatly depleted and young Hiram had to be content with only meagre educational advantages, as the flower of the youth of the South was away from home on the battlefields, and it was only the very young or very old who were left to till the soil. Subsequently Mr. Howard learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for a time, then joining the United States Regular Army, serving in the command of General Crooks in the Northwest in the bloody and severe campaign against the hostile and wary Sioux and other Indian tribes. He was in the region of the awful massacre of Custer's troops at the battle of the Little Big Horn, and visited the battlefield soon after the fight occurred. Mr. Howard continued to serve in the army until the close of his full enlistment period of five years, at the end of which time he received his honorable discharge, being then some 300 miles from the nearest railroad. While he and a number of his army companions were making their way across the country to reach the railroad, in bitterly cold weather, they were held up by a band of desperadoes, who relieved them of all that they wished to take. Mr. Howard recognized one of the road agents as a deserter from the army who had stabbed the camp cook. This recognition put him in a rather precarious position, and he had great fear for his life, particularly when the outlaw took away from him his fur cap and army boots with the grim remark that "you wont have any use for 'em any more." However, the little party of soldiers finally made their way to the railroad and went to their homes, Mr. Howard returning to Virginia, where he settled down to the quiet but less dangerous occupation of farming, in which he continues to be engaged in Montgomery County. Not long after his return he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Lester, who was born in Montgomery County, in 1861, and still survives. She is a daughter of Joseph Lester, who was also a planter of the same region of Virginia. To Hiram and Sarah Howard there were born the following children: Reuben L., residing on the old parental farm, where he grew up; Lillian V., the wife of "Bud" Hall, of Pacific Grove, California; Mary Sue, who died as Mrs. McClain; Annie Myrtle, who died in young womanhood, unmarried; William C., of this review; Frank M., of Radford, Virgina; and Oakley T., a World war veteran, of Danville, Virginia.

William C. Howard attended the country schools of Montgomery County, following which he had two years of high school training at Riner, Virginia, and then returned to the parental farm and became associated with his father in the cultivation of the soil. In connection therewith he also worked at the carpenter trade and was his father's partner in the fruit business, as a grower. It was in the spring of 1910 that the incident occurred which caused Mr. Howard to attach his fortunes to Montana. The outlook had been excellent for a full and plentiful crop, but on the 1st of May there occurred an unexpected and unprecedented frost which killed the buds on the trees and ruined the prospects for any crop at all. Young Howard was disgusted, and probably he also possessed some of the spirit of adventure which had led his father to join the army. At any rate, with the remark that he was going someplace where they had frosts almost the year around, he gathered together his small earnings and few possessions and came to Montana, which state has since been his home. At that time two sisters and a brother were living at Wibaux, all engaged in ranching, although all have since moved elsewhere. William C. came to this place by rail and immediately secured a position with the stock ranch of B. J. Parsons, then one of the noted ranches of the state. He spent three years in this work at forty dollars per month, became used to the work and the climate, and definitely decided to make this community his future home, a decision which he has since had no cause to regret. When he first came to Montana he had squatted on a piece of land then in Dawson County, but now in Wibaux County, upon which he continued to make improvements while he was still engaged in working on the Parsons ranch. In 1913 he resigned his position, and from 1913 until 1922, inclusive, was engaged in farming of a mixed nature, in the meanwhile proving up and establishing title to his land. In the improvement of his property Mr. Howard built a 14x16 foot, one-room frame building, in which he kept bachelor's hall until his marriage, and then brought his bride to reside there. She proved a very able helpmeet, and it was not long before they were occupying much more commodious and modern quarters as a home. Mr. Howard also branched out into the business of raising cattle, added from time to time to his buildings and other improvements, and was very successful in his endeavors until he "disposed" of his property through the wheat channel. Thus he was left in the same financial position as he was when he had come to Montana, and he gave up farming to enter politics. When he announced himself as a candidate on the Democratic ticket he had four opponents for the nomination, and following his nomination he was elected on the ticket of his party in a three-cornered fight in a normally Republican county. He succeeded in the office, George James, who was the first assessor of Wibaux County, and Mr. Howard has been reelected every two years since, having no opposition in the election of 1930. His work in this office has been the regular routine established by law, with the addition of an "honor system," which eliminates a few deputies and reduces the expenses of the office to the county perhaps $1,000 per year. During the World war period Mr. Howard was engaged in farming, and his work was done in the production of wheat for the fighting forces of the allies. He was enrolled in Class 4, but was never called upon for active service in uniform. He has also served as school trustee and in several other offices, all with honor and without animosity. He comes of a family of Democrats and cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson in 1912. He was known as a good party man prior to his election as assessor, but had never been a delegate to conventions. His only fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America.

In Dawson (now Wibaux) County, December 21, 1913, Mr. Howard was united in marriage with Miss Osanah Z. Joubert, daughter of Noah E. and Emma (Young) Joubert. Noah E. Joubert was born in 1861, in Wisconsin, of French-Canadian blood, received a country school education, and became a homesteader and farmer of Montana, where he resided for many years, although he now lives at Fryburg, North Dakota. At Bear Creek, Wisconsin, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Young, and they became the parents of seven children: Ezra, of Belfield, North Dakota; Osanah Z., who is now Mrs. Howard; Leonard N., of Three Forks, Montana; Ethel, who died at the age of seven years; Earl, who is engaged in agricultural operations at Fryburg, North Dakota; Germain, the wife of P. P. Bold, of Wibaux; and Marvelle, who is teaching school at Glendive, this state. Mrs. Howard received her education at Antigo, Wisconsin, and Wibaux, where she completed the high school course, and for four years taught school prior to her marriage. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard: Naoma, Lynette, Orland and Roland, twin sons, Elaine and Audrey Howard. Like her husband, Mrs. Howard is a stanch Democrat, and cast her first presidential ballot in behalf of Woodrow Wilson. Both are active in the life of their community, where they have built up a wide acquaintance and made numerous warm and appreciative friends.

THOMAS BEESON ROMINE is a mining engineer, with an experience that has brought him in contact with many of the coal mining and petroleum fields of the West. He is now located at Great Falls, as geologist for the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company.

Mr. Romine is a northwestern man by birth, born at Walla Walla, Washington, December 12, 1895. The Romine family came from England, settling in Virginia in Colonial times. His grandfather, George W. Romine, was born in Douglas County, Illinois, in 1825, and in 1861 crossed the plains in a prairie schooner to Sonoma County, California, becoming an early farmer on the Pacific Coast, and about 1877 moved to Walla Walla, Washington. He was a Mexican War veteran, and was under General Scott in the march to and capture of the City of Mexico. He died at Walla Walla in 1890. His wife, Elizabeth Haines, was born in Douglas County, Illinois, and died at Walla Walla.

Thomas B. Romine, father of the Great Falls engineer, was born in Douglas County, Illinois, June 12, 1855, and is living retired at Walla Walla. He was six years of age when the family made the memorable trip across the plains to California, and he grew up in Sonoma County, attending high school and business college. In 1876, when he was twenty-one years of age, he drove from Sonoma County to Fort Walla Walla, and for over a quarter of a century was engaged in farming in that section of the state. He has been retired since 1913. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Congregational Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Thomas B. Romine married Ida Beeson, who was born at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California, March 5, 1857. They were the parents of five children: Genevieve, wife of Elmer A. Plaquet, operating a filling station at Walla Walla; Carolyn, wife of George W. Nelson, with a wholesale and retail lumber business at Sonoma; Louis B., secretary of the Walla Walla Lodge of Elks; Fred, who died when six months old; and Thomas B.

Thomas Beeson Romine attended public schools in Walla Walla, graduated from high school in 1915, and in 1919 took his degree as Engineer of Mines at the Colorado School of Mines at Golden. He is a member of the Sigma Nu social fraternity, Tau Beta Pi honorary fraternity, and the Theta Tau engineering fraternity. He was in school when America entered the World War, and on February 1, 1918, joined the colors as a volunteer, training in the Engineers Reserve Corps at the Colorado School of Mines, and during the summer of the year was in a training camp at the Presidio, California. He was honorably discharged December 21, 1918.

After graduating Mr. Romine went to the State of Michoacan, Mexico, as assistant engineer of a silver mine operated by the American Smelting & Refining Company. He was there one year, and then became assistant geologist for the Midwest Refining

Company, operating out of Denver and over Wyoming and Montana. For six months during 1921 he was a consulting geologist, engaged in private practice, with headquarters at Denver. Following that he was geologist for the Standard Oil Company of California, with headquarters at San Francisco, covering the extensive district of Wyoming, Montana, Alberta, Canada, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, as well as California and also Venezuela, South America. From May, 1925, until February 1, 1927, he was employed as geologist in Texas by the Landreth Production Corporation and by the Roxanna Petroleum Corporation and the Skelly Oil Company.

Mr. Romine came to Great Falls on February 1, 1927, as geologist for the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company, in charge of the Rocky Mountain District. His offices are in the Ford Building. Mr. Romine is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association. He is a Republican in politics.

He married at Billings, Montana, November 19, 1924, Miss Elsie Tschudy, daughter of Otto A. and Georgia (Nord) Tschudy. Her mother lives at Billings. Her father, who died in 1908, was secretary of the Billings Lodge of the B. P. O. Elks. Mrs. Romine finished her education in the University of Montana at Missoula. They have one child, Thomas Beeson, Jr., born November 16, 1925.

LOUIS SPONHEIM, who came out to Montana Territory as a soldier in the regular army, has given forty years of his life as a civilian to the state. He is a prominent old-time resident of Basin, Jefferson County, where he has been active in business and community affairs, everywhere recognized as a real leader.

Mr. Sponheim was born at Ulnik, Hardanger, Bergenstifft, Norway, December 5, 1863, son of Johannas and Anna (Olsen) Sponheim and grandson of Johannas Knudson Morgey, a Norwegian farmer. Mr. Sponheim's father was a farmer, blacksmith and saw mill operator, operating several business establishments and being recognized as a man of substance and influence.

Louis Sponheim grew up in Norway, attended school there until he was sixteen years of age, and then accompanied some relatives to America. For one season he worked on a farm near Fort Dodge, Iowa, for two years worked in the coal mines around Des Moines, and also did farm work at Albert Lea, Minnesota. For a short time he was in South Dakota, was at Minneapolis, and in 1886, as a soldier with the United States Cavalry, came out to Fort Custer, Montana. During his three years in the army he saw a great deal of the Indians of the Northwest.

On taking his honorable discharge in 1889 he spent a year in his native country of Norway, and when he returned to America in 1890 he immediately located at Helena. He bought a home there, later moved to Bozeman, and was connected for several years with the Pray Lumber Company and the Canyon Lumber Company. Mr. Sponheim established his home at Basin in 1893. He established and conducted the Union Hotel and Restaurant, and in 1909 engaged in the grocery business, which has ever since continued to be one of his lines of activity. Considerable time and capital have been employed in mining, and for several years he operated the Grey Eagle Mine. He has also been an operator in insurance and real estate, and he has served as postmaster of Basin and as clerk of the school district. No one has been a more substantial friend of education than Mr. Sponheim, and he is credited with doing a great deal to give Basin its fine school equipment. He has been president of the Basin Progressive, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, one of the original members of the Basin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs, and is also a past master of Basin Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Helena, the Knight Templar Commandery at Butte, the Butte Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

His first wife was Julia Sponheim, now deceased. Later he married Anna Hempke, and has one daughter, Miss Louisa Sponheim. She attended school at Basin, the Boulder High School, University of Montana at Missoula, was a teacher in Boulder for five years, and after doing advance work in Columbia University in New York is now teaching in the Great Falls High School.

ISAAC L. JONES. Widely known as a progressive, successful farmer of modern ideas, and a citizen whose integrity has been recognized by his election to the office of member of the board of commissioners of Dawson County, is Isaac L. Jones, whose operations as an agriculturist are carried on in the Bloomfield region, but who makes his headquarters at Glendive. His advent in the State of Montana dates from April, 1910, when he came hither from Hartington, Nebraska, where he had spent some ten years of his earlier career and where he had carried on farming and the growing of stock.

Mr. Jones was born at Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa, July 26, 1863, and is a son of George W. and Hannah (Maple) Jones. This branch of the Jones family settled in America prior to the War of the Revolution, and the original ancestor took up his residence in Maryland. Jehu Jones, the paternal grandfather of Isaac L. Jones, was born in Maryland, whence he made his way overland to the new Ohio country, where he passed the remainder of his life in farming and in boating on the Ohio River. He married Anna Maple, and they became the parents of four sons and a daughter.

George W. Jones was born in 1831, on a farm in Gurnsey County, Ohio, in a frontier neighborhood in which educational advantages were entirely lacking, and it was not until after his marriage that he learned to read and write. His wife bore the same name as his mother, that of Maple, but what their relationship (if any) was is not known. George W. Jones was engaged in farming near Knoxville, Iowa, until 1873, in which year he removed with his family to Audubon County in the same state, taking up land near Exira, where he passed ten years in the pursuits of the soil. He was a farmer all of his life, and in his later years moved to Hartington, Nebraska, where his death occurred in 1908, and where he is buried. Mrs. Jones died in Iowa, when thirty-six years of age, the mother of nine children, of whom seven reached maturity, five surviving at this time: Annie M., the wife of Jacob Jones, of Portland, Oregon; Isaac L., of this review; Sylvia N., the wife of Halsey Doan, of Mason City, Nebraska; Cora, who married Elva Doan, brother of Halsey Doan, and lives at Hartington, Nebraska; and Sarah, Mrs. Francis Ferris, of Ainsley, Nebraska. Prior to his marriage to Hannah Maple, George W. Jones married Sylvia Nichols, who bore him a son, William Jones, who died near Mobridge, South Dakota, in 1929. The third wife of George W. Jones was formerly Mrs. Lucinda (Fee) Gibbs, a widow, and they became the parents of two children: George, of Norfolk, Nebraska; and Ed, a resident of South Dakota.

Isaac L. Jones acquired his education in the public schools of Iowa, and remained under the parental roof until after his majority, when he went to Hartington, Nebraska, there spending some ten years as a tenant farmer. He had gone into Nebraska without other resources than his hands and his ability to work with them, but was able to gather together some small means, with which he went to Corvallis, Oregon, and continued to carry on farming and the raising of stock. He remained there for five years, and during this time purchased the *Peoples Press* at Albany, Oregon, spending some of his time in the affairs of the office, and this was one of his financial successes, the publication being the official organ of Linn County, Oregon. Finally selling the paper, Mr. Jones spent the next year in traveling around Idaho, and then returned to Nebraska, where, in Cedar County, he again took up the thread of the farm and its cattle connection. He carried this on for nine years with a goodly degree of prosperity for that time, being principally interested in the cattle feeding industry. After this he spent about one year seeing the United States, visiting Colorado, Idaho, Washington State, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and Oklahoma, and for a time was in Missouri. This experience was all beneficial to him, adding to his education in a geographic way and giving him an opportunity to compare values and conditions, and when he finally settled down it was near Bloomfield, Dawson County, Montana. Becoming a permanent resident of this state, he purchased land three miles east of Bloomfield, where he owns a section and three-quarters of land, more than a section of which is under cultivation, being given over to the raising of grain and the live stock industry. In recent years he has confined himself to wheat farming, and in this success has come to him. His first wheat crop was in 1911, when he harvested rather an encouraging yield, and the first years of his experience were generally commendable and satisfactory. His best wheat yield has been thirty bushels to the acre, average, and during the twenty-year period about fifteen bushels per acre has been the average yield. His flax crops have often made a yield of fifteen bushels to the acre, flaxing always his new ground for its first crop. When Mr. Jones first acquired his land it was without improvements as to a home, but he now has a seven-room house, and barns and granaries constitute his other substantial improvements. Mr. Jones has always taken a prominent part in public affairs and opposed the Non-Partisan League in its efforts to swallow Montana. He cast his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and supported the Republican party until going to Oregon, where he identified himself with the "Free Silver" movement and became a Populist. When this party disappeared he returned to the Republican ranks. Mr. Jones was elected county commissioner in 1920, defeating the Non-Partisan League candidate and succeeding

Headly Robinson. He was reelected to succeed himself in 1926, and his colleagues on the board have been Arnold Griffin, L. D. Matthews and later Elmer Lease, of Intake. The present board consists of John Sorrenson, H. F. Purdam and Mr. Jones. Since his incumbency the reduction of the county indebtedness has been the outstanding interest and accomplishment, and the sum of $350,000 has been lopped off a debt twice that size. The bridge across the Yellowstone River at Glendive has been built since he went on the board, this costing more than $300,000, and the improvement of roads and highways has been another noteworthy achievement, but in spite of these projects there has been no tax levy increase. During the World War Mr. Jones was identified with the Liberty Bond sales and other local war work. He was made a Mason at Niobrara, Nebraska, and has gone through the chairs of the York Rite. He belongs to a family of the Methodist faith.

At Wausa, Nebraska, August 16, 1910, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Elsie Guss, who was born in 1880, in Dakota County, Nebraska, a daughter of Samuel Guss. There were nine children in the Guss family, the eight living being: Lymon, who resides in California; Mrs. Grothe, of Nebraska; John, of Wyoming; Mrs. Jones; Samuel, of California; Frances, the wife of Harry Jorgenson, of Nebraska; Mamie; and Levi, of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of two children: Enid and Gregg I.

CHARLES W. WINSLOW, of Whitehall, a retired business man, is a native son of Montana, and his father was one of the first settlers and miners after the tide of emigration was attracted to Montana Territory by the first gold discoveries.

The Winslows are an old New England family, having come from England about the time of the Mayflower. There were four brothers of the name, and the family has produced many conspicuous men in the service of New England communities, states and the country at large. The grandfather of Charles W. Winslow, Thomas Winslow, was born in New York State, and spent his life as a blacksmith. James I. Winslow, the Montana pioneer, was born at Albany, New York, and when he was twenty-one years of age he started for the great West, going out to Denver in 1859, and kept a hotel in that pioneer town, most of whose population lived in tents. James I. Winslow in 1863 came to Bannack, Montana, and he joined in the first gold stampede to Alder Gulch, where he took up a claim. In 1864 he went back to New York, and in 1865 made the overland trip by ox team over the northern route, and this time located at Parsons Bridge. He built a toll gate in Jefferson County in 1865, acquired a ranch in 1866, and for the rest of his life was engaged in ranching. He was a man among the strong men of pioneer times, served as a member of the Vigilantes, and was a force for law and order. He married Ellen C. Lynn, daughter of an early pioneer of Minnesota. Of their four children the oldest, Harry I., was the first white boy born in Alder Gulch, Montana. Charles W. is the second son. The two daughters are Carrie, wife of Z. Parks, of Olympia, Washington, and Mrs. Alice Brown, who lives at Portland, Oregon.

Charles W. Winslow was born at Fish Creek in Jefferson County, Montana, February 22, 1867, and he grew up on his father's ranch there, attending local schools. After reaching manhood he took the management of the home ranch, and remained in

E W Popham

that community until 1914, when he moved to Whitehall. He subsequently disposed of his ranch holdings and now has only a small acreage around his splendid home in Whitehall. For some years he was in the implement business, but is now looking after his private affairs and enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. Mr. Winslow is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married, in 1898, Miss Ida Field, of Boulder, Montana. They have five children: Roy, of Whitehall, is married and has two children; Ethel is the wife of Anton Bertoylio, of Garden City, Kansas, and has one son; Marguerite is the wife of James Vanderback, of Virginia City; Wilbur lives at Whitehall; and Kathleen is at home.

E. W. **Popham**, city attorney of Glendive, is a native of Montana and a World war veteran. He completed his law studies and qualified for admission to the bar after he had returned from overseas.

He was born near Corvallis, Ravalli County, April 4, 1897. The Popham family have been in Montana since territorial days. It was founded here by his grandfather, John Popham, who came from Missouri to Ravalli County shortly after Big Hole battle. He made the trip overland, bringing with him his wife, two sons and two daughters. The homestead he entered near Corvallis is still owned by his family. John Popham was a native of Monroe County, Missouri, the old family home being near Paris in that state. He married Mary Smith. John Popham died in 1907. He helped organize the Presbyterian Church in his locality, and in politics always voted as a Democrat. His children were: James, who lost his life by accident in Ravalli County; Patricia, wife of Mat Vaughn, of Corvallis; Edward L., of Corvallis; and Lucy, living in Idaho, who has been twice married, her first husband having been Walter Cole.

Edward L. Popham was born in Monroe County, Missouri, and had the advantages of country schools there. Since coming to Montana his life has been devoted to farming and ranching, in which vocation he has had a very successful career. From his homestead in Ravalli County he developed an irrigated ranch of 240 acres and is engaged in a diversified farm program, raising stock, sugar beets and some fruit. He is a Presbyterian, a Democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Edward L. Popham married Naomi Romney. She was born in Utah. Her father, Thomas Romney, was a native of England and married a Miss Wood, who was born on a ship while her parents were crossing the ocean from England to America. Thomas Romney from Utah moved to Montana, and was an early settler in Ravalli County. Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Popham had a family of four sons and one daughter: E. Wilder; William Lee, of Bozeman; Kenneth R., at Washington, D. C., where he is with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; Ruth, wife of Oliver Ziebarth, of Plentywood, Montana; and Clarence, a student in the Montana State College at Bozeman.

E. W. Popham was educated in the Corvallis High School, graduating with the class of 1916, and had been a student in the University of Montana about a year when he responded to the call for volunteers, joining the army in 1917. At Camp Meade, Maryland, he was assigned to the Twenty-third Engineers, and went overseas from Hoboken, New Jersey, on the *George Washington,* landing at Brest. He was with a truck company and was on active duty in the great Meuse-Argonne campaign. Having contracted pneumonia, he was sent home as a casual and was discharged at Fort D. A. Russell at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in April, 1919.

After an interruption of nearly two years he resumed his studies at the University, was graduated with the A. B. degree and took his law degree in 1923. While in law school he was one of the participants in the Aber oratorical contest. At the beginning of his law practice Mr. Popham located at Glendive, where he tried his first lawsuit. He was associated as a partner of Mr. Rivenes until the latter's death, and since then has carried on an individual practice. For the most part he has confined his work to civil cases. He has been city attorney of Glendive for the past five years. Mr. Popham is a Democrat, and has been secretary of the Democratic Central Committee. He is a charter member of the American Legion Post at Hamilton, took his first degrees in Masonry at Missoula, is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married in October, 1926, Miss May McIntosh. She was born at Hanna, North Dakota, daughter of Donald McIntosh and wife. She has two sisters and one brother: Mrs. Howard Potter, of Spokane, Washington, Mrs. James Porter, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Athol McIntosh, a rancher at Hanna, North Dakota. Mrs. Popham attended school at Hanna, and was a teacher in the grade schools at Glendive when she met Mr. Popham. She is a member of the Eastern Star and has a prominent part in the social activities of Glendive. Mr. and Mrs. Popham have one daughter, Jean Marie, born October 19, 1928.

LEO V. MORAN, eye specialist, with offices in the Pennsylvania Building at Butte, is a native son of Montana, and his father was one of the old pioneers when Montana was almost excusively a mining and ranching territory.

Doctor Moran was born at Butte, February 26, 1886, son of Michael and Margaret (Redfern) Moran. His father was born in 1829 in Ireland, grew up in that country, and at the age of fourteen came to America in company with a brother. In Pennsylvania he became a foundry worker, married Miss Redfern there, and about 1866 brought his wife and two children out to Montana. For a number of years he was engaged in placer mining in the famous Alder Gulch district, and he also acquired land and engaged in farming and cattle raising. On leaving Alder Gulch in 1876 he drove his stock to Butte, sold them, and during the rest of his active life followed different occupations in the City of Butte. He retired, and died in that city in 1918. His wife passed away in 1899. They were communicants of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Of their nine children there are now living in Butte Doctor Moran's brother, Frank, and his sister, Mrs. J. L. Hannifin, and another sister, Mrs. J. P. Hannifin.

Leo V. Moran attended school in Butte, including high school, continued his education in All Hollows College of Salt Lake City, and prepared for his profession in the Washington School of Ophthalmology at Spokane, Washington. He has been in practice as an eye specialist at Butte for a number of years and enjoys a high professional standing as well as a very fine business. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

On August 3, 1908, he married Roselle Woods, of Butte. They have five children, Irene, Catherine, James, Roselle and Faith, the four older children all being in school.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON, of Whitehall, was for a number of years actively identified with the mining industry around Butte, but for nearly thirty years has been a resident of Whitehall in Jefferson County and has figured in business affairs there as a banker, merchant, grain dealer and rancher.

He was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, February 13, 1863. His father, William M. Johnson, was born in the same locality, as was also his grandfather, Robert Johnson, and the great-grandfather, John Johnson. The family came originally from Scotland, and some four or five generations of them were Nova Scotia farmers. William M. Johnson spent his life on a farm. He married a Miss Wilson.

Charles M. Johnson grew up in eastern Canada, attended school there, and had the experience of a farm boy until he was about nineteen, when, in 1882, he started west, landing at Butte, Montana.

He began his life in this section of the great West without capital, and his industry and maturing experience were the factors in his increasing success. He worked in the mines at West Colusa, Mountain View and St. Lawrence, then leased a mining property and operated it on his own account. Altogether he spent sixteen years in connection with the mining industry around Butte, and during that time he developed the West Elby mine.

On giving up mining he bought a stock ranch in Madison County, near Renova, using 1,600 acres and running 600 head of cattle and horses. He sold this property in 1901 when he removed to Whitehall, and here engaged in the banking business with the Whitehall State Bank. For seventeen years he was president of this bank, taking over the control eighteen months after it was opened. When he disposed of his banking interests a few years ago Mr. Johnson had to his credit a splendid record as a financier. The capital of the bank when he became president was $20,000. Throughout the years it paid ten per cent to stockholders and later about fifteen per cent in annual dividends, and at the same time part of the earnings was turned into additional capital until the bank was capitalized at $50,000 when he left it. Mr. Johnson has been a merchant at Whitehall for a quarter of a century. He opened a general hardware, lumber and implement business in 1904 and later erected a grain elevator. His business dealings have been extended to include the entire Jefferson Valley. Mr. Johnson also owns two hay and grain ranches in this section of the state. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Johnson married, in 1886, Miss Eliza C. Ka Del, of Butte. They are the parents of three children and have five grandchildren at the present time. The daughter Orpha is the wife of Edgar Woolenweber, of Chicago, and their three children are Mary Jane, Bud and Bob. The second daughter, Mabel, is the wife of Harry D. Kremer, of Lexington, Kentucky, and their two sons are Harry

D., Jr., and Ka Del. Mr. Johnson's son, Charles M., Jr., was educated at Whitehall and is now a member of the class of 1930 in the University of Montana.

REV. WALTER B. NELSON was the organizer and is the pastor of the First United Brethren Christ Church at Great Falls, and has been the most prominent representative of his denomination in the state. He was born in Pennsylvania, and for many years after coming to the Northwest was in the ministry there, and in New York.

Mr. Nelson was born in Potter County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1878. His grandfather was a native of the North of Ireland, came to this country when a young man and settled at Milton, Pennsylvania, and in 1824 moved to Potter County, where he cleared up and developed a farm from the woods. He died at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. Henry Nelson, father of Rev. W. B. Nelson, was born near Harrisburg, at Milton, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and was five years of age when the family moved to Potter County, where he grew up and married. He engaged in farming, in lumbering, and for twenty-five years was a justice of the peace in his county. In politics he was a Democrat, and was an active leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Julia Quimby, was born in Addison, New York, in 1836, and died in Potter County in 1913. Henry Nelson died in 1890. The oldest of their children was Sarah, who married Millard Glaspy, a farmer, and both died in Potter County; Lizzie died in Potter County at the age of sixty-six, wife of Willard Peet, a farmer; William is with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at New Castle, Pennsylvania; Almina, who died at the age of sixty-five, was the wife of Frank Plotts, a farmer, now living at Wharton in Potter County; Nancy, of Conneaut, Ohio, is the widow of R. J. McSwan, a locomotive engineer; Lorenzo Dow is in the office of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at New Castle, Pennsylvania; and Walter is the youngest of the family.

Walter B. Nelson attended rural schools in Potter County, where the home farm was his early environment. In 1897 he graduated from high school at Galeton and in 1900 from the Lockhaven State Normal School of Pennsylvania. He also completed two scientific courses with a correspondence school of Danville, Pennsylvania, and for four years pursued his theological studies under the auspices of the United Brethren in Christ Church. He was ordained a regular minister in August, 1906, at Corry, Pennsylvania. Afterwards he spent six years in post-graduate study with the Achofield Bible Correspondence School, and has recently been doing work in Old Testament history and literature with the extension department of Columbia University.

Rev. Mr. Nelson was given a license to preach by the quarterly conference of his church in 1901. Since then he has had a regular routine of responsibilities in the ministry. He was pastor of a church in Williston, New York, from June, 1902, to September, 1903, at Warsaw, New York, from September, 1903 to 1905, at Findlay Lake, New York, from 1905 to 1911, at Erie, Pennsylvania, from 1911 to 1916, and from 1916 until June, 1919, was pastor of the First United Brethren in Christ Church at Buffalo, New York.

On accepting the transfer to Montana in 1919 Mr. Nelson undertook the organization of the first church of his denomination at

Great Falls. He completed the organization in November, 1919, and began preaching in a bungalow chapel. Five years later his work had so prospered that he was able to undertake the construction of a modern church building costing $46,000, located at the corner of Sixteenth Street and Central Avenue. A modern parsonage was built adjoining, and the total cost of these properties is around $60,000. The work was carried out under Mr. Nelson's supervision. In the meantime his congregation has grown to a membership of 240, with a Sunday School enrollment of 285.

Rev. Mr. Nelson is one of the popular citizens of Great Falls. He is president of the Lions Club, and is superintendent of the Montana Conference of the United Brethren in Christ Church. In politics he is independent.

He married at Olean, New York, October 18, 1900, Miss Mabel E. Wallace, daughter of John and Sarah (Smith) Wallace, now deceased. Her father was a farmer in Potter County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Nelson completed her high school work at Coudersport, Pennsylvania. Her father served three years, nine months, in the Union army in the Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, and was wounded in one of the battles in which he was engaged. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have three children: Paul, a graduate of the Great Falls High School, also attended the University of Montana at Missoula one year, and is a salesman at Great Falls. Howard is a student in Philomath College at Philomath, Oregon, and Elbert is in the Washington grade school at Great Falls.

ROBERT A. MARTIN. Some of the largest and most important ranching propositions of Montana and other western states are owned and operated by companies whose combined resources enable them to carry on much more extensively than could one person, and one of these of the Musselshell Valley is the Bair Company, ranchers, of which Robert A. Martin is the manager, and a practical and experienced man in the industry. He was born at Red Bluff, California, May 5, 1872, a son of an old-time sheep man, Robert J. Martin, who became a well-known figure in and about Billings because of his large interests in Eastern Montana.

Robert J. Martin was born in Tennessee, and there attended school for three months. This brief interval constituted his schooling, but he acquired a good practical education through his contact with men and his participation with affairs of importance. In all of his large transactions, which covered many lines, he was known far and wide as a man of his word, willing to back whatever stand he took, and of unflinching integrity. He had nothing whatever to do with politics save his always voting the Republican ticket, notwithstanding he was a native of Tennessee, where, until recently, the Democratic party has dominated.

The year following the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill Robert J. Martin, then a fiery youth, longing for adventure, became one of the "bullwhackers" of the frontier, and crossed the plains from Missouri to California in 1850. His objective point was the gold fields, but when he reached Sonoma County, California, he was led to stop and engage in ranching. He trailed a band of sheep from Northern California to Utah, returned to California, and continued his operations in sheep, of which industry he was a pioneer, both in California and later in Montana. For several years, during the childhood of his son, Robert A. Martin, he was active at Mark

West, and then he bought a band of sheep which he trailed to Rapids, Montana. His last years were spent at Long Beach, California, where he died in 1918, aged eighty-two years, but his remains are interred in the cemetery at Billings.

The wife of Robert J. Martin, Rebecca Anderson, was a daughter of pioneers of the Salinas neighborhood in California, where she and Mr. Martin were married. Her birthplace was in the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, where her father owned about a section of land. Becoming inocculated with the "gold fever," he sold his land for six dollars an acre, and made the trip to California. Not only was he a farmer, but he possessed inventive genius, and made considerable money through it. Nine or ten children were born to him and his wife. Mrs. Martin died long before her husband, in 1890, at the age of forty-five years, and she, too, is buried in the Billings Cemetery. The following children were born to Robert J. Martin and his wife: Ella, who is the wife of W. L. Watkins, of Cody, Wyoming; Emma, who married James Corson, of Bridger, Montana, where she died in January, 1929; Robert A., whose name heads this review; Ada and Addie, twins, of whom the former is Mrs. Cabot Thomas, of Edgar, Montana, and the latter is Mrs. Charles Stoll, of Rancher, Montana; Lela, who married John Tilden, of Idaho; and Chester, who is a sheep rancher of Wyoming.

Ten years old when he was brought to Montana by his father, Robert A. Martin helped trail the band of sheep from California, and, boylike, enjoyed the adventures of the trip. The trailsmen wintered on the Yellowstone, at Rapids, Montana, and in the fall half of the band of 4,200 sheep were sold to Captain Russell at Bozeman, and with the remainder the elder Mr. Martin went on to Rapids, and the next year moved them to Lake Basin, near Billings, and there he established himself in the sheep business.

While his father was laying the foundations for extensive operations in his chosen industry, Robert A. Martin attended school at Billings, Helena and Great Falls, the latter town furnishing the business college training he took. As a youth of nineteen years he left school and entered the sheep business with his father, and he did ranching around Billings and Miles City. When he left the state, as he did several years later, he ranched near Las Vegas, New Mexico, and remained in that locality for two years. Coming back to Montana, after all his favorite state, he established himself at Martinsdale, where he became manager of the Baird interests of the Musselshell Valley. The owner of this property is Charles M. Bair of Billings, and his ranching interests cover some 50,000 acres along the Upper Musselshell River and the tributaries in Wheatland County and Meagher County. His ranches are the largest wool-producing properties in Montana, and he is now running to capacity.

As a citizen Mr. Martin has always participated in the affairs of the community in which he has lived, and he has always worked in conjunction with the Republican party. During the World War he was one of the effective participants in the war work of his neighborhood, and he subscribed most liberally to all of the war organizations, and bought war securities to the limit.

On March 17, 1896, Mr. Martin was married at Red Lodge, Montana, to Miss Elda Beardslee, who was born at Hartford, Michigan, from whence she came to Montana, where her sister and three brothers are located. The Beardslee brothers Arby and Carl are oil producers and ranchers in Beaverhead County, Montana; and the other brother, Charles Beardslee, is a rancher of that same county. The sister is Mrs. Charles Westphal, of Forsyth, Montana. Mrs. Martin was educated in Michigan, and when she came to Montana it was to teach school in Carbon County, but her experience in the schoolroom lasted but one term, as she was then married.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin: Armor B., who was graduated from the School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, is now an engineer and mine operator of Hughesville, Montana, and a veteran of the World War, in which he served for two years, and was overseas. He married Jeane Marshall, of Missouri, a high-school teacher in Tennessee at the time of her marriage. They have a daughter, Elda Jeane, two years old, and a son, Robert A. II. Armor B. Martin is a Mason, and belongs to the American Legion. While in college he was honor member of his class, and his brother was also honor man in the same school. Carl C. Martin, the second son, is also a graduate of the School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, and is superintendent of the mill of the Saint Joseph Lead Company of Hughesville, Montana. Elda Loretta, called Dolly, is the third child, and she is a graduate of the University of Tennessee, and in intervals of teaching in the Martinsdale schools she is taking courses in the University of Southern California. Rosalee Martin attended the University of Montana and the Montana State Normal School, and is now teaching. Betram C. Martin, called Ike, is a high-school student, and the youngest child in the family.

OLAF ROSTAD. The armies might disband tomorrow, but the American farmer would still be on the firing line. There is perhaps no figure more important on the world stage today. The world looks, and has looked for many years past, to the American farmer for food. To meet this supply American agriculture must reach the highest practicable efficiency. This does not depend upon the farmer alone. It depends upon the whole nation and its government, and measures to aid agriculture are of the first importance, and should, no, must provide for the future as well as the present. When Olaf Rostad, one of the wealthy sheep ranchers of the Lennep locality, came to the United States from Norway conditions were entirely different from what they are today. It was then possible for a youth not yet nineteen years old to make a beginning that when carried out has resulted in riches and prestige. Today such a thing could not be done. In part probably no youth of this period would undergo the privations and perform the hard physical labor that fell to the lot of Mr. Rostad during his earlier years, but even if he did he would not have the opportunity to acquire ownership of land at the price then prevailing, and hence the need today of governmental assistance.

Olaf Rostad was born near Trondhjem, Norway, which section has given Montana so many worthy citizens, and he came into the world September 11, 1874, a son of Ole Rostad, born in Gudbrandalen, about the center of Norway, and spent his life as a blacksmith. He died in 1882, when about sixty-three years old. His wife before her marriage was Ingeborg Hoyem, a daughter of Isaac Hoyem, a farmer, and a member of an old family of the Trondhjem locality. Of the nine children born to them seven grew to maturity, and the five now living are: Isaac Rostad, who resides at Big Timber, Montana; George Rostad, who resides in the same locality as Isaac; Lena, who is the wife of Peter Beckan, of Big Timber; Annie, who is the wife of Lars Vangsmo, of Big Timber, and Olaf, whose name heads this review. Isaac was the first of the family to come to the United States, and Mrs. Vangsmo was the last.

Until he was fifteen years old Olaf Rostad attended the local country school, and at the same time he helped in his father's blacksmith shop, or on the farm of which the father was a tenant. When he left school he began working as a farm hand, and he continued as such until he left Norway, in 1893, direct from Trondhjem. He did not have sufficient money of his own to make the trip, but his brother George had sent him the amount of his fare and other expenses. The trip was made by way of Liverpool, England, to New York, and thence to Big Timber, where George was then located. For a year thereafter Olaf Rostad remained with his brother, and then came to Meagher County and obtained employment with Moore Brothers, near Castle, for two years as an all-around ranch hand, the knowledge of farming he possessed being of great value to him. However, his wages were small, only twenty dollars a month, but as this was the period of the panic he was glad to have secured it. When he left Messrs. Moore it was to work for other ranchers in the Lennep neighborhood.

It was not his intention to work for others all his life, and he decided to start out for himself by buying the improvements on a railroad section made by a settler who did not seem able to carry on the work he had begun. Making the purchase in the spring of 1896, Mr. Rostad located on his ranch on the Bozeman Fork, in the Lennep locality. The improvements on the place were meagre and of the pioneer type, but he managed to make out with them for a time. After his marriage he erected a comfortable residence. In the beginning he had a small bunch of cattle, and in 1903 added 2,100 sheep, a bunch of yearling ewes, which cost him $2.75 a head. The first year he made but little out of the sheep, owing to a hard winter which caused a heavy loss in sheep, but the following year being a good one, he made a reasonable profit. The second fall he sold his sheep because of a lack of sufficient acreage, and bought more cattle instead, and continued to run them until 1912, when once more he entered the sheep industry, and since then has run both sheep and cattle. At present he is running more than 3,000 sheep, 160 head of cattle and 100 head of horses. He acquired title to his ranch and continued to live there until 1909, when he bought Northern Pacific Railroad land, and he has in the two ranches more than 6,000 acres. His improvements on his home ranch are among the best in the community, and stand out conspicuously on the bench where he erected them. His residence of nine rooms was built in 1914, and his commodious barn was erected in 1912. As a farmer he produces feed for his stock, his pastures being grassed with timothy, clover and other grasses.

Besides his own interests, Mr. Rostad finds time for promoting the local school board, and the community church at Lennep. He has been a citizen of the United States since 1898, and he cast his first presidential ballot for William McKinley, and has continued his Republican affiliations ever since. He was reared a Lutheran

Geo W Porter

and still adheres to that denomination. During the World War his work was confined to the local drives for war funds.

Mr. Rostad was married at Lennep to Miss Maria Olsen, a native of Norway. Her father, a farmer, dying, his widow came to the United States in 1885, bringing her two small children with her, one of them being Mrs. Rostad, then three years old. The other one was Andrew C. Olsen, now the adopted son of Martin T. Grande. Mrs. Rostad grew up in the Lennep locality. Mr. and Mrs. Rostad have had the following children born to them: Orville, who is a rancher on the home ranch, married Pearl Blevins, and they have one daughter, Barbara Jean; Mabel, who is a student of the University of Washington; and Carl, who is a graduate of the Montana State College, Bozeman, is now with his father on the ranch. The children have been well educated, and are fine young people, a credit to their parents and the locality in which they were reared.

GEORGE D. PORTER. With the death of George D. Porter on June 10, 1926, the Pendroy community of Teton County lost one of its oldest and most highly respected citizens. Mr. Porter had lived in that community for over forty years. He was a rugged industrious Scotchman, a sheep man from early experience, came from a race of live stock breeders, and in Montana Territory and State he found the opportunities for engaging in an industry on a broad scale.

He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, September 1, 1865, being the thirteenth and youngest child of Robert and Catherine (Brown) Porter. They were of the Porters of Auchinhove, noted breeders of the Aberdeen Angus cattle. George D. Porter grew up in Aberdeenshire, had the advantages of the community schools, and was made familiar by working experience with the live stock industry, especially the raising of cattle and horses. As a youth he felt that his opportunities lay in America, and when he left home he started out alone for the new world, all his brothers and sisters remaining in Scotland. From Glasgow he sailed to Philadelphia, and at once came on west to Montana Territory. He reached here with a small amount of money, insufficient for starting him in business, and for several winters was in charge of the sheep of the Hirschbergs firm of Choteau, and later for three years managed the South Pondera Sheep Company for A. K. Prescott. These years brought him a slow increase of capital as well as a growing fund of experience and knowledge of the country and its opportunities. At the end of that time he bought the nucleus of the ranch in Teton County, where he spent the rest of his life.

He took up a homestead, and put up for a shelter a log cabin which is still standing and is used as shelter for some of the ranch hands. Later he put up a more substantial and commodious residence, which served as his home the rest of his life. Mr. Porter early became associated with D. Findley, a Missourian, in the firm of Findley & Porter. They were together in business until 1914, and their firm became noted for the extent of their sheep raising industry. At one time they had four different flocks of sheep, aggregating about 6,000 head. Mr. Porter was in the sheep business through all its fluctuations, due to changing markets, blizzards and other vicissitudes, and his steady persistence eventually brought him a large measure of success. His ranch in the meantime grew to 1,500 acres.

Mr. Porter never lost connection with his family, though he came alone to the United States, and three times he returned to Scotland to visit friends and relatives. On one of these trips he married at Aberdeen, March 4, 1898, Miss Mary A. Mitchell. Mrs. Porter was born at Aberdeen, daughter of George and Ann (Forbes) Mitchell. Her father was a druggist, and her mother was a member of one of the noted old Scotch families. Mrs. Porter was third in a family of five children. She and her brother, George, came from Scotland to this country. George located at Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, and died there, leaving two sons and a daughter. One of these sons, George, is an adopted son of Mrs. Porter, and the other is Irvin Mitchell, who with his sister, Heather Bell, lived with their mother at Grand Prarie in the Peace River country of Alberta. Mrs. Porter's three sisters, Mrs. Isabel Fife, Mrs. Jessie Coots and Mrs. M. Donald, all live around Rothie Norman, Aberdeenshire.

The last trip Mr. Porter made abroad was after the close of the World war, and in this he was accompanied by Mrs. Porter. After spending some time in Scotland they crossed the channel and viewed the devastation caused by the war in France. Mr. Porter became a citizen of the United States by naturalization, and Mrs. Porter acquired citizenship by his action. Both became staunch Republicans. Mr. Porter was reared as an old school Scotch Presbyterian. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Porter was a man of few words, was well read, and enjoyed the companionship of his fellow men, particularly the old timers who had experienced something of the same life he had in Montana. He helped organize the Porter School and was a member of its board. Mr. Porter is buried at Conrad, Montana. Mrs. Porter has remained at the home ranch, four miles east and one mile south of Pendroy, and directed its activities. She was reared in the Episcopal Church and educated in a church school, and as a young woman became a nursery governess. This was her profession until her marriage.

Maurice D. Holmes, postmaster of White Sulphur Springs, was overseas during the World War, and has lived most of his life since the age of twenty in the State of Montana.

He was born at Oakland, California, November 26, 1894, son of Charles S. and Hattie A. (Stafford) Sregam. His father, who was a brick contractor and builder, died in 1896 and is buried at Minneapolis. In 1900 Mrs. Sregam became the wife of John J. Holmes, of Boulder, Montana, and Maurice D. Sregam was then adopted by Mr. Holmes and took his name. Mrs. Sregam had left California and come to Boulder, Montana, the year after her husband's death. John J. Holmes was a mining man at Boulder, and is now deceased. By his marriage to Mrs. Sregam he left a daughter, Lotta L., wife of John E. Wilson, of Winnett, Montana. Mrs. Holmes is now seventy-six years of age and is a resident of White Sulphur Springs. She was born in Iowa, daughter of George Stafford.

Maurice D. Holmes finished his high school course at Boulder, and after leaving school was clerk for the Boulder Mercantile Company several years and in 1914 moved to White Sulphur Springs and for two years clerked for the Anderson-Spencer Company. He was deputy sheriff of Meager County under Sheriff George B. Nagues from 1916 to 1920 except for the year of his soldier experience. He was then made local manager for the Continental Oil Company for two years, and in April, 1923, went to California, spending seven or eight months in and around Los Angeles. Returning to Montana in November, he clerked for the old established house of Fowlie & Ford.

Mr. Holmes was appointed postmaster July 1, 1924, to succeed J. Cliff Tipton and was reappointed on July 1, 1928. He has given a splendidly satisfactory management to the office. Mr. Holmes cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson in 1916, but is a Republican.

While in California in 1923 he married Grace E. Duffy, daughter of Thomas G. and Grace (Griffith) Duffy. Her father was born in Ireland and her mother in New York, and they had two sons and four daughters. Two of the daughters, Mrs. George Fowlie and Mrs. Holmes, were born and educated in Chicago and came to White Sulphur Springs in 1918. Mrs. Fowlie now lives at Ringlin, Montana. Mrs. Holmes died May 16, 1926, at the age of twenty-six.

Mr. Holmes joined the colors June 1, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, assigned to the veterinary hospital training school and after six weeks sailed from Newport News on the *S. S. Susquehanna* bound for Brest, where he arrived August 5, 1918. His hospital unit No. 7, unattached, was in service in several camps in France during the winter and sailed for home May 4, 1919, on the *Calamires,* an American ship, arriving in New York May 14. Mr. Holmes was discharged at Camp Mills, Long Island, May 21, and reached his home at White Sulphur Springs May 24.

He is a charter member of Meagher Post No. 25 of the American Legion, but in 1923 was affiliated with a post at Long Beach, California. For two years he was adjutant of Meagher Post and has been very active in American Legion work. In 1916 he took his degrees in Masonry in White Sulphur Springs Lodge and is master of Diamond City Lodge No. 7 for the year 1929. He is also a member of the Eastern Star.

ANDREW HOYEM, a prosperous ranchman of the Lennep locality, is one of the sturdy representatives of Norway who, coming to the United States, found here an escape from the hardships of his native land, and an opportunity to acquire lands and a nationalism which would give him liberty and justice. He has amply repaid his debt to his adopted country by giving it a loyal support, both locally and nationally, and aiding in building up and maintaining the prestige of Montana as a great ranching state. Mr. Hoyem was born near Trondhjem, Norway, November 14, 1860, a son of Sivert and Marn (Berg) Hoyem, both of whom were also born in that same locality, and were descended from ancient families of Norway. Their lives were spent in their native country, where the mother died in 1882, at the age of sixty-two years, and the father in 1888, at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of eleven children, and the six to reach maturity were: Hellé, who became the wife of Andrew Opland, and died at Vermilion, South Dakota, leaving three daughters and two sons; Liva, who married Antone Brun, and died at Absorka, Montana, leaving numerous children; Maren, who married Sivert Hoyen, and died at

Eau Claire, Wisconsin, leaving two sons and two daughters; Isaac, deceased; Andrew, whose name heads this review; and Sivert, who died at Absorka, Montana, unmarried.

Growing up on his father's farm in Norway, Andrew Hoyem was educated according to local custom by a schoolmaster who visited the different houses and taught the children of each family separately, there being at that time no community or public schools, and while he helped on the farm he also was engaged in fishing along the coast, and he continued to alternate his work in this way from 1876 to 1880, when he came to the United States. He sailed from Trondhjem May 13, 1880, in company with his sister Maren, ticketed for Vermilion, South Dakota. It then required about seventeen days to reach New York from Trondhjem, and from that port the two made their way by train to South Dakota. When he arrived in that territory he had no money, but he knew how to work, and found a job without delay, and from then on has never had any difficulty in securing employment for his time and abilities.

The first work of Mr. Hoyem in the new world was done as a farm hand at Vermilion, South Dakota, but he remained there only a short time, going from there to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and until 1887 was in the lumber woods of that state in the winter months, and in the sawmills in the summer ones. Compared to prices today, his wages were very meagre, one winter being as low as twenty dollars a month. However, he did receive forty dollars a month in the pine woods for one season, and his average was thirty dollars. This young Norwegian had been trained to know the value of a dollar, and no matter how small was the amount he received he saved a good portion of it, and when he married, in Wisconsin, he had a small capital saved up, and with it in hand he brought his wife and son to Montana in 1887.

Mr. Hoyem was fortunate in securing work on the Martin Grande Ranch, one of the best in the Lennep locality, and he remained on it for four years. Wages were better than they had been in Wisconsin, and he was able to add something to his capital, and when he left Mr. Grande he was able to establish himself on the South Fork of the Musselshell River, where he and his brother squatted on some of the land claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Subsequently he entered into a contract with the company for some of it, buying here in 1902. He made the first improvements on the land, a shelter for his family being of his own handiwork, and this primitive log cabin stands by the side of the present home, it being regarded by him as a guard to its sacredness. In 1900 he erected its successor, a splendid frame residence of twelve rooms, to which additions have been made, and in it his family of sons has been reared. As a starting point of their operations he and his brother bought a bunch of sheep in 1892, the time of the panic, and they were forced to sell on account of the money stringency. After that for a time he ran sheep on shares for Martin Grande, and he has continued to be one of the sheep men from then on. In his prime he ran 4,000 head of sheep, but later reduced the number to 1,200, and at the same time he added cattle to his range, at first having from 300 to 400 head, but now running but a few. His sheep average 3,000 head. However, he is altogether a stockman, farming being but an after thought with him, owing to the fact that as the elevation of his ranch is 5,400 feet, it is too high for diversified crops, but hay is grown profitably. Here in the little valley of South Fork he has assembled 8,000 acres of land into a fine ranch, which lies along the creek for two miles. His residence is but three miles from Lennep, and all of his children have attended the schools of this nearby village.

On May 30, 1883, Mr. Hoyem was married at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Gertrude Froseth, a native of Trondhjem, Norway, the parish of Bynas, and daughter of Goodman Froseth, a farmer, and father of three sons and three daughters to reach maturity. Mrs. Hoyem died on the home ranch December 18, 1926, aged sixty-eight years, and is buried at Lennep. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoyem: Selwin G., who died in December, 1928, unmarried, at the age of forty-three years, had been an invalid for years, and fond of electric appliances, and spent much time with them; Morris B., who is on the home ranch, married Gurine Hagen, and is the father of Guerda, Julia, Mina and Alfred; George A., who is also on the home ranch, married Florence Albertson, and has a son, George; Albert G., who is a student of the University of Iowa, where he is majoring in mathematics and physics. He holds a Master's degree, which he took from Saint Olaf's College, Northfield, Minnesota.

Andrew Hoyem holds a medal issued by the United States Government for his services in the Victory Loan drive and the other loan drives. This medal, from the treasury department, is made of metal formerly a part of a captured German cannon, and it is highly prized by the recipient. As a citizen Mr. Hoyem has served for some years in connection with the Lennep School Board. In 1894 he took out his papers of naturalization at White Sulphur Springs, Montana, and his political affiliations are Republican. Reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, he has continued his membership in it, and was one of the members of the building committee which erected the new Lutheran Church edifice at Lennep. Over forty years have passed since Andrew Hoyem came into his present neighborhood. Some of these years were hard ones until he gained a foothold, and all of them have been filled with hard work and useful accomplishment. As he prospered he improved his ranch, and gave all of his children excellent educational advantages. Whenever anything of importance comes before the public he can be depended upon to do his part, provided, of course, the object is a worthy one, and there are few men who stand any higher in public confidence and esteem than he.

Iver M. Brandjord. It is probable that no man in public office in Montana has contributed in greater degree to the general good of the state and its people, through bills introduced in and enacted by the State Legislature, than Iver M. Brandjord, of Helena, commissioner of state lands and investments. During a remarkably active and useful public career his labors have constituted a splendid record for unselfish and result-attaining movements which have given Mr. Brandjord a well-earned reputation of being one of his adopted state's most valuable citizens.

Iver M. Brandjord was born in Norway, October 18, 1873, and is a son of Martin Brandjord. The second in a family of eight children, he secured his early education in his native land, but at the age of twenty years came to the United States, and while carrying on agricultural operations in Minnesota managed to attend a normal school. In 1898 he removed to North Dakota, where he took up a homestead and also attended the University of North Dakota for two years, and from 1903 until 1909 served in the capacity of county auditor. In 1909 he came to Montana, where he immediately gave evidence of his marked executive and organizing abilities by founding the Roman State Bank, of which he was the president for one year. He then sold his interest and assisted in organizing the Reservation Land and Lumber Company, of which G. H. Beckworth has been president ever since, and Mr. Brandjord, secretary and treasurer. Always interested in public affairs, he served in the Montana Legislature during the regular and special sessions of 1919, and again in 1923. On April 16, 1925, he was appointed by Governor Erickson as registrar of state lands.

Mr. Brandjord prides himself upon having promulgated and formulated the greater portion of all statistics now in effect relative to the state land department. As a member of the Legislature in 1919 he introduced an amendment to Section 5 of Article 11 of the State Constitution fixing the use and distribution of the income of the public school permanent fund. Under this amendment 95 per cent of the total income must annually be apportioned to the school district, and the remaining 5 per cent must annually be added to the permanent fund itself. No part of the income can be used for any other purpose whatsoever. Up to the present thousands of dollars have been added to the public school fund, and as the income increases these additions to the permanent fund will naturally increase accordingly.

As a member of the Legislature in 1923 Mr. Brandjord introduced bills inaugurating an amortization system into the public finance of the state, county, cities and school districts. Chapter 38, in the 1923 session laws, is one of the bills that provides that all bonds thereafter issued by state, county, cities, towns or school districts in the state be issued on amortization or serial bonds. Under either form the bond must be paid for gradually during the term for which it is issued. Probably one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted affecting the public finances of the state was thus put through. During the same session he introduced other bills which were enacted into laws. One provided that all state lands thereafter sold should be sold on this amortization plan; giving purchasers of state lands under the former plan the right to convert their original purchase into amortization contracts and include in the new contracts delinquent installments on the old contracts. More than 2,000 contracts have been changed to this new plan, and this has enabled hundreds of purchasers to retain their land and contracts who otherwise would have relinquished them. Another bill introduced by Mr. Brandjord and enacted as a law provides that all mortgage loans made by the state must be made on this amortization plan, and all bonds issued in the state must be either amortization or serial bonds. Taken together these bills place all sales and all investments made by the state land department on the amortization plan. During the same session he introduced another amendment to the Constitution to be known as Article 21, which was also passed and approved at the general election held in 1924, containing a far-reaching plan for financing the government of the state and various activities. Probably in consideration of the interest shown and the results accomplished, especially those affecting the state land department, Governor Erickson decided to appoint Mr. Brandjord to his present position. Upon assuming office he undertook the difficult task of writing a proposed revision of practically all the statutes relative to the state land office, which he placed before the Legislature in pamphlet form, beginning with the session of 1927, and this had the recommendation of the governor. In spite of his difficult and complicated work Mr. Brandjord is far from being a slave to his labors. He enjoys the companionship of his fellows and is a popular member of the local Lodge of Masons. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church.

On June 1, 1910, Mr. Brandjord was united in marriage with Miss Helga Louise Swarstav, a native of North Dakota, and they are the parents of one son, Marius A., of Helena.

JOHN WINTHROP MOUNTJOY, secretary of state of Montana, is a native of Missouri, but has lived in Montana practically all his life.

He was born at Camden Point, Missouri, January 15, 1888, but his parents were only temporarily residing in Missouri at the time, soon afterward, in 1890, returning to Montana. Mary Ella Irvine, his mother, was a daughter of Edward H. Irvine, a Montana pioneer. Wiley Mountjoy came to Montana in 1878, and he and his wife were married in the state. He was a minister of the Gospel and for fourteen years served as superintendent of the Orphans Home. For eight or nine years he was in the state humane department during the administration of Governor Stewart. He and his wife now live retired at Berkeley, California.

John Winthrop Mountjoy was the third in a family of eight children. He was educated in public schools in Montana, and spent two years in the State College at Bozeman. He has had an extensive experience as a miner and rancher, and in business as well as in public affairs has exhibited an efficiency that has been a qualification for numerous posts of responsibility. Mr. Mountjoy for five and a half years was sheriff at Boulder, Montana. He came to the office of secretary of state by appointment of Governor Erickson. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, B. P. O. Elks and Fraternal Order of Eagles.

He married at Butte, Montana, March 27, 1916, Miss Kathleen Forman. They have two children, John L. and James S.

ALONZO HANSON. Many of the most successful men in the cattle industry of Montana today are sons or grandsons of the men who came into the region when it was still a territory, and, braving all the dangers, discouragements and hardships of the frontier, established themselves in what was to become one of the great states of the Union. Alonzo Hanson, an extensive rancher of the White Sulphur Springs locality of Meagher County, is a son of one of these hardy pioneers, Sylvester Hanson, and he has been identified with the region where he is living since 1880.

Alonzo Hanson was born near Asheville, North Carolina, August 26, 1874, and the first six years of his life were spent in the Tarheel State. Partly by rail and the rest of the way in wagons, the Hanson family traveled from North Carolina in 1880, arriving in Meagher County in June of that year. With them were others to the number of forty, all seeking a locality where they could settle.

A Mr. Christopher and another member of the party stopped near Townsend, Montana, and still another remained in Kansas, but the remainder continued together. In the party were the family of Sylvester Hanson, that of Jasper Hanson, the Christopher family, and three families bearing the name of Hardgrove. The Hansons were brothers, natives of North Carolina, where their ancestors had lived for several generations. Their father, Alfred Hanson, was a member of their party when they started out, but the hardships of the trip were too much for him and he died after reaching Montana, and they buried him on Crow Creek. Later on his remains were moved to White Sulphur Springs, and lie by the side of his wife in the cemetery there. She was Celia Brown before her marriage, and she bore her husband three sons and six daughters, four of whom left North Carolina, and three of the four reached Montana, Mrs. Christopher, one of the daughters, remaining in Kansas. All of the North Carolina members of the family have long passed away.

Sylvester Hanson was born in the forties, and as a son of a farmer learned to till the soil and tend the herds. His education was a meagre one, but he was an observing man and possessed judgment far beyond the ordinary. He married Elmina Davis, a daughter of Henry Davis, and they had the following children born to them: Norman, who resides at Cedar Willow, Washington; Judson, who resides on the Hudson Ranch; Mary, who is the wife of Harmon Kinnicke, of Smith River Valley; Tina, who married Uriah Wright, of Wickersham, Washington; Turner, who resides in Smith River Valley; Olive, who is the wife of Earl Mixer, of California.

The homestead that Sylvester Hanson entered in the Smith River Valley is still a part of the Hanson Ranch. On this homestead Sylvester Hanson spent the remainder of his life, engaged in stockraising and farming. As a stockman he handled range cattle, and as his operations increased he began shipping his beef to Chicago. Both he and his wife were Protestants, and at the time of their death they were Adventists. The father died in March, 1912, and is buried at White Sulphur Springs. Five feet ten inches in height, he was heavily built, weighing 230 pounds, and he commanded attention wherever he appeared. Politically he was a Republican, and kept himself posted in party affairs by reading the papers. Although he was a hard worker, he believed in recreation, and took his in travel, among his trips one being to his old home in North Carolina.

Alonzo Hanson attended the schools of White Sulphur Springs until he was sixteen years old, then going on the ranch, and he remained with his parents until after he had reached his majority. However, he continued in the cattle industry, and established his first home on Smith River, below the home ranch, but subsequently located on his present home site, which was the old Bruckert Ranch, which he has improved materially since he acquired it. This ranch comprises 4,200 acres, and all the farming he is doing is to feed his stock. Mr. Hanson is handling Herefords, and is shipping his stock, and he is also a dealer on occasions. While he usually markets at Chicago, he has shipped to Los Angeles and to Spokane. When at the peak of production he ran 1,100 head of cattle on the range, but now he has about 800, chiefly cows.

In 1896 Mr. Hanson cast his first presidential ballot for William Jennings Bryan in the historic campaign of sixteen to one, and he

C. L. Dornberger

has continued to be a Democrat, and gave Colonel Bryan his vote each time he appeared on the national ticket. He began his public service as a county commissioner of Meagher County, to which office he was appointed a few months before the election of 1928, to succeed George Higgins, deceased. In the ensuing nomination Mr. Hanson won the nomination against competition, and the election as well. He is serving with J. O. Berg and John Shannon on the board, and they are continuing the road building work and carrying out the routine in office.

During the World War he was registered for service in the last draft, and locally he took part in the different drives for war funds.

On November 12, 1912, Mr. Hanson was married at Dillon, Montana, to Miss Bertha May Short, who was born at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, but was brought in infancy to Montana by her parents, who located at old Castle. There her father, William Short, was engaged in mining. He was born in England, and died at Great Falls, Montana, being interred in the cemetery at White Sulphur Springs. His wife was formerly Mary Dickson, and Mrs. Hanson is the eldest of four daughters and three sons. The other daughters are: Mary, who is the wife of Lewis Jefferson, of White Sulphur Springs; Zella, who is Mrs. John Hebness, of Ringling, Montana; and Ida, who is the wife of Frank Fuller, of Smith River Valley. The sons are: John Short, who resides at Barzee, Montana; William Short, who resides at Ringling, Montana; and James Short, who is with the Hanson Ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have three children: Roger, Elsie and Elmer Hanson.

Mr. Hanson is built physically much as his father, and is five feet, ten and one-half inches in height, and his weight is 215 pounds. He is one of the most popular men in the county, and his work in its behalf is appreciated as it ought to be, for he has the good of this region at heart, and is anxious to do everything in his power to improve it, and further develop its natural resources, which are so numerous and valuable.

ANDREW LEO DORNBERGER, special United States officer at the Crow Indian Reservation in Big Horn County, is a World war veteran, and has spent most of his active life in this western country, since 1910.

He was born at Highland Falls, New York, August 24, 1891. His grandfather, Frank Dornberger, was born in Alsace-Lorraine under the French flag, but of German parents. He came alone to the United States at the age of fourteen, and followed farming in New York State until his death at the age of seventy-nine. He married Lena Stearley, who was born in Switzerland. When she was a young girl she entered the service of the John Bigelow family as a nurse. John Bigelow at that time was United States minister to France, and when the Bigelows came to America, Lena Stearley accompanied them. She became the mother of twelve children, and those still living are Frank L., Edward, Lawrence, Joseph, Lizzie and Theresa.

Frank L. Dornberger, father of Andrew Leo, was born in Highland Falls, New York, August 24, 1866, and is a resident of Hardin, Montana. He has spent most of his active life in the service of electric public utility companies. For ten years he was chief electrician at the West Point Military Academy. On coming west he first located at Basin, Wyoming, where he was superintendent of the light and water company for three years. After coming to Hardin he was superintendent of the telephone company one year, and then sold out the plant to the Mountain State Telephone Company. Frank L. Dornberger married Mary Trautz, of New York State. She died at the age of thirty-two. Her father, Andrew Trautz, had a famous record as a swimmer, competing against a noted Englishman named Johnson and beating him. Mrs. Frank L. Dornberger was born in 1870, and died December 25, 1905. Besides her son Andrew Leo there was another son, Lambert, born in 1893, who served with the Fortieth Division and the Wild Cat Division overseas in France and became a professional baseball player. The one daughter, Helen, who died in 1908, married Leo Van Hauten.

Andrew Leo Dornberger had a common school education, and spent several years in work as a cowboy, being connected with one or two of the large outfits in Montana. On June 1, 1918, he enlisted and was in training at Camp Lee, Virginia, and went overseas to France August 6, 1917. He returned to the United States in January, 1919, and received his honorable discharge at Camp Lewis, Washington, in May, 1919.

In 1922 he became deputy sheriff of Big Horn County and later in the same year was appointed sheriff, holding that office until 1926. Since leaving the office of sheriff he has acted as a special United States officer for the Crow Indian Reservation.

He married, May 2, 1920, Lenore Joy. Mrs. Dornberger has two children, Venus and Rex. Mr. Dornberger is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is a Republican in politics.

MILES J. CAVANAUGH. As a lawyer of thirty-eight years experience, formerly at Helena, but since 1894 at Butte, Miles J. Cavanaugh is known all over the State of Montana. He is a Montana pioneer, having been brought to the territory in early infancy, and as a citizen and lawyer he has given unsurpassed loyalty and devotion to his home state.

He was born at Denver, Colorado, October 3, 1865, son of Miles and Elizabeth (Downs) Cavanaugh. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of New Jersey. Miles Cavanaugh, Sr., spent many years in the mining industry of the West. He married at Dover, New Jersey, in 1857, and shortly after his marriage moved to Michigan and from there went to Colorado during the mining excitement at Pikes Peak. In 1863, leaving his family in Colorado, he came to the new mining district of Virginia City, Montana, and in 1866 went back to Denver to get his family. He was one of the first mining operators in Silver Bow County and one of the pioneer settlers of Butte. President Cleveland appointed him to supervise the selection of mineral lands in the public lands of Montana. He stood high as an authority on mining. He died at Helena January 3, 1915, when eighty-four years of age, and left an estate comprising some valuable mining property. His wife died in March, 1916. There were two children, Margaret, widow of W. C. Flynn, of Butte, and Miles J.

Miles J. Cavanaugh attended public schools in Butte, and after graduating from high school worked with his father in the mines as a hoisting engineer. He has more than a practical understanding of the mining industry, and in many ways that knowledge had been of benefit to him in his law practice. Mr. Cavanaugh in 1887 removed to Helena and became a law student of Carter Clayberg for four years. In January, 1891, he was admitted to the bar, and remained at Helena in practice for several years, but since 1894 has been a busy member of the Butte bar. For many years he gave his full time to his law work, declining any official honors. From 1921 to 1927 he was a member of the State Legislature, and he acted as special counsel for the City of Butte from 1921 to 1923.

Mr. Cavanaugh is a Republican, is a member of the Montana Pioneers Society, the Butte Exchange Club and is affiliated with Mount Moria Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., Washington Lodge No. 35, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

By his first marriage he has two children: La Rien, wife of Alexander Liggett, of Butte, and Martha, wife of Clarence M. Hubbard, of Cheney, Washington. Mr. Cavanaugh in 1897 married Cora Ramsey, but there are no children by this marriage.

LEONARD RAYMOND DAEMS, prominent lawyer of Harlowton, represents the third generation of the Daems family in Montana. This is rather unusual for a family to have lived in this section of the Northwest with active representatives in three generations.

Mr. Daems' grandfather was Dr. L. Daems, the pioneer of the family in Montana. He was born in Paris, was educated at the University of Paris, and was a thoroughly qualified physician and man of fine character. When he came to America, just before the Civil War, he located for a time at St. Louis and rendered some professional service at the Union Army Hospital. During the war he went west to Denver, Colorado, and later to Virginia City, the ancient capital of the Territory of Montana. He became well known as a doctor in that pioneer community and also conducted a drug store. He died in 1875, at the age of fifty-two, and is buried in Virginia City. He married, in St. Louis, Mary Valtsin, who was born in Brussels, Belgium, also of French ancestry. She died in 1908. All of their children are living: H. B. Daems, a farmer at Varney, Montana; Alice, living in Sacramento, California; Paul, a farmer at Varney; Levinus S., of Varney; and Mrs. Daisy Green, of Eugene, Oregon.

Levinus S. Daems was born at Virginia City in 1866, and has spent practically all his life within a short distance of his birthplace. He has been a farmer and stock man, a quiet but substantial citizen. He has always voted as a Democrat, and he was reared in the Catholic faith. He married in May, 1891, Mary Kramer, who was born at Virginia City, February 5, 1874, fifth child of Herman J. and Mary (Good) Kramer. Herman J. Kramer came from Heidelberg, Germany, had a thorough knowledge of the brewing business, and located in Montana in 1870, and at the time of his death was employed by the Gilbert Brewing Company. The children of Levinus S. Daems and wife are: Leonard R.,; Mrs. John Kennedy, of Missoula; Mrs. John Krause, of Ennis, Montana; Mrs. Agnes Huber, of Varney; and Edna.

Leonard Raymond Daems was born in Virginia City, Madison County, Montana, May 26, 1892. He grew up on a farm, attended the Virginia City High School and the University of Montana, where he was graduated in law in 1916. While at the university he was prominent in school athletics, playing football all the four years, and was captain of the team the last year. He was on the staff of the *Year Book*, member of the staff of the college paper, the *Kaimin,* and belongs to the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. He was admitted to the bar at Helena in June, 1918. For four years after graduating from law school he was employed in the offices of the Anaconda Copper Company at Butte. After two years of law practice at Butte he removed to Harlowton in 1922, and has since carried on a general law business, with part of his time and talents absorbed in public duties. For two years he was county attorney of Wheatland County and for two years city attorney of Harlowton. He was county attorney during the period when a strict enforcement of the prohibitory law was being demanded, and he was also officially interested in some of the litigation resulting from several banks that closed in the county.

Mr. Daems has been president and vice president of the Harlowton Kiwanis Club and for two years was secretary of the Commercial Club. He was coach of the Harlowton football team two years in the absence of a regular coach. He registered during the World War, is an honorary member of the American Legion, cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

He married at Butte, August 23, 1916, Miss Helen Buckley, who was born at Granite, Montana, February 7, 1894, and was educated in the Butte High School and is an A. B. graduate of the University of Montana. She was a student there when she met Mr. Daems. Her father, J. E. Buckley, was a mining man and died at Basin, Montana. Her mother, Mary Lynch, is now the wife of Otto Simonson and lives at Butte. Mrs. Daems has two brothers, Raymond, of Los Angeles, and John E. Buckley, of Miami, Arizona. The four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Daems are Otto Levinus, Leonard Raymond, Jr., Robert Joseph and Thomas Eugene.

ALMON BERG. The history of Montana is, after all, the record of the accomplishments of its citizens, living and dead, for through their efforts, their industry, and their faith in its future has the state grown into the great commonwealth it is today. One of the regions which have given many fine sons to the state is that of the Musselshell Valley, and one of them worthy of somewhat extended mention in a work of this class is Almon Berg, whose magnificent ranch is located three miles north of Lennep, and on it he was born April 21, 1896, a son of Andrew Berg.

Andrew Berg was born at Bynneset, Norway, about 1866, a son of Ole A. Berg, the latter of whom was born near Trondhjem, Norway, and died in the same neighborhood in 1902, when he was sixty-four years old. He married Miss Karen Hoyem, who survived him for two years, and died in 1904, when she was sixty-six years old. Their children were as follows: Jacob O., who is a prominent figure in the wool-growing industry of Meagher County; Andrew, who is mentioned above; Auden, who resides on the home farm at Trondhjem; Sigmund, who is a lieutenant in the Norwegian army and resides at Trondhjem; and Viglun, who is a merchant in a little town near Trondhjem.

Coming to the United States in the eighties, Andrew Berg brought with him a knowledge of farming. He had been educated in the manner then prevailing in Norway, a schoolmaster going from house to house and teaching the children of each family separately. After his arrival here he worked in the mines of Ishpeming, Michigan, and from there he came to Montana and continued working as a miner, and then for a time he was associated with his brother, Jacob O. Berg, in a butchering business. In the fall of 1893 these brothers entered into a contract for taking over of 1,000 head of ewes from some local shepherds, but the panic of that year brought about a loss. Finally Andrew Berg established his own ranch on Bonanza Creek, and he ran sheep, cattle and horses during the earlier part of his operations, but later on he found it more profitable to confine himself to sheep, and 1,500 head was probably his largest run.

Soon after he arrived in Montana Andrew Berg took out citizenship papers, and from then was a Republican, active in local affairs, and a friend to education, he being one of the organizers of the school district in his neighborhood. For many years he was one of the honored members of the Lutheran Church of Lennep, in his religious faith following in the wake of his ancestors for generations.

About five feet nine inches in height, and powerfully strong physically, Andrew Berg commanded attention wherever he went. It was not difficult for him to learn the English language and he came to speak it easily and well. He married Miss Annie Lerdahl, also born in Norway. She died on the home ranch many years ago, having borne her husband the following children: Oscar, who is on the home ranch; Almon, whose name heads this review; Sam, who resides at Martinsdale, Montana; Gladys, who died in young womanhood, unmarried; and Albert, who resides at White Sulphur Springs. By a former marriage Andrew Berg had two children: Mina, who is the wife of Nels Wuldseth, of Lennep; and Cora, who is the wife of Hans Lain, of Lennep. The mother of these two children bore the maiden name of Mina Lerdahl. For his third wife Andrew Berg married Annie Lain, and their son, Anders Berg, is on the home ranch.

Almon Berg grew up on the Bonanza Creek ranch, and attended the schools of Lennep, and later took the mechanical arts course in the Montana State College, Bozeman, which completed his educational training.

When this country entered the World War Almon Berg was registered in the first call for troops, and was ordered to Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Washington, where he was stationed from October, 1917, until June of the next year, at which time he was ordered to New York. He was assigned as cook of Company I, Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry, Ninety-first Division, and sailed with his command from Camp Mills to Liverpool, England, and thence to Le Havre, France. From there he was sent to the Saint Mihiel sector, but the division was held in reserve. However, there was heavy fighting for it in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and the men were in the front trenches for seventeen consecutive days. From there his regiment was sent to Audenard, Belgium, and while there the armistice was signed, and the war was over. The command then returned to France, where it wintered, and in the spring was ordered to Saint Nazaire, France. From there it sailed on the *Floridian* for New York, that journey, like the former one to England on the *Empress of Russia*, being without unusual incident. Reaching the port of New York, the regiment was ordered to Long Island for eleven days, and thence to the West, and Mr. Berg was honorably discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, May 3, 1919, and went back to the ranch.

Almon Berg was trained to the stock industry, and he has been engaged in it since his return from the war, and since his father's death he has been carrying on the Berg Ranch of 4,500 acres with capable and good management. Some of the pioneer buildings are retained on the ranch, among them being the bunkhouse, barns and sheds of an earlier period, all of which are in good condition. Like his father before him he always voted the Republican ticket, and he has served as clerk of the Lennep school district for eight years. He is identified with the Lutheran Church of this community. For several years he has been a member of the Lennep Rifle Club, and enjoys hunting.

On December 12, 1921, Almon Berg was married to Miss Inga Sondeno, a daughter of Mat and Lena (Hereim) Sondeno, her parents also being natives of Norway. Mrs Berg was born on the Sondeno Ranch, on Cottonwood Creek, Lebo postoffice, and is one of eight children, and the seventh in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Berg have had two children: Marvin Alger, who died in infancy; and Marvin Alger II.

The fraternal affiliations of Almon Berg are those which he maintains with Carbonate Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F., Harlowton, Montana, and he also belong to the White Sulphur Spring Post, American Legion.

A new era is dawning for the American agriculturist, but what has been accomplished by the pioneers in the industry must not be overlooked. The people who came into the Northwest from Norway knew exactly what they wanted, land, and when they secured it they also knew what to do with it, having for generations had farming experience and the ability to handle the soil, and all of this they transmitted to their descendants. Perhaps this explains why Norwegians, or those descended from Nerwegian stock, have already succeeded, and helped to develop the states into which they or their forebears journeyed when the country was some decades younger than it is today.

Lloyd I. Wallace. The legal profession makes such exacting demands upon its members that their mentalities are developed, their characters strengthened and their abilities brought forth to such an extent that they are frequently called upon to take upon themselves the burdens of public office, and when they do they succeed beyond the ordinary man who has not had these advantages. Such is notably the case with Lloyd I. Wallace, county attorney for Lake County, and a lawyer of state-wide reputation. He was born in Minnesota, a son of I. F. and Stella N. (Brown) Wallace.

I. F. Wallace was born in Vermont, but came west to Minnesota about 1872, locating near Princeton, where for some years he was a railroad contractor in construction work for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Later he went into mercantile life, but is now living on a ranch. He has always been active as a Republican, and has served as county assessor, and is now county commissioner, which latter office he has held for more than twenty years. For more than thirty years he has been active in the public schools, serving for that length of time as a member of the local school board. The Methodist Episcopal Church has his membership, and his generous support. The family is of Scotch and English descent.

Lloyd I. Wallace was reared by careful parents, and as he progressed through the Princeton High School, from which he was graduated in 1911, he showed unusual ability and it was decided to make of him a professional man. Accordingly he was sent to Saint Paul College of Law, Saint Paul, Minnesota, and he was graduated therefrom in 1914, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For one year thereafter he was with the West Publishing Company, and then, in 1918, he came to Montana and settled at Ronan, Missoula County, where he was living when he entered the army in July, 1917. He was sent to Fort George Wright, Spokane, Washington, for about two months. From there he was transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas, and retained there from September, 1917, to July, 1918, as clerk in the medical officers headquarters. In July, 1918, he was transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, Chicamauga Park, Georgia, and served there as chief clerk of the medical officers training camp until his honorable discharge in January, 1919, with the rank of hospital sergeant. Since the close of the war he has become a member of the American Legion.

Returning to Ronan, Montana, he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1920, when he moved to Missoula. He was elected in that year a member of the Montana State Legislature to represent Missoula County, and served in both the regular and special sessions of 1921, and was on the judiciary, fish and game, and cities, towns and counties committees, and was very active, and made a splendid record. In the spring of 1921 another honor was accorded Mr. Wallace in his appointment as deputy county attorney of Missoula County, in which capacity he served for two years. When he left that office, in 1923, he formed a partnership with Sen. John Campbell, which lasted for about eighteen months, then was dissolved, and Mr. Wallace moved to Polson, in May, 1924. Attention was being attracted toward this little city, as it had been made the county seat of the newly created county of Lake, and Mr. Wallace upon coming here immediately took the position in public confidence to which his ability and experience entitled him. He is attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Security State Bank and the Mountain States Power Company. Appointed by the comptroller of currency at Washington to handle the legal affairs for the receivers of the First National Bank of Polson, the First National Bank of Ronan, the First National Bank of Charlot and the First National Bank, at Stevensville, all in Montana, he was fully occupied for some months, and managed to obtain a settlement of the affairs of the bank at Charlot so that depositors have received $94.18 on the dollar. The other banks are still in process of adjustment. One of the leading Republicans of his district, he campaigns the state for the ticket, is very active in local affairs, and is a speaker of great force, convincing his audience through his own sincerity and the logical and telling arguments he uses. Professionally he belongs to the Lake County Bar Association and the Western Montana Bar Association. A Mason, he has been advanced through the Blue Lodge and Chapter and is a Royal Arch Mason. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club, in which he is active, and is on its executive board; to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Wallace practices in the State and United States Courts, and is admittedly one of the most prominent and brilliant lawyers of Western Montana.

In 1917 Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Hazel W. Rathbone, of Ronan, a daughter of E. H. and Margaret E. (Bebb) Rathbone, the former of whom died in 1917, and the latter in 1926. Mr. Rathbone was a newspaper man well known to the fraternity, and had to his credit when he died the founding of more than twenty newspapers in Western Montana. He came to the west in a covered wagon at an early day from Hardin County, Iowa. A Republican, he took a prominent part in state politics, and was an outstanding figure in his day. Mrs. Wallace was educated at Fort Collins, Colorado, and the State Polytechnic Institute, Billings, Montana. Since her marriage she has been very active in social, club and civic life, is a member of the Eastern Star, and of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have two children: Betty Jean, who was born April 20, 1918; and Coral Joanne, who was born May 7, 1923.

HON. EDWARD IVERSON. The basic policy of the United States should be the fostering of agriculture. The prosperity of the country, economically, socially and politically, rests finally upon the farmer. All else derives from his labor and his intelligence. The farmers of Montana, especially those in the northeastern portion, have achieved considerable success, but they have done so at a great expenditure of effort and strength, many of them barely subsisting until more recent years, and even now some are still working against heavy odds. Certain classes appear to be better fitted for an agricultural life than others, and of these are the people from the northern countries of Europe, especially Norway, Denmark and Sweden. Belonging to this class is Hon. Edward Iverson, county commissioner of Sheridan County, and one of the extensive farmers of the Antelope neighborhood, a man of high standing both agriculturally and politically.

The birth of Hon. Edward Iverson occurred in Norway, June 21, 1870, and he is a son of Iver and Bertha (Berger) Iverson, both of whom were born in Norway. As their family increased the parents discussed the advisability of emigrating, as there appeared to be no opportunity for them to secure a sufficient amount of land in Norway, and finally, in 1882, followed the example of many of their neighbors and set forth for what they had been led to believe was the land of promise. It took resolution, courage and foresight for them to take what was then a very long journey to a country of whose language and customs they had but little knowledge. However, once they were here they lost no time in coming as far west as Minnesota, and homesteaded at Rotsie, in a settlement of their fellow countrymen. There they proved up their claim, reared three children, and continued to live until the father died. The good mother then came into the home of her son, Mr. Iverson of this review, where she is still an honored and beloved inmate.

At the time he accompanied his parents to the United States Edward Iverson had already had some schooling in Norway, and since then he has added to his store of knowledge through reading and contact with men of affairs. In 1889 he went to Ramsey, North Dakota, but after eight years there returned to Minnesota, and continued farming for eleven years, operating his father's farm and land which he purchased. With the opening up of Northeastern Montana, in 1907, Mr. Iverson came to his present locality and homesteaded, filing his claim, and here he has since resided, now having over half a section in one body and three-quarters of a section in another body. It was on July 4, 1907, that he and his wife walked over their homestead to see the best location for their shack, in which they were to live for several years, or until he was able to replace with the present comfortable modern residence. The other buildings are all in excellent condition, and many trees, planted by them, add to the beauty and comfort of the place. Mr. Iverson raises Shorthorn cattle and the feed for them, and has become prosperous through his operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Iverson have the following children: Ida, Anna, Marie, Alvin, Clara and Ella. The fourth child, Carl, died at the age of twenty-one years. The family are Lutherans and are consistent church members. For the past four years Mr. Iverson has been county commissioner, and he takes a deep interest in county affairs. He is proud of the progress that has ben made throughout this section, and of the fact that he has been privileged to assist in forwarding it along many lines.

J. E. HODGSKISS, of Choteau, is a native son of Montana, widely known over the state since his days in the State College at Bozeman as an expert rancher, farm bureau organizer and legislator, and is everywhere hailed by his friends as "Bing" Hodgskiss.

He was born at Choteau, November 26, 1891. His father, William Hodgskiss, was born in Herefordshire, England, April 12, 1852, and during his early manhood served for a time in the British cavalry. From England he went to Australia and from Australia to California, following the occupation of shearer and sheep man. On coming to Montana he homesteaded in the Teton Valley, and his first important connection with the Choteau community was as proprietor of the Choteau House. He carried on the responsibilities of running the ranch and the hotel in combination until recent years. His death occurred at Choteau October 25, 1929. He married at Choteau Margaret Gyldenskog, who was born in Norway, where her father was a school teacher, and she came to the United States when a young woman. She died May 16, 1921, mother of the following children: J. E.; William L., a graduate of Montana State College, now superintendent of schools at Malden, Washington; Ursula, a graduate of Bozeman College, was a nurse at Murray Hospital at Butte when she died of the influenza; Ruby, a graduate of Bozeman College, is the wife of Roy C. Hagen, of Omaha, Nebraska; Grant, who finished his education at Bozeman, is a salesman for the Century Electric Company of Chicago; Grant and William L. were World war soldiers, William L. being an ensign in the navy and making several trips across the Atlantic.

"Bing" Hodgskiss grew up in Choteau, graduated from high school in 1908 and finished the agricultural course and received the degree Master of Science in the State College at Bozeman. He was prominent in athletics and other affairs at the college, being an alternate in the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest in 1911, the subject of his oration being Robert Morris. He played football four years, being captain of the team the last year, and played on and was manager of both the basketball and track teams. He was also president of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at college.

His college days ended, he returned home, entered and proved up a homestead on Deep Creek, and while thus engaged did some field work in flax investigation for the State College. In 1913 he joined the Montana National Guard, was called out for duty during a mining strike at Butte, and went with his company to the Mexican border at Douglas, Arizona. He was there four months, most of the time standing guard or helping clean up mesquite brush. Shortly after the return of the guard he registered and was classified during the World war, but having two brothers and a sister in the service he was kept at home on the ranch.

After proving up his claim Mr. Hodgkiss returned to the home ranch of the family, which was established during the 1880s by his father. It comprises six or seven thousand acres in different localities in Teton County, the home section lying along Teton River and Deep Creek. Originally it was purely a cattle ranch, but in recent years sheep have also been added. The ranch produces stock and beef cattle, shipping beef to the Chicago markets. Mr. Hodgskiss is also taking up as a side line the growing of certified potatoes for seed.

He has been active in the Farm Bureau and the local shipping association, being secretary, treasurer and one of the organizers of the latter. For one term he was chairman of the Teton County High School Board. Mr. Hodgskiss was elected a member of the Montana Legislature in November, 1926, being given the nomination without competition by the Republicans. He entered the House in January, 1927, serving under Speaker Davis, and was put on the committees on irrigation and water rights, public buildings and horticulture. During that session he introduced the measure to change the time of organization of county high schools. In 1920 he was reelected without opposition from his own or the rival party, and in the session of 1929 served under Speaker Bricker and was made chairman of the horticultural committee, member of the revenue and taxation committee, state land comittee and military affairs committee. The most important problems before the Legislature that year were referred to the revenue and taxation committee, and Mr. Hodgskiss served on several subcommittees working out these problems. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill changing the elk hunting season, which under the present law runs from October 15 to the first of December. He also introduced and saw passed a bill permitting the investment of sinking funds of the public schools.

Mr. Hodgskiss was made a Mason at Choteau, is a past master of his lodge and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge, is a Royal Arch Mason, member of Bethany Commandery of the Knights Templar, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is a past high priest of the Chapter and a past eminent commander of the Commandery. The Hodgskiss family are Methodists.

Mr. Hodgskiss married at Choteau, June 4, 1917, Miss Emily Hanson. She was born at Herman, Nebraska, November 29, 1891, one of the nine children of Lorentz and Johanna (Anderson) Hanson. Her parents were natives of Norway and were farmers. Her father is still living in Nebraska. Mrs. Hodgskiss' surviving brothers and sisters are: Hans L., of Mullan, Idaho; Mrs. J. F. Poucher, of Omaha; Mrs. Oren Nelson, of Chicago; Carl L. Hanson, of Blair, Nebraska, and Lorentz C. Hanson. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgskiss have a family of four children, Margaret, Evelyn, and twins, born in 1922, Jack and Lois. Mrs. Hodgskiss is a past matron of the Eastern Star of Choteau and is one of the Grand Lodge officers at this writing.

Charles M. Holliday. Practically all of the history of Montana lies within the lifetime of two men bearing the name of Holliday, father and son, Charles M. Holliday, the present holder being a rancher of importance in the Martinsdale locality, and the late James M. Holliday, the father, born in Virginia, in 1830. At that time the part of the country now included in the State of Montana was a vast wilderness, and it was an unknown frontier when a portion of it was included in the Louisiana Purchase, and the remainder in the treaty with Great Britian in 1846. The Territory of Montana was organized the year which marked the arrival of James M. Holliday, who came to the region attracted by the discovery of gold in 1862. The year of the birth of Charles M. Holliday, in 1874, occurred several battles between the United States troops and the Sioux Indians on the Yellowstone River, and the year following his birth, in 1876, General Custer and his entire force were massacred on the Rosebud River. Charles M. Holliday was a youth of fifteen years, well versed in ranching, when Montana was admitted to the Union, and since then has come all of the remarkable expansion of the new state until it is now a mighty and wealthy commonwealth, in which he has borne his part as a good citizen and excellent business man.

Charles M. Holliday was born at Canon Ferry, near Helena, Montana, June 1, 1874, and the first six years of his life were spent in that neighborhood. His father was also but six years old when he was taken by his parents to Shelby County, Missouri, and there he grew to manhood, and acquired his education in the country schools. As he entered young manhood he became interested in driving horses and cattle, particularly the latter, which he brought to northern markets, some of them as far north as Saint Paul, Minnesota, although at that time there was no great metropolis to mark the site. After several years spent in this line of business, in 1864, he decided to follow the gold seekers, came to Montana, and after looking things over, returned to his old home, and was successful in inducing his wife to return with him. They settled at Alder Gulch, then the most widely known mining camp of Montana, and until 1880 the father continued his mining operations.

James M. Holliday, however, was an agriculturist. His interests were centered in the raising of stock, and in 1880 he left the mines for the more congenial range, taking with him as a result of his work 100 head of cattle. These formed the nucleus of his great herds that subsequently made of him a noted ranchman of the early days. He settled in the North Fork region, entering a homestead, which is now a portion of the ranch of his son. Here he passed the remainder of his life, and died in 1916, aged eighty-six years. He is buried at White Sulphur Springs, where also lies his wife, who outlived him for some years. Before her marriage she was Susan Hightower, a member of the old Kentucky family of the name. Her parents brought her to Missouri when she was a small child. The following children were born to James H. Holliday and his wife: William, who died near Canon Ferry, Montana, as a youth of eighteen years; David A., who died near Missoula, Montana, leaving a family of two sons and one daughter, and he was a rancher in the Bitter Root River; Edward G., who died at Roseburg, Oregon, while en route to California, leaving two sons and two daughters, one of the sons being Winston Holliday, a rancher on the Musselshell River; Charles M., whose name heads this review; Maggie, who resides in Meagher County; and Sanford M., who is a rancher on the North Fork of the Musselshell, and is the youngest of the family.

James M. Holliday was a home man, and but little concerned with outside matters, although he was a consistent member of the Democratic party. Although he belonged to no religious organization, he was a Protestant, and his wife was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father, William Holliday, never came to Montana, but died on his farm in Shelby County, Missouri, and is buried in the cemetery near Shelbyville. Of his large family of sons and daughters James M. Holliday was the only one to locate in Montana.

The neighborhood schools and the one at White Sulphur Springs gave Charles M. Holliday his education, and he was fortunate to be under the preceptorship of Professor Driscoll at the latter place. Upon his return home he and his brother Sanford M. took charge of the parental ranch and managed it for their parents until their death, and they remained together for many years, operating most successfully in cattle and sheep.

In young manhood Charles M. Holliday entered a homestead eight miles northwest of Martinsdale, on the North Fork, and here he has developed one of the finest ranches in the neighborhood. He built the historic log cabin for his first home, in which he kept house until he replaced it with a better class home, and he built other buildings. Subsequently he bought the old Sayer Ranch of 8,000 acres, and purchased the interests of the other heirs in the homestead of his parents, and now owns more than 12,000 acres. Sheep raising is his chief industry and he is running five bands. In 1916 he was running 9,000 sheep, and in that fall and winter, 1916-17, he experienced his hardest year, when his loss was 3,000 ewes. His best price for wool followed the close of the World War, and on the other hand in earlier years he sold wool as low as fifteen cents a pound. In connection with his wool industry he belongs to the Wool Growers Association of Montana. In addition to his sheep Mr. Holliday runs 200 head of cattle and 100 head of horses.

In his political connections he is rather non-partisan, but his first presidential ballot was cast in 1896 for William Jennings Bryan. Active in local matters during the World War at home, he was registered in the last draft, but was not called to the colors as the armistice put an end to military operations. The influence of his name during the different drives was of great value, and he bought a large amount of all the bond issues, and gave continually and in generous proportions to all war organizations. In fact it is notable that Mr. Holliday responds most promptly and liberally to all calls made upon his purse for public enterprises, and that many worthy movements could not have been carried to completion had it not been for his aid. It is such men as he that form the great backbone of Montana's supremacy, and what they have accomplished must never be forgotten.

In 1915 Mr. Holliday was married at Butte, Montana, to Miss Jennie Wilson. Her father, a miner at White Sulphur Springs, died a few years ago. He was one of the pioneers of Montana, and he married after coming to the state, and Mrs. Holliday was born within its confines. She is a charming lady, an engaging hostess, and makes welcome to her well-regulated home the many friends of her husband and herself. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday have two sons: Maurice Stanley and Lester Lawrence Holliday, sturdy little lads a year apart.

Mr. Holliday is a man of commanding presence, standing six feet four inches, and weighing 225 pounds. His father, six feet two inches in height, was more slender than he, only weighing 175 pounds. His mother weighed about 130 pounds, so that he inherits both his height and weight from the paternal side of the house. Of course his own sons are too young to give indication of their ultimate size, but it is likely that at least one of them will carry on the family trait, and be, himself, a large man. At least, under the wise supervision of their watchful and wise parents these little boys will become strong intellectually and morally, and transmit to their descendants the fine characteristics of James M. and Charles M. Holliday.

OSWALD M. JOHNSON, postmaster of Chinook, is a World War veteran, and he left his work as an accountant for a mercantile house at Chinook to join the colors.

Mr. Johnson was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, December 15, 1893. He was born after the death of his father, Odin Johnson, a native of Norway, who came to the United States when a young man and settled at Eau Claire, where he married Martha (Paulson) Bergerson. His wife was also a native of Norway, a daughter of John Paulson, and by her first marriage she had two sons, John B. and O. A. Bergerson, the former of Chicago and the latter of Dillon, Montana. She is now living at Eau Claire at the age of sixty-six.

Oswald M. Johnson was the only child of his father. He grew up at Eau Claire, attended high school and a business college there, and soon after completing his education came out to Montana, in August, 1913. He became office man and accountant for the Lehfeldt Mercantile Company of Chinook, and had made himself an important factor in that business when he answered the call to the colors.

He responded to the first draft in 1917 and for eleven months was at Camp Lewis, Washington, where he was assigned to the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry of the Ninety-first Division. He went overseas with that division, sailing from Hoboken on the *Empress of Russia*, and landed at Liverpool, without having encountered any of the German U-boats. The troops crossed the channel from Southampton to Le Havre, and he was in the American training area at Dammartin, acting as company sergeant and as special duty sergeant.

He and his comrades were at Dammartin from July 26 to September 4, when they were transferred to the reserve contingent of the Saint Mihiel sector. On the 26th of September they entered the Argonne and for fourteen days were in the front trenches in what proved to be the culminating drive of the American Expeditionary Forces in the war. They came out of the front trenches on

October 12 and four days later he and his comrades entrained for Belgium, where they backed up the great British-American drive in the Lys-Scheldt area from the end of October until the signing of the armistice. During these weeks Mr. Johnson was sergeant in the personnel department of the regimental headquarters. The troops were held in Belgium until the last day of 1918, when they returned to France and about the first of April, 1919, sailed from St. Nazaire aboard a freighter reaching New York City April 17. After ten days at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, the Montana unit was sent on west to Fort D. A. Russell, where Mr. Johnson received his honorable discharge May 3, 1919. Since the war he has been active in the American Legion and is a past commander of the post at Chinook and has attended several state meetings.

After resuming his civilian garb Mr. Johnson fitted into the routine of business in his former position at Chinook, and remained there until he was appointed postmaster. Both of his commissions were signed by President Coolidge, the second one on May 2, 1928. He has in every way shown himself a very public spirited and active citizen of his community. For a time he was city clerk, secretary of the Chinook Lions Club, and politically is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Charles E. Hughes, in 1916. He took his degrees in Masonry at Chinook, is a past master of the local lodge, has been a delegate to the Montana Grand Lodge, is a past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, a member of the Knights Templar Commandery at Havre and is a past patron of the Eastern Star Chapter.

Mr. Johnson married at Tacoma, Washington, while he was in training at Camp Lewis, Miss Sylvia Lehfeldt. She was born in old Choteau County, Montana, daughter of Julius and Adelle (Mundt) Lehfeldt. Her father was a native of Germany and her mother of Davenport, Iowa, and they were early settlers of Montana, her father having for many years been a merchant at Chinook, where he died December 14, 1926, at the age of seventy-one. Mrs. Johnson is one of seven surviving children. She attended school at Chinook and also a high school in the State of Washington.

Luther F. Greenup is consistently to be designated as one of the representative pioneers and influential citizens of Daniels County, where he made "squatter" settlement in 1911, several years before the present county was created, and where he is now owner of one of the valuable and well improved ranch estates of this section of Montana, his attractive rural home being situated twelve miles south of Peerless. In the year 1918 Mr. Greenup had the distinction of being the first citizen of the new County of Daniels to be elected to the State Senate, he having been chosen to fill out an unexpired term and, by reelection, having served two additional terms. He has been notably progressive and public-spirited both along civic and industrial lines, and this spirit found constructive expression also during his period of service in the Legislature.

Mr. Greenup was born in Hancock County, Iowa, December 14, 1878, and is a son of Wilbur Fisk and Mary Matilda Greenup, the former of whom was born in Allamakee County, that state, where his parents were early settlers and the latter of whom was born in Wisconsin, she being now deceased. Wilbur F. Greenup knew at first hand a youthful pioneer experience in Iowa, where he was reared and educated, and later he had pioneer experience also in Colorado. His active career was marked by close association with farm industry and he is now a venerable and honorable citizen of the State of Colorado. His father was a loyal soldier of the Union in the Civil War and his brother Edward lost his life while giving similar service in that conflict.

The early education of Luther F. Greenup was obtained in the Iowa public schools and later he continued his studies in the high school at Guin, Marion County, Alabama, besides which he studied law to such extent as to become eligible for practice in a minor way. As a young man he was employed on a dairy farm in Minnesota, and while in Alabama he held for a time a position as assistant in a postoffice. Later he was associated with the work and management of an Iowa farm owned by one of his uncles, and he was for a time located in the Ozark Mountain district of Missouri. He finally rented a large farm in Iowa, and there he continued his operations nearly ten years. In the spring of 1907 he purchased land near Buford, Williams County, North Dakota, and after giving his supervision to this farm about one year he engaged in the real estate business at Buford, where he likewise practiced law in the Justice Court. In 1911 Mr. Greenup came to what is now Daniels County, Montana, and took a squatter's claim that is a part of his present fine landed estate, he having later gained title to the land as a homestead and the passing years having been marked by additions to his holdings, which now comprise 720 acres. When he here established his residence the present county was but sparsely settled, and thus he gained definite pioneer experience while reclaiming his land to cultivation, planting trees and making other improvements. During the first summer he saw no white person save the members of his own family, owing to the isolation of his pioneer farm, and during the first three years he was compelled to haul his grain to Wolf Point, the nearest shipping point. Five days were required to make the round trip. He has made the best of improvements on his farm, including the erection of modern buildings, and now has secure standing as one of the successful exponents of agricultural and livestock enterprise in this section of the state. He gives special attention to the breeding and raising of registered Hampshire swine, and the greater part of his land area is available for the production of the various crops best suited to the soil and climate.

Mr. Greenup is a Republican in political alignment, and while a resident of North Dakota he served as justice of the peace and as county assessor. He and his family have membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

March 5, 1899, recorded the marriage of Mr. Greenup to Miss Martha Rosalind Riley, who was born in Marion County, Alabama, a daughter of James Hayden and Mary (Stephens) Riley, who were born and reared in Kentucky, where their marriage occurred and whence they set forth to establish their home in Florida, they having, however, changed their plans and made settlement in Alabama. To Mr. and Mrs. Greenup have been born twelve children, and of this fine family all are living except two. The names of the children are here entered in the respective order of birth:

Mary Eunice (deceased), Clyde Riley, Roy Franklin, Martha May, Edith Evelyn, James Kenneth (deceased), Edna Ione, Arthur Benjamin, Thelma Helen, Wilma Louise, Luther Wayne and Doris Elaine.

Robert Lee Cornwell has been in Montana through all the years since the territory entered the union of states. His business experience has been that of a ranch hand, cowboy, sheep and cattle man, and the locality of the state where he has done his most effective work and where he has won a high degree of esteem as a citizen in Valley County. His farm and ranch are about twelve miles northwest of Glasgow, his postoffice being Tampico.

Mr. Cornwell was born January 16, 1872, near Grafton, West Virginia. A few years after his birth his parents, Thomas Henry and Lucretia Jane Cornwell, moved over into the State of Maryland. His father during the Civil War was in the commissary department of the Union army. Later, in 1903, they came to Montana, and his father proved up a homestead a mile north of the present home of Robert Lee Cornwell. After living in that vicinity four or five years he went back to Maryland, living out his life there. The widowed mother is still a resident of Maryland.

Robert Lee Cornwell attended school in Maryland, and was seventeen years of age when he left home and came out to Helena, Montana. He arrived there March 22, 1889. His first location was on the wheat ranch owned and operated by his uncle, T. A. Grimes. The following winter he attended school, and the second summer he was an apprentice in a blacksmith shop. Then came another winter of school, and the next spring he and J. T. Glotfelty, who had accompanied him from Maryland to Montana, were entrusted with the responsibility of moving a herd of cattle for Mr. Grimes into the Judith Basin. On reaching there the cattle were turned loose on the open range, and the two young men proceeded into what is now Valley County, looking for a location for sheep. They established their headquarters at the mouth of Buggy Creek, and leased a flock of sheep from Mr. Grimes in the fall of 1892. These two young men continued partnership for five years, at the end of which time Mr. Cornwell bought his partner's interest. Mr. Grotfelty then returned to Maryland, where he is still living. Mr. Cornwell centered his efforts on sheep raising until 1913, after which for eleven years he made a business of cattle raising. Since 1924 he has resumed a program of both sheep and cattle, mixed with some general farming. Mr. Cornwell took up his homestead six miles north of his home. He bought the land where he now resides and has improved with large and substantial buildings. His home is surrounded by hills, and he has made it attractive by the planting of trees and with vines and shrubbery around the house. Mr. Cornwell now owns about 8,000 acres of Montana land. The foundation of his business as a sheep man is 2,500 ewes.

He married in November, 1905, Miss Ida M. Robb. She was born near Colfax, Washington, and also lived in Oregon before coming to Montana. Their family of children consists of six, Thomas Henry, Robert Lee, Hazel Elizabeth, Ida Myrtle, and Walter Kenneth and Howard Keith, twins. Mr. Cornwell has been a citizen interested in schools and the development of roads and other facilities for his home county. For two years he served on the

board of county commissioners. He was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, still has membership in good standing with the Masons, and Mrs. Cornwell is a Methodist.

HARRY E. STRONG. The man who is willing to locate in a new community and become one of its pioneers has either great faith in it, or in his own abilities, or, perhaps, both. Harry E. Strong has the distinction of being one of the first of the sound business men foresighted enough to see the possibilities of Moore, and his faith has been justified, for today he is president of State Bank of Moore, and owner and manager of the Moore Mercantile Company.

Harry E. Strong was born at Nebraska City, Nebraska, July 25, 1882, a son of Frank Strong, a native of Ohio, who came from that state to Nebraska. He was married at Brownville, Nebraska, to Miss Jennie Hughes, also of an Ohio family, who located at Brownville when she was an infant. Her father, Richard V. Hughes, was a lawyer of ability, admitted to the bar of Brownsville in 1872, and he continued in practice there, and there he was buried. After her husband's death Mrs. Strong married Charles W. Wheeler, and she resides at Auburn, Nebraska. Frank Strong served as a Union soldier in the war between the states, and his health was so impaired that he died when Harry E. Strong was five years old, and he is buried at Nebraska City. Mr. and Mrs. Strong had the following children: Frances, who died at Broken Bow, Nebraska, the wife of Frank Crable; Harry E., whose name heads this review; Matie, who married George W. Bick, and lives at Wichita, Kansas; Minnie, who married Guy G. Gage, of Auburn Nebraska; and John S., who resides at Kansas City, Missouri.

Harry E. Strong remained at Nebraska City until he was twenty-one years old, and attended its schools, and from boyhood made himself useful. His work was driving a laundry wagon, and he learned the laundry business so well that he was made manager of a laundry at Geneva, Nebraska. which position he held until he came to Montana, December 24, 1909, and located at Moore. He obtained a position with the Moore Mercantile Company as bookkeeper in 1910, and continued to hold it for the succeeding ten years, during this time investing in its stock, and, as already stated, he now owns this large mercantile establishment, and manages its affairs.

In February, 1920, he became cashier of the State Bank of Moore, and in 1922 was elected its president, and is still so serving. This bank was founded in 1905, with a capital of $25,000, by J. C. Heuck and others, and Mr. Strong succeeded him as president of the bank. S. H. Powell is the present vice president; and R. L. Hunter is the cashier.

In addition to his mercantile and banking connections Mr. Strong is identified with farming and stock raising, handling grade cattle for beef upon a somewhat extensive scale. Although he is in no sense a politician, he votes the Republican ticket, having cast his first presidential ballot for William Howard Taft, and he is deeply interested in the welfare of his community. During the World war he was identified with the Red Cross and other war work, and he was registered in the final draft.

On June 20, 1906, Mr. Strong married at Geneva, Nebraska, Miss Hazel Combs, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Combs, and a member of a large family. Mr. Combs came to Nebraska from Iowa, and settled at Geneva. A graduate of the Geneva High School, Mrs. Strong is a well-informed, intelligent lady, interested in politics, and identified with her husband's mercantile house. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Strong, namely: Frank C., who is a graduate of the Moore High School, had three years of work in the University of Montana, and is now auditor for the Consolidated Gas and Utility Company; Harry E., Junior, who is a junior in the Moore High School; and John Coover, who is attending the grade school at Moore.

Nicholas H. Buttelman is an old-time Montana citizen, has been in the state and territory for over forty-five years, and is well known and respected for his business ability and integrity as a man and citizen. His ranching efforts have been directed in Dawson County for the greater part of the time, his home being eight miles southwest of Glendive.

He was born in Germany, May 15, 1867. His parents, John and Meta Buttelman, spent all their lives in the Fatherland. Nicholas Buttelman grew up and received his education in Germany, but at the age of fourteen came alone to the United States and after one year in New York came out to the Northwest in the spring of 1883. In Montana he found employment on the ranch of his uncle, George Gerdes, who had had pioneer experience as a rancher in California before coming to Montana. Mr. Nicholas Buttelman remained with his uncle until he was prepared by experience and by thrifty saving to embark in business for himself. In 1889 he established his enterprise at the location where he has since lived in Dawson County. At first he handled his live stock on leased and open range land, and many years later, when this tract was opened for entry, he homesteaded. In the course of forty years he has done much to improve and beautify his holdings, erecting numerous ranch buildings and has planted an extensive grove of trees. During most of his active career in Montana he has had as his associate his brother John, and they have been in business as Buttelman Brothers. In the early years they were horsemen, but later took up cattle raising, producing beef cattle for the market. Their herds ranged over an extensive area of country, and Buttlman Brothers were among the large cattle men of the early days. With the restriction of the range they have cut down their herd to about three or four hundred. They also do general farming to provide feed for their cattle.

Mr. Nicholas Buttelman married, in 1897, Miss Mary Conrad, of North Dakota. Mr. Buttelman is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Richard Brimacombe, postmaster of the City of Butte, came to Montana more than thirty years ago, and for a number of years was in the contracting and building and real estate business at Butte.

Mr. Brimacombe is a man whose career has been the result of his determined energies and industry. He started life with only a common school education. He was born at Marquette, Michigan, August 30, 1874, son of William and Sarah (Coylė) Brimacombe. His father, a native of England and now deceased, was a contractor and builder, and spent many years in the mining regions of Northern Michigan. His wife was a native of Ontario, Canada, and now lives at Houghton, Michigan.

Richard Brimacombe was the oldest in a family of eight children. He attended school until he was fifteen years old and then had to go to work and contribute to the support of his widowed mother and other children. In 1896, when he was twenty-two years of age, he went out to Cripple Creek, Colorado, then at the heighth of its great mining boom. He worked in the mines there until August, 1898, when he came to Butte, Montana, and was employed as carpenter in the Leonard mine of the Boston and Montana Mining Company. For several years Mr. Brimacombe was at Port Townsend, Washington, employed as a carpenter by the Government in the ship building works there.

His residence at Butte has been continuous since 1903.

For nine years he was in the contracting and building business, handling a great deal of industrial work. He has also been active as a real estate operator. Mr. Brimacombe is a public spirited citizen, popular with all classes, and his first city position was that of city clerk. He held that office two years and for a year and a half was clerk of school district No. 1. He was appointed acting postmaster in 1924 and after three months was regularly commissioned postmaster, his appointment being confirmed by Congress. Mr. Brimacombe is a Republican, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is prominent in the Masonic Order, being affiliated with Mount Moria Lodge No. 2 and Butte Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rites and Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

He married, November 7, 1902, Miss Bessie Johnson, of Butte. They have one child, Mildred, a beautiful girl who has been chosen Queen of Pageants and in 1928 was chosen Queen of the carnival held at Butte in the week of July 4.

P. M. PRICE, veteran rancher and farmer, located three miles west of Hinsdale in Valley County, has lived in this state over forty years. He is a native of Texas, and came to the Northwest as one of the old time trail drivers.

His birth occurred in 1863 in Montague County, Texas, along the Red River in the northern part of that state. The Civil War was then being fought. His father died before his birth and his mother when he was about fifteen years of age.

All his early education was acquired in the few brief terms at Forestburg, Texas. Almost the only occupation open to a boy in Texas in those years was working with cattle. He was in the saddle and doing the other work of a Texas cattle ranch when little more than a boy. As a cowboy his experiences took him all over Texas and into old Mexico. It was in 1888 that he helped trail a herd of cattle from Texas to Montana, bringing the cattle from the S. T. V. outfit and delivering them to the N-Bar-N. The cattle were turned loose on the Big Dry south of Nashua. Mr. Price remained with the N-Bar-N for some time, and it was about 1895 that he put his experience and modest capital to working out a business for himself. At that time he located where he now resides, ranging his cattle over the then open country. Later he entered a homestead, and with the passing years has done a great deal to improve, beautify and give more value to his land. In order to educate his daughters he left the ranch and moved to Great Falls, and while there conducted a warehouse and draying business. After America entered the World War the program of the Government called for intensive production of foodstuff, and Mr. Price felt it was his patriotic duty to return to his ranch and grow wheat. He had 640 acres, and put in a large part of it to wheat. Unfortunately the dry years kept him from doing much for the Government or for himself. Since then he has continued to make his home at the ranch and has kept up a general farming program, raising some wheat and keeping a few cows and sheep.

Mr. Price married at Chinook, Montana, in 1897, Miss Cora M. Galvin, who came from Wisconsin. Their two daughters are: Theresa and Erline. Theresa is now manager of a woman's ready-to-wear store in Great Falls, Erline is a graduate nurse, connected with the Columbus Hospital of Great Falls.

Mr. Price has always lived much of his time out in the open, and has been a close observer of life in the West. It was his observation that when the buffalo were driven north from Texas the prairie dogs followed them as far as the Canadian border, but so far as his own observation is valid these animals went no farther north. His theory to account for this is that possibly the badgers were numerous enough in Canada to keep the prairie dogs south of the international boundary.

JAMES LEE WARREN, of Oswego, McCone County, began riding after cattle while a boy in Texas, and is one of the old trail drivers of the west, with experiences over nearly all the country from Texas north to the Canadian line and from the Rocky Mountains east to the Missouri River.

He was born in Texas February 12, 1866, son of Hamilton and Hannah Warren. When he was nine years of age he lost his mother, and his father is also deceased. He attended school in Texas and also in Missouri, where he lived for several years. Going back to Texas, he became a full fledged cowboy at the age of thirteen, and since that age has been dependent on his own exertions, and in addition to providing for himself he put his sister Eleanor through school. He worked for a number of different outfits in Texas.

It was in 1892 that he came to Montana in charge of a herd of cattle, comprising 3,200 two-year-old steers, which he drove from the Matadora Cattle Company at Panhandle City, Texas, to the Powder River country of Montana for the Illinois & Wisconsin Cattle Company. This trip required two months, twenty-six days. For seven years he was with the Illinois & Wisconsin Cattle Company, frequently referred to as the Four-Four outfit. Also for one season he was with the O. X. Cattle Company and also for Pierre Wibaux, whose cattle brand was W-Bar. His employers also included J. M. Holt, one of the big cattle men of the Northwest, for whom he handled a herd of 1,440 cows and calves. Later he shipped cattle for the Standard Cattle Company, known as the 101 outfit, moving this stock to Nebraska, where he spent a winter. Returning, he was at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and took a herd into the Running Water country for R. S. Van Tassell. This herd comprised full blooded Whitefaces, and he was with it for two years. About 1901 he drove some horses for David Colville from Nebraska to Williston, North Dakota, and for two or three years was established on his own account on a horse ranch near Williston.

Mr. Warren in March, 1903, shipped some stock to Oswego, and came across the Missouri River to his present location, about eighteen miles south of that town. Later he entered land, proved up a homestead, and has gone on accumulating other land until he owns 640 acres. He has carried on a general live stock and farming business and raises Whitefaced cattle. Until recent years he had as many as five hundred head, but with the curtailment of the open range by the influx of permanent settlers, has had to cut down his herd. He has usually kept a number of horses, and at present handles Registered Black Percherons, the nucleus of his stock having been obtained from the well known breeder, J. C. Cronk.

Mr. Warren married, August 26, 1902, Miss Irene M. Haycox, a native of Hudson, Wisconsin, born, March 19, 1875. He was reared a Methodist and was formerly affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

FREDERICK S. KALBERG, rancher and farm implement dealer at Circle, has a number of interesting associations with that community. Among other things he was the founder of the first newspaper there. He has been a spokesman and worker in various movements for the good of the locality, including the creation of McCone County.

Mr. Kalberg was born at Stavanger, Norway, August 29, 1875. His father was a farmer and sailor in Norway, and about 1881 brought their family to the United States, settling on a farm near Hanley Falls in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota. Thus Mr. Kalberg has been an American since he was six years of age. He grew up in Minnesota, attended public schools, went to a business college at Red Wing and in 1896 entered the Augsburg College of Minneapolis, where he was graduated with the A. B., degree in 1900. While in college he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, joining Company I, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers. He spent the summer at Chicamaugua Park, Georgia, and never got outside the United States.

After leaving college Mr. Kalberg for one year was manager of the shoe department of a department store in Minneapolis. Merchandising was too confining for his health and, going to the northern part of the state, he filed on a homestead near Bagley. He spent the summers in proving up and working his land and during the winter returned to Minneapolis, where he was employed as bookkeeper for a large jewelry house. While on his homestead he was elected registrar of deeds of Clearwater County, serving a two-year term. He then bought a newspaper in a neighboring town, moved it to the county seat and made the Clearwater *Crystal* the official county paper. While at Bagley he was appointed deputy United States Indian officer, and served under the famous "Pussy Foot" Johnson, long prominent for his work in the Anti-saloon League, and he also acted under Johnson's successor, Henry A. Larson.

In the winter of 1912 Mr. Kalberg left Bagley and came to Montana, and from Poplar walked the sixty-five miles to Circle. He came to Montana with a view to finding a proper location for establishing a newspaper, and at Circle he set up the plant of the Red Water Valley *Pioneer*. It was the first newspaper in an immense though sparsely populated district between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers and from Sidney to Lewistown. He disposed of his newspaper plant in Minnesota in the spring of 1913, and devoted his attention to the paper at Circle until 1920. In the spring of 1919 he changed the name to the McCone County *Pioneer*. He sold out to Ben M. Larson, who consolidated the *Pioneer* with the *Circle Banner*, which is today the only newspaper published at the county seat of McCone County.

For a number of years the inhabitants of the Red Water District had been complaining of the disadvantages of transacting business at the county seat of old Dawson County. Dawson County was very unwieldly in size, and it was proposed to set off a portion of the old county, and in this movement the people of Jordan and Circle joined in a concerted effort. Mr. Kalberg was selected to go to Helena and present the matter to the Legislature in the interests of the people of his locality. He came out successful after a hard fought contest. Thus he had a very important part in the creation of McCone County. It was in recognition of his efforts that he was appointed the first clerk of the court of the new county, and he served in that capacity until the death of Mrs. Kalberg in 1920.

While America was still engaged in the World War Mr. Kalberg had an important part in the movement to induce the Great Northern Railway to extend its line from Richey west. A meeting of business men was held at Circle, and the meeting delegated Mr. Kalberg as its representative to go to Washington, D. C., and present the matter before the Federal railway administration, the department of agriculture and the food administration. At that time, of course, all the resources of the Government were centered on winning the war, and this railway extension had to be urged as a war measure, and Mr. Kalberg emphasized its importance in stimulating food production on a profitable basis. He spent six weeks in Washington, and during that time he worked through the Montana congressmen and senators in bringing all the influence possible to bear on the different departments of the Government who had jurisdiction in the matter. He succeeded in creating a favorable attitude, and was finally advised by the railway administration that the extension of the line into the Red Water Valley would be deemed an essential undertaking provided the necessary steel could be spared from the heavy demands made from overseas. As it turned out, however, the railway administration found that no rails could be spared and the local project failed.

After the expiration of his term as clerk of court Mr. Kalberg returned to Minnesota, and remained in that state among his relatives until the summer of 1921, when he accepted the position of manager for the Luther Free Church Publishing Company of Minneapolis. He was connected with that company for six years. His health failed, and because of his former interest in the West he returned to Montana. In the spring of 1927 he shipped out to Circle a full outfit of farm machinery and located on his farm seven miles east of Circle. The next fall he moved his home into Circle, and since the spring of 1928 has handled a prosperous implement business, representing the John Deere manufacturing line. He has divided his time between farming and handling farm machinery. In 1929 he had 1260 acres in crops.

Mr. Kalberg is a naturalized citizen of America and is a Republican. He is an unqualified supporter of President Hoover and his policies. After the death of his first wife Mr. Kalberg married, at Minneapolis, August 21, 1922, Miss Edith Frykman. She was born in South Dakota, and she had been a teacher in Mille Lacs County, Minnesota. Her father, Peter Frykman, was a native of

A L Lang

Sweden, and on coming to America settled on a farm in Minnesota. The Frykman children were: Mabel, a teacher in Wisconsin; Ruth, deceased wife of William Engstrom; Mrs. Kalberg; Joel, a student in the forestry department of the University of Montana; and Esther, who graduated from the Minnesota State Normal at St. Cloud in 1929 and is now teaching in the grade school at Circle. Mrs. Kalberg was educated in the Normal School of Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Kalberg have adopted a son, Frederick Edward, who was born May 21, 1929.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN LANG has secure standing as one of the sterling pioneer citizens and substantial exponents of agricultural and live-stock industry in Fergus County, where he resides on and gives active supervision of his well improved ranch property, about one mile distant from the village of Heath.

Mr. Lang, who came to Montana in the territorial period of its history, was born on a farm near Edina, Knox County, Missouri, August 23, 1863, and in that district he was reared and educated. He is a son of Justus and Judith (Nestor) Lang, the former of whom was born in the Rhine Province of Germany, and the latter of whom was born at Camden, New Jersey, and reared in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Justus Lang was reared and educated in his native land, and there was solemnized his marriage to Catherine Fishbaugh. Soon after their marriage the young couple came to the United States and for a time Mr. Lang followed his trade, that of tailor, in New York City. He later was similarly engaged in Chicago, and finally he engaged in farm enterprise near Peoria, Illinois, where occurred the death of his wife, their two children, Hattie (Mrs. Charles Grunard) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Kizer), having passed the remainder of their lives in the Peoria community of Illinois. Within a short time prior to the outbreak of the Civil war Justus Lang removed to Knox County, Missouri, where he eventually developed one of the valuable farms of the county and where he continued as a prosperous and honored citizen until his death. He there served as a member of the Home Guard in the period of the Civil war. He was a stalwart Republican, and he was an earnest communicant of the Lutheran Church, as were also his first and his second wives. He died in January, 1883, and his second wife remained at the old home in Knox County until her death, January 31, 1891, she having attained to the venerable age of eighty-two years and her hair having retained its original dark color, with naught of grayness, until the close of her life. Of the seven children of Justus and Judith (Nestor) Lang the first born was William, who served as a gallant young soldier of the Union in the Civil war and who was still a young man at the time of his death, in 1871; Henry continues as a prosperous farmer in Knox County, Missouri; John died in Los Angeles, California, and is survived by his wife and five children; Dr. George is a successful physician and surgeon engaged in practice at Rayville, Missouri; Philip was the first of the family to come to Montana, and here he is now a substantial retired farmer of Fergus County, his home being maintained at Lewistown; Annie, the only daughter, is the wife of J. N. Jones, of McMinnville, Oregon, and Abraham L., of this review, is the youngest of the number, he being familiarly known to his host of friends as "Link" Lang—a contraction of his second personal name.

Abraham Lincoln Lang early gained fellowship with the work of the old home farm in Missouri, and at the age of nineteen years, in 1882, he left the parental home and went to Marysville, California. During the ensuing four years he was employed at ranch work near that place, in the Sacramento Valley, and while there he cast his first presidential vote, for Hon. James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the presidency. In 1886 he returned to the old home in Missouri, and two months later he visited North Dakota, in search of a location. Thence he came to Montana, to visit his brother Philip, who was then in the employ of R. W. Noble & Company and engaged in saw-mill work on the north fork of McDonald Creek, in Fergus County. On leaving North Dakota Mr. Lang came by railroad as far as Billings, and thence overland by stage to Lewistown, the journey having required about two days. Even at that period Montana Territory was but little developed except in the mining districts, and Fergus County had no railorad facilities till many years later. Mr. Lang arrived at Lewistown, this county, June 10, 1886, and he soon joined his brother and became a driver of teams in the hauling of logs and lumber for the same company with which the brother was connected. The two brothers finally became associated in farming and stock-raising on the east fork of Spring Creek, in which locality the subject of this sketch entered his homestead claim in 1889. Near his present attractive home he erected a log cabin, twelve by fourteen feet, as his first domicile. With the passing years increasing prosperity attending the operations of Mr. Lang as agriculturist and stock-grower, and he now owns a well improved landed estate of 960 acres, all in one body, and devoted to diversified agriculture and stock raising. During the long years Mr. Lang has continued actively in the raising of cattle, save for an interval of about three years, and he is now one of the substantial and influential representatives of farm and stock enterprise in the county in which he gained territorial pioneer honors. The seven-room house he erected on his ranch was destroyed by fire, and was replaced by the present modern house.

In Fergus County, on the 9th of June, 1895, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Lang to Miss Nettie Doty, who was born at Winfield, Kansas, October 14, 1873, and who was reared at Shelbina, Missouri, from which state she came to Montana. Her father lost his life while making a trip to the Black Hills, in the '70s. Mrs. Lang proved a devoted wife, mother and helpmeet, and she was loved by all who knew her. Her death occurred June 29, 1912, and her remains rest in the Lewistown Cemetery. Of the children of this union the eldest is Ethel, who is the wife of Waldo McDonald, of Los Angeles, California, their children being Judith, Harold, Waldo, Jr., Jeanette and Jean. Mildred is the wife of J. T. Nettekoven, of Lewistown, and they have two children, Bettie and Jack. Alvin Leonard Lang, now a resident of Beverly Hills, California, married Ruby Campbell. Eugene C. married Helen Mehan, they reside in Los Angeles, and their one child is Kenneth. Judith, youngest of the children, is a trained nurse and is engaged in the work of her profession in the City of Los Angeles. Eugene C. Lang served with the United States Marine Corps in the World war, and is a patternmaker by trade. The older son, Alvin L., is a ranch executive with the Doheny interest in the Beverly Hills district of Los Angeles County, California.

ALBERT C. HEDSTROM, clerk of school district No. 108 in Prairie County, is a successful farmer and rancher, whose home is ten miles west and five miles south of Watkins.

Mr. Hedstrom is a native of North Dakota, born in the town of Rutland, August 7, 1888. His parents, Ole and Matilda Hedstrom, were born in Sweden and were married after coming to the United States, in North Dakota. The mother died in North Dakota soon after the birth of her son Albert, and in 1890 Ole Hedstrom moved to Montana and for a number of years worked on the Cameron ranch near Stacey. In 1901 he established a sheep ranch about six miles from the home of his son Albert, and is now living retired at Fallon, Montana.

Albert C. Hedstrom acquired his early education in public schools in Minnesota and at Stacey, Montana, attended a business college at Minneapolis, and his energetic disposition has been responsible for much of the material success he has won. In 1908 he took up the homestead which is the nucleus of his present land holdings in Prairie County. His homestead has been improved with excellent buildings, and he has gone steadily ahead in his accumulations. For two years he was in the sheep business and since has pursued a policy of general farming and cattle raising. He is associated with his brother, Kingman, in the firm of Hedstrom Brothers, who own an aggregate of five sections of land and cultivate about a thousand acres.

Mr. Hedstrom married June 19, 1918, Miss Clara Livingston, of Osakis, Minnesota, born January 16, 1899, daughter of C. W. Livingston. She had been a teacher in Montana before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hedstrom are members of the Baptist Church. They have four children: Irvin Albert, born July 17, 1919; Harvey L., born June 15, 1920; Virginia D., born December 18, 1921; and Robert L., born August 26, 1923.

TOLLEIF HINNALAND is one of the men who have made good as Montana ranchers and farmers. His home is in McCone County, where he located when first coming to America, and he owns a fine general purpose farm and ranch five miles north and four miles west of Watkins.

He was born in Norway, June 14, 1881. His parents, Daniel and Sirina Hinnaland, spent all their lives in their native country. The son secured his educational advantages there and came alone to America in 1901, when he was twenty years of age. He reached Glendive, Montana, March 26, and during the next several years gained experience and familiarized himself with American conditions by work as a sheep herder.

Then, in 1905, he returned to Norway, where he married Miss Marie Kvernland, daughter of Martin and Hannah Kvernland, who lived all their lives in Norway.

Mr. Hinneland in 1907 established his home at his present location in McCone County. Here he homesteaded, and he and his brothers, Nels and Daniel, engaged in sheep ranching under the firm name of Hinnaland Brothers. Later both the brothers sold their interests and returned to Norway, and Mr. Tolleif Hinnaland has continued the business alone, though in the meantime he has turned from sheep to Hereford cattle, and his business is now that of a stock farmer rather than a rancher. Part of his land is cultivated to alfalfa, grain and corn, but practically everything he raises is fed to his cattle. He has also changed the land in other ways than by cultivation, setting out trees and putting up many substantial building improvements. During his early years in Montana Mr. Hinnaland had to haul all his supplies from Glendive or Terry.

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Terry. He and his wife have four children. Sigrid has for the past four years been a teacher in the Prairie County schools. Daniel and Hannah graduated from the high school at Terry in 1929, and Hannah is now preparing for work as a teacher. The son Martin is a junior in the Terry High School.

THOMAS HORSFORD was a member of the first board of county commissioners of McCone County. He is a successful rancher and business man of Circle, but it would not be possible to state in a single sentence a suggestion of his many activities and vital connections with the growth and development of this section of Montana. This is a region which has been developed from a cattle range into a prosperous community of ranches and farms and town within a period of about twenty years, and in this development probably no one has had a more influential part than Mr. Thomas Horsford.

Mr. Horsford, whose first connection with this region was with the Government reclamation service, is a native of middle North Carolina, and came from an old Colonial family of that state and grew up in a home of refined and educated parents. He was born at Reidsville, Rockingham County, February 1, 1885, son of David S. and Martha Elizabeth (Hudson) Horsford. Both the Horsford and Hudson families came from England, and members of the families took part in the War of the Revolution. Martha Elizabeth Hudson was a daughter of Andrew Jackson Hudson. David S. Horsford was a North Carolina farmer. His wife died in 1903, at the age of forty-nine. They had a family of five sons and two daughters: Thomas; Andrew L., of Greensboro, North Carolina; Oscar, of McCone County, Montana; Annie, wife of Arthur Highfill; Minnie; Robert N., who is connected with the Southern Pacific Railway Company at Pasadena, California; and Chester M., an employee of the department of justice in the City of Los Angeles.

Thomas Horsford attended the public schools of Reidsville, and grew up in a home where education was encouraged. When he was seventeen he entered a preparatory school and completed a course in the normal department of Sharp's Institute. He taught in public schools and in preparatory schools in North Carolina, and at an early date took up railway construction work. From that he entered the Government service, and in the spring of 1909 was sent to Montana and during the next four years was connected with the Lower Yellowstone reclamation project, at first in the construction of the dam at Glendive, and after it was completed he was appointed superintendent in charge of Camp No. 1, with headquarters at Intake.

His brother Oscar was also in Montana, and they had accumulated a bunch of cattle and were interested as partners in a ranch north of Vida. Oscar Horsford has continued to be one of the leading farmers and ranchers in the Vida locality. Up to 1916 they were in business together, raising stock and grain. On dissolving the partnership Thomas Horsford moved to the breaks of the Missouri River in McCone County, south of Frazer, where he continued cattle raising and farming until 1923. He then moved to a ranch near Circle, engaging in farming and dairying. In the spring of 1929 he bought the old Circle Ranch, the oldest ranch on Redwater Creek. His home is on the ground once occupied by the old town of Circle. The population of the town moved enmasse to the new town three-quarters of a mile away when the railroad came through. The Circle Ranch was established on Redwater Creek by Mr. Crosson about 1885. His headquarters occupied a site that had been a buffalo hunters camp. Here he erected log buildings, some of which are still standing as part of the improvements of the Horsford ranch. On this spot, with its many associations with Montana's cattle history, Mr. Horsford continues his enterprise as a rancher.

Mr. Horsford would not be satisfied without seeing his work and enterprise integrated in some useful way with the broader activities of the community, and this characteristic has made him constantly a public spirited factor in every movement for the development of McCone County. As early as 1913 he and others organized a local community club in the region south and east of Wolf Point. Its first president was "Dad" Keeling, and Mr. Horsford wrote the constitution and by-laws. The primary public project in which the Community Club was interested was the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Missouri River, an improvement favored by and supported by the business men of Wolf Point. The most important result of the Community Club was in producing a spirit of cooperation among the residents of this locality, and that spirit has been carried on into a succession of cooperative enterprises, and finally amalgamated with the Equity movement, and the spirit is still evident in the successful way the people of that region go about any important undertaking. Probably nowhere in this part of the state is operative effort more in evidence. However, the original object of the Community Club, the pontoon bridge, proved disappointing as a substitute for a real bridge. However, it was the entering wedge of the bridge movement which finally culminated. Mr. Horsford wrote the first letter to the war department explaining the need of a bridge over the Missouri River at Wolf Point. He wrote this letter in 1914, but nothing was done about it in Washington. In 1925 the business men of Wolf Point sought Mr. Horsford's cooperation, and at the request of Government officials made a complete survey of the region, determining the population and all the factors which would have a bearing on the bridge project. Two congressional acts were necessary in getting the project launched, and Representative Leavitt in the House and Burton K. Wheeler in the Senate managed the legislation through passage. Actual construction of the Wolf Point bridge was begun in the spring of 1929, and in July, 1930, the bridge was finished and opened for traffic. Mr. Horsford also had a leading part in securing the designation of a Federal highway from Wolf Point to Circle.

Mr. Horsford grew up in a Democratic family, but he was also strongly influenced by some uncles who were leaders of the old Populist party, which did its most important work in effecting reform in both the old parties. Mr. Horsford in 1910 cast his first Montana vote in a state election, being at that time a Democrat. In 1920 he allied himself with the non-partisan league movement. He had the endorsement of the non-partisan league as the candidate on the Democratic ticket for county commissioner in that year. In 1922 he was reelected as a non-partisan on the Republican ticket. In 1928 he was defeated at the primaries by three votes, and ran as an independent candidate and was elected by a margin of four votes. In all these campaigns he has never solicited any support and has always shown a readiness to resign whenever defeated in the primaries. His election as an independent candidate was contested, but he won out and his supporters have been more than well satisfied with his retention for public service in this capacity. As a member of the first elected board of commissioners from McCone County he was elected chairman. His colleagues were Robert Lindh, of Brockway, and Delbert Rhoads, of Wolf Point. The great problem of this board was to handle the county debt in the face of a period of general agricultural and economic deflation. One of Mr. Horsford's most important contributions has been the introduction of business-like methods in handling county business. Through the years the public debt has been steadily reduced, but without hindering the essential objects of progress. During the past ten years the improved road system of the county has been increased from practically nothing to 500 miles, all the expense of these improvements having been paid for. The board started a courthouse, erecting the basement and paying for it without a bond issue, and plans have been made for a three-story building, and a reserve fund is being accumulated to carry out the plans.

The public service from which Mr. Horsford has probably derived his greatest individual satisfaction was the institution of medical examination and service in the public schools of the county. He organized three tonsil and adenoid clinics, the school buildings being requisitioned for temporary hospital purposes, with Doctor Daskin, of Glendive, in charge as operating surgeon. More than 400 cases of diseased tonsils and adenoids were handled, the county standing all the expense of the service, which averaged about fifteen dollars per case. Both Mr. and Mrs. Horsford were working together in this important measure. Since then McCone County has erected and equipped an up-to-date hospital in Circle, for general hospital service, under the direction of a capable physician and surgeon, Dr. J. W. Craig.

In the interest of economy and efficiency the county board has employed an expert accountant to educate and supervise the various county officials and appoint the way to an economical expenditure of funds to produce the maximum of results. Another matter in which Mr. Horsford was much concerned was in promoting the plans of the great Northern Railway Company to extend its lines westward through McCone County. During the World war Mr. Horsford offered his service as a volunteer, but was put in Class 4. His brothers Robert N. and Chester M. were volunteers and both were overseas, Chester winning the French Croix de Guerre.

The various public works briefly referred to has not diverted Mr. Horsford from a constant interest in the welfare of his own home and the rearing and education of his family of children. His home at Circle is full of good books, and there is a distinctly literary atmosphere in the home. Mr. Horsford has always been a reader, and has studied widely of history and philosophy. As a young man he began the study of law, but his personal health caused him to give up that ambition in favor of a more active life. He continued reading law after coming to Montana, and with a little more preparation could have qualified for admission to the bar.

Mr. Horsford married Miss Annie Sharp, also a native of Rockingham County, North Carolina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sharp. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Horsford are Annie Lee, Thomas, Jr., Reba and Ruby, twins, Mildred, Edgar and Early Horsford.

T. HENRY SHIPSTEAD. An impressive illustration of what may be accomplished within a score of years by industry, sobriety and persistent endeavor is furnished in the career of T. Henry Shipstead, the owner of a splendid ranch twelve miles west and nine miles south of Scobby. Without aid from adventitious sources and relying solely upon his own inherent energy, perseverence and sound judgment, this former cowboy and ranch hand has built up an enterprise of his own that is highly creditable to himself and the community of which he is a worthy member.

Mr. Shipstead comes of a well-known and highly honored family of Minnesota, and is a cousin of Hon. Henry Shipstead, who has attained national recognition as United States senator from Minnesota. T. Henry Shipstead was born at Belgrade, Minnesota, December 10, 1873, and is a son of Over and Jennie Shipstead, the former a native of Norway and the latter of Wisconsin. Over Shipstead received his education in Norway, where he was reared in a farming community and grew to young manhood. He was of a decidedly ambitious nature, and, realizing that better opportunities awaited him in the United States, he managed to gather together sufficient capital to come to this country, arriving in Goodhue County, Minnesota, in 1861, when twenty-two years of age. He had neither money nor wealthy friends to assist him, but was strong and willing and had no difficulty in finding employment as a farm laborer, at which vocation he worked until he had earned and saved a little money, when he took up a homestead near Belgrade, Minnesota, on which he proved up. As the years passed he developed a productive and well-improved farm, upon which he made his home until after the death of his worthy and devoted wife. In 1914 he came to Daniels County, Montana, and made his home with his children until his death in 1929, having reached his ninetieth birthday. He was a man of high character who had the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He and his wife were the parents of ten children.

T. Henry Shipstead received his education in the public schools of Minnesota, supplemented by a course at a business college, and at the age of twenty-two years came to Montana, and for the next four years worked for wages on ranches in the vicinity of Lewistown and Great Falls. In 1901 he settled on his present property, at that time wholly unimproved, located twelve miles west and nine miles south of Scobby, in Daniels County, and here has developed one of the finest ranches in this part of the state. He has been devoted to the cattle and sheep business, and at present gives the greater part of his attention to the latter, having a flock of approximately 35,000. Mr. Shipstead is a man of modern tendencies and enlightened views, and operates his property according to the most highly approved methods; possessing commodious and attractive buildings and the most up-to-date appliances, machinery and equipment. He has various other interests and is a stockholder in the Farmers & Stock Growers National Bank of Glasgow and the First State Bank of Wolf Point. Mr. Shipstead has never taken any active part in public affairs save as a good citizen who is ready to give his support to projects which are promulgated for the betterment of his community. His business standing is high and his integrity has never been questioned.

HON. JOHN HURLY, of Glasgow, prominent lawyer and district judge, was born in Berrien Springs, Michigan, July 19, 1878.

His grandfather, Thomas Barry Hurly, was an Irish barrister who lived in County Kerry, where he died in 1861. William Hurly, father of Judge John Hurly, was born at Tralee, Ireland, June 12, 1854, and after his father's death was brought by his mother to America. He grew up at St. Joseph, Michigan, and for ten years was in the newspaper business. In 1886 he moved to Forman, North Dakota, and followed the newspaper and real estate business until his death on March 1, 1913. He married Ella B. Murphy, who was born at Berrien Springs, Michigan, June 20, 1860, daughter of Sanford Murphy, who served in Company E of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry and participated in the Dakota campaign of 1863-64 under General Sully. Sanford Murphy was killed in a battle with the Indians during that campaign.

John Hurly was eight years of age when the family moved to North Dakota. He attended school at Forman, graduating from high school in 1897, and while studying law was stenographer and court reporter at Wahpeton. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1903, and the greater part of the next four years was spent in Washington as private secretary to Congressman Thomas F. Marshall. He began private practice at Minot in the fall of 1907, and in 1908 moved to Montana and established his law office at Glasgow.

Judge Hurly during the past twenty years has enjoyed constantly increasing honors and prestige in Montana politics and the judiciary. He was elected county attorney of Valley County in 1910, and in 1912 was Republican candidate for judge of the Twelfth Judicial District. In 1916 he was again given the Republican nomination for district judge and elected by a large majority. He presided over the Seventeenth Judicial District until September 1, 1919, when Governor Stewart appointed him an associate justice of the Montana Supreme Court. He was later a member of the state board of law examiners for seven years, and was appointed a member state board of education in 1926, serving as a member of each of these boards until January, 1929, when he again became district judge of the Seventeenth District, having been elected without opposition.

Judge Hurly married at St. Paul, Minnesota, April 20, 1908, Miss Jeannette P. James. Their children are Ella Marjorie, born November 1, 1911, Jean, born September 13, 1915, John Thomas, born January 28, 1918, Robert William, born September 14, 1922, and Mary Jo, born March 2, 1925.

Harris M Packard

HARRIS M. PACKARD, retired rancher, now living in comfortable retirement at Stanford, is one of the few pioneers now left in the Judith Basin, and he is a popular citizen, deeply concerned with the serious things of life. For nearly half a century he has resided in Montana, and has participated in its growth from a sparsely settled territory to a prosperous and highly-productive state, and through all of the chances and changes he has borne a man's part. Mr. Packard was born at Concord, New Hampshire, in the fifties, and he was reared and liberally educated in the city of his nativity. His father, Zadock Packard, was a native of Massachusetts, but his life work was completed at Concord, there he died and is buried in one of the cemeteries of that city. For many years he was a pattern worker in the railroad shops at Concord, and was highly regarded by his associates. His wife, Alice Gillingham, was a New Hampshire lady, and she lies by his side in the Concord cemetery. They had four children: Emma, who died at Concord, unmarried; Charles, who married and is now deceased; Mrs. Adelle Richardson, who died at Concord; and Harris M., who is also unmarried.

It was in the spring of 1881 that Harris M. Packard came to Montana, arriving in the territory from Minneapolis, Minnesota. He came to join a friend, Charles Bayless, and a mutual friend of the two, Edgar Morse, accompanied him on the trip, which they made by boat, the *C. K. Peck*, from the end of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Bismarck. Twenty-one days were required to make the trip from Bismarck to Fort Benton, and one of the passengers on the boat was Mr. Devlin, who was bringing in mules for Government use. Now and again a stop was made to take on board the wood that was piled at intervals on the river bank, for the boat used that kind of fuel for motive power. Another cause for stopping was the crossing of a herd of buffalo. Until the last animal was across, a somewhat protected interval, the boat was held in midstream. These incidents of far-away period afford a vivid contrast to methods of today, and are interesting as well as historic.

Upon his arrival at Fort Benton Mr. Packard took a position as clerk in a hardware store, but as this was the same kind of work he had been doing in Minneapolis, he did not care to continue it very long, and so, leaving that employment, went on to his friend's ranch. In the meanwhile another man, Paris Gibson, whom he had met at Minneapolis, came up with him at Fort Benton and tried to induce him to go further up the river to a region destined to be a great cattle and sheep country, and eventually a farming locality, but Mr. Packard refused to be turned from his destination.

While with Mr. Bayless Mr. Packard enjoyed hunting over a wild expanse, and when he had bagged as much game and had as much sport as he desired, he decided to return to Minneapolis and assume the responsibilities of his old job, still awaiting him, for he was a good salesman. When he made the statement that he was returning, his friends asked him how he proposed to make the journey. To his reply that he would travel out by boat just as he had come in, he was told that the boats were not then running. When he declared that he would go on horseback, he was shown that such a policy would be very unwise on account of the hostile Indians who would, without doubt, attack him and scalp him before he had gone many miles. Therefore, as he found there was not much chance for him to return, he decided to remain and make the best of conditions.

His first winter was spent in a tent that had no door, and his first job was cutting timber in the mountains for building a log house and to fence a ranch, both for himself. The ranch he selected joined the one of Mr. Bayless and his partner, a Mr. Robley. This original ranch is still owned by Mr. Packard.

At different times throughout his career in the state Mr. Packard has been in the cattle, sheep and horse business, and through his raising of stock he developed into one of the heavy early shippers from Stanford. To his original ranch he added until he now owns a section of land, and upon it practically all of his activities were carried on. In the beginning of his career he worked as a clerk in the Hersey store, and also for Mr. Morgan, a merchant, and subsequently became interested in the Stow & Mitchell Company, a large mercantile concern of Stanford. It is interesting to note that Standford stands on a portion of Mr. Packard's ranch, and the first store was built by Thomas Morgan, formerly with the T. C. Powers Company over in the Indian country. This store the Stow & Mitchell Company later bought.

During the beginnings of Stanford things were very different from what they are today. People were far apart, and long distances had to be traveled to replenish the necessities of life. In order to visit the few centers of civilization the people traveled in parties, armed and ready for any trouble that might come up. There was a large amount of horse stealing until the organization of the Vigilantes. At one time Mr. Packard saved the life of a stranger caught with a stolen horse. He had taken it in trade with fifty dollars to boot, which money he had paid over to Mr. Packard himself. Had it not been for this incident he would have been hanged, for he was in the hands of one of the leaders of the Vigilantes. While Mr. Packard was not a member of this pioneer law and order organization, he was in thorough sympathy with its plans and actions, which in time brought about a suppression of crime, and insured protection to life and property in a day prior to the establishment of regular courts and law enforcement officers. In later years, when politics became a community factor, Mr. Packard exhibited his interest in the local battles, and has always been a strong Republican. He had already cast his vote for president before he came to Montana, and has continued his interest in elections, but has not aspired to office himself. In every way he has encouraged movements for the exerting of moral influence, and is a generous contributor to the churches and Sabbath Schools. His fraternal activities are with the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

During the World war he was assigned by the Government to look after the families of drafted men who needed help. When the movement was started to care for the French orphans, he supported it, and himself furnished funds for the care of one of them, who still writes him in grateful remembrance of what he did for her in her helpless childhood.

From its inception he has taken a deep interest in Stanford; helped to promote the elevator industry; is a stockholder of the First National Bank, as well as one of its directors; and is one of the enthusiasts with reference to the oil and gas development of this region. The public schools have come in for considerable of his attention, and some years ago he served for several years as a school director. In fact Mr. Packard's life has been devoted to the welfare of those needing assistance and a broader life and more opportunities for self help. While in the heyday of life his physique was rugged, and although the heavy drain of his many activities have told upon him, he is still able to take part in the affairs of his community and enjoy the companionship of those who admire and appreciate him.

JAMES T. SHEA is a native of Montana, a lawyer by profession, and during the past ten years has become very widely and favorably known in his profession and in the public affairs of Valley County. His home is at Glasgow.

He was born at Anaconda, Montana, in 1890, son of B. J. and Minnie (Horn) Shea, his father a native of Ireland and his mother of Nova Scotia. B. J. Shea came to America about 1880, lived in Missouri for several years, and in 1887 came to Montana Territory, locating at Anaconda. He was a stationary engineer, and is now living on the Pacific Coast.

James T. Shea attended the public schools of Butte and Anaconda, completed his literary education in Montana and studied law at Butte. He was admitted to the bar in 1914, and had five years of metropolitan experience in his profession. In 1919 he located at Glasgow, soon built up a satisfactory private practice, and since 1929 has been deputy county attorney of Valley County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Shea married in 1916 Miss Lillian V. Pierce. Her father, Erskine Pierce, was a New York attorney, left his professional work to join the Union army at the time of the Civil War, and when the war was over came out to Montana. His death was the result of injuries he had received while in the military service.

ALBERT KLAUS, who landed in Montana over thirty years ago and did his first work in the state as a haying hand, is numbered among the substantial business men and ranchers of McCone County, proprietor of a fine farm and stock ranch about three miles south of Circle.

Mr. Klaus was born near Carlinville, Illinois, in October, 1874. His parents, George and Theresa Klaus, came from Germany when young, and lived out their lives in Illinois, where his father died in 1887 and his mother in 1904.

Albert Klaus had the advantages of Illinois schools, grew up with the training and experience of a farmer, and on August 6, 1898, arrived at Miles City, Montana. He immediately hired out as a sheep herder to Lin Wilson, and two days after his arrival drove a sheep wagon out of town headed for a location sixty miles away. He remained on the Wilson ranch until after the completion of the haying season, and the following winter worked in a lumber camp on Less Creek. The following spring he went to Montana, worked for sheep outfits there and also for some ranchers on an Indian reservation in Washington. After being taken ill he went back to his old home in Illinois, but the following spring returned to Montana and established himself as a rancher on the Red Water River. In that enterprise he was joined by an old friend and neighbor from Illinois, Henry Harms, and they conducted their business under the partnership of Harmes & Klaus. The firm was continued until the death of Mr. Harmes in 1913. Besides their ranching on the Red Water River they had a place south of Culbertson.

Mr. Klaus about 1911 homesteaded at his present location, about three miles southwest of Circle. For the past sixteen years he has been in the sheep business alone and has a flock of about eight hundred head. He also grows turkeys as a profitable branch of his farm and ranch.

Mr. Klaus has been a school trustee, and at all times has shown a willingness and disposition to promote the general good of the community in which he lives. He married in 1914 Miss Regina Goldsmith, who was born in Germany, daughter of Joseph and Rosa Goldsmith. Her parents spent all their lives in Germany, and Mrs. Klaus came from that country to Montana in May, 1914.

GIDEON M. GILBERT, proprietor of the leading mercantile establishment of Circle, McCone County, is a World War veteran and came to Montana soon after his release from service. He has made himself an effective part of the community life here.

Mr. Gilbert was born at Glencoe, Minnesota, in September, 1895. His father, Luther W. Gilbert, was born at Glencoe in 1859, member of a pioneer family of McLeod County. He attended Carlton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and since early manhood has been a banker. He is president of the Bank of Glencoe. He has for many years held offices as school and city treasurer, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Congregational Church, and is a Republican. Luther W. Gilbert married Nettie R. Richardson, who was also born in McLeod County, Minnesota. Her parents, Bradbury and Hulda (Reed) Richardson, went to Minnesota from one of the New England states. The children of Luther W. Gilbert and wife were: Genevieve, who died after her marriage to Clayton Bill, of Medina, North Dakota; Luther B., in his father's bank at Glencoe; Josephine H., wife of R. C. Kirkpatrick, of Nashwauk, Minnesota; Gideon M.; and Clara R.

Gideon M. Gilbert after graduating from the Glencoe High School entered Carlton College at Northfield, where he spent four years, graduating with the degree Bachelor of Science. After America entered the World war he enlisted in the Marines and was put in the Eighth Regiment. He was with his command at Mare Island, San Francisco, at Quantico, Virginia, and at Galveston, Texas, where he was on duty thirteen months. He was discharged at the signing of the armistice and left the service December 18, 1918.

Mr. Gilbert left his home town of Glencoe and came to Circle, Montana, in August, 1919, and during the following seven years was assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Circle. He left the bank when he bought from A. A. Sorg the business of the Circle Mercantile Company, and is giving all his time to the operation of this store, which provides a general mercantile service for this agricultural and ranching community. He carried a large stock of general merchandise and has a special department for hardware and implements.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are college people, and they have made their education a source of valuable service in the cultural affairs of their community. He has been a member of the school board, has served as justice of the peace, and is active in the local commercial organizations. He is affiliated with the American

Legion Post and is junior warden of the Circle Lodge of Masons, a lodge under dispensation. He cast his first presidential vote as a Republican and has been aligned with that party ever since. He married at Minneapolis, April 10, 1920, Miss Margaret D. Smith. They were members of the same class in Carlton College. She was born at Minneapolis, May 13, 1895, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith. Her only brother is Dr. George Schmidt, of Minneapolis. Her sisters are Sarah, Ann, Lydia and Louise. After completing her education Mrs. Gilbert taught school at Murdock and Humboldt, Minnesota. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are: Mary Lou, born in 1921; Nancy, born in 1924; and Joan, born in 1925.

NELS TOLAN by his industry and integrity has long claimed a secure place among the substantial citizens of Montana. He has lived in the state nearly forty years, and his chief interests have been in the live stock industry, at first as a cowboy, later as an independent rancher. His home is in McCone County, near Oswego.

He was born in Sweden, in 1868. His parents, Man and Marie (Anderson) Tolan, spent all their lives in Sweden, where his father was a farmer. Nels Tolan grew up on a farm, had the advantages of the Swedish schools, and was twenty years of age when, in 1888, he came to America. He joined his uncle, Nels Anderson, in South Dakota, and while working for his uncle attended school.

Mr. Tolan in 1891 made a trip out to Washington, but later in the same year returned to Montana and during the next two years was employed in a concentration mill at Jefferson. He then gained experience working on ranches in the vicinity of White Sulphur Springs, and from 1900 to 1903 he and Bud Bert conducted a livery stable at Chinook.

Mr. Tolan engaged in ranching for himself at Red Water, handling both sheep and cattle. He entered a homestead, put up a group of log buildings, and still owns this property, comprising 320 acres. It remained his home and business headquarters until August, 1920, when he came to what is familiarly referred to as the C. K. Ranch, south of the Missouri River, across from Oswego. Here he has charge of the live stock interests of the Pioneer Cattle Company.

Mr. Tolan is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married June 30, 1926, Mrs. Margaret Green. They have one daughter, Anna Bessie Louise.

CHESTER ARTHUR ANDERSON, whose name indicates that he was born after that distinguished statesman and Republican leader, Chester Arthur Anderson came into national prominence, has been a citizen of McCone County, Montana, since 1910, and his place of usefulness in the community is one that could hardly be overlooked in any enumeration of the leaders in enterprise. His home is on the Buffalo Creek, twelve miles north of Circle.

Mr. Anderson was born in Grundy County, Iowa, March 12, 1883. His father, Nicholas Theodore Anderson, was born near Christiania in Norway, was educated in Norwegian schools, and while living in his native country learned farming and displayed particular skill in handling stock. When he was about twenty-two years of age he came to the United States alone, and some of the ruins of the Chicago fire of 1871 were still smoking when he reached that city. He was without money, and he supported himself for several years by working in the city and as a farm hand nearby. From Illinois he went to Iowa, and was a tenant farmer in Johnson, Tama and Grundy counties. Leaving Iowa, he moved to Minnesota in 1887, bought land and lived there as a farmer until 1915, when he and his wife came to Montana to live with their two bachelor sons, Chester A. and William D., in McCone County. Nicholas Theodore Anderson died here March 12, 1926, at the age of seventy-five years, six months, and his good wife passed away February 14, 1921. Both are buried in the cemetery at Circle. His wife's maiden name was Matilda Wagner. She was born in Iowa, and her father, John Wagner, was of German ancestry and his parents had come from Alsace-Lorraine. Matilda Wagner acquired a common school education. Both parents were Protestants, the father having been reared a Lutheran, and they practiced the essentials of Christianity in their daily lives. The father acquired American citizenship and voted as a Republican. The children of these parents were: Stella M., of Worthington, Minnesota; Chester A.; Ida L., wife of Arthur M. Nerud, who lives in the same community of McCone County; William D.; Florence E., wife of John Brown, of Kinsley, Kansas; Ruth J., wife of Ray Marsh, a rancher on Cow Creek, Wolf Point, Montana and Roy H., who is a farmer in the Buffalo Creek community.

Chester A. Anderson and his brother William D. have never married, and since coming to Montana they have been closely associated in their home and business undertakings. Chester A. Anderson secured a grade school education. He was five years old when the family moved to Minnesota, and it was in that state that he grew up. When he worked away from home as a farm laborer he sent his wages to his parents. For a number of years his home was at Clear Lake in Deuel County, South Dakota. He learned the carpenter's trade in South Dakota. Mr. Anderson was given opportunity to follow his bent toward mechanics, and he has been one of those rare all-around mechanics, and his friends and patrons know that he can make anything with wheels run and can supply the missing parts from his own forge and anvil. He began his apprenticeship as a blacksmith at Coleman, South Dakota, and completed his training with his uncle, John Marquardt, of Wentworth in that state. After about four years at Coleman in Moody County Mr. Anderson came to Montana in 1910, and on March 25, 1911, he set up a blacksmith shop at his homestead. It was the first blacksmith shop in McCone County, and from the first it did a big business, since many settlers were coming into the county and frequently there were weeks at a time when he was doing rush work. His first shop was constructed with sod walls and a board roof. As a machinery expert he was frequently called out to farms to help assemble and put machinery into operation. All through the years he has kept up this branch of his business. In the cluster of well-painted buildings that comprise the Anderson establishment, from a distance giving the appearance of a small village, his shop is one of the largest. It is equipped with gear press and lathe operated by gasoline motor and a full outfit of blacksmith tools.

When Mr. Anderson took up his homestead he built for his house a structure, 14 x 16 feet, of lumber, with the outside sodded, so that inside it was comfortable both in summer and winter. It

H. J. Freebourn.

served until 1916, when he put up a commodious story and a half house of seven rooms, one of the best homes in this rural community. The larger house was built primarily to afford a home for his parents during their declining years. Mr. Anderson in 1927 completed an elevator with a capacity for 5,000 bushels, and this has proved in many ways its value for the storage of grain, keeping it until the market price is right. The first barn was a dugout. Later he erected a frame barn 48 x 32 feet, and subsequently rebuilt this into a structure 48 feet square, providing a large amount of room for the storage of hay. Another improvement is the machinery shed, which keeps all his farm implements under cover.

Mr. Anderson and his brother have been growing wheat since they came to Montana. The best acre yield was twenty-two bushels in 1928. They had a complete failure in 1919 and in 1926 cut the grain for feed, not taking the trouble to thresh it out. Mr. Anderson has been raising cattle also. His brother homesteaded the east half of section 18, township 21, range 48, and the two homesteads constitute their ranch.

Mr. Anderson has been a hard and constant worker, but has found time to associate himself with his neighbors in bringing about desirable improvements. He has voted as a Republican, and he and his brother are Protestants in religion. During the World War he was appointed one of the registrars and his brothers were registered, both of them having been called to active duty. For many years Mr. Anderson operated a threshing outfit that served this grain community.

HARRISON J. FREEBOURN, a Butte attorney, went through a long apprenticeship of practical service with the mining industry of the Northwest before he qualified for the practice of law, and that experience has been very valuable to him in his professional career.

He was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1890, son of John and Agnes (Brown) Freebourn. Both of his parents were born in the North of Ireland and came to the United States in 1864. His father was a Pennsylvania farmer, and in 1902 moved out to Iowa and engaged in the raising of blooded horses and cattle. He is now living retired at Des Moines at the age of eighty-two.

Harrison J. Freebourn was next to the youngest in a family of six children. He attended grade schools in Pennsylvania until he was twelve years of age and for two years after that was a student in the high school at West Des Moines. When he left school he went west and worked in the gold mines of the Black Hills district, was also employed on cattle ranches, and in April, 1909, arrived at Butte. Here he continued working in the mines, using his earnings to continue his high school education for two years. He won the competitive examination held for the appointment of cadets to the Annapolis Naval Academy, but did not accept an appointment. He was in the mines for eight years, holding various positions, including storekeeper, timekeeper, cost accountant, purchasing agent and employment agent. Such time as he could spare from his duties he utilized in the study of law, and attended night classes. In June, 1918, he was admitted to the bar, and for the past ten years has enjoyed an increasing prominence in his profession at Butte. In 1924 he was nominated by the Farm-Labor party for the office of county attorney.

In 1925 and 1927 he represented the Butte Typographical Unions, No. 126 of Butte and No. 255 of Anconda, Montana, in wage arbitrations in Butte, and upon appeal at Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1925 he secured an increase of fifty cents per day and in 1927 an increase of seventy-five cents a day, with a year's back pay. His honesty and integrity won him great esteem, and in November, 1928, he was elected county attorney of Silver Bar County, Montana.

Mr. Freebourn is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He married in January, 1911, Miss Anne Donnelly, who was born in the City of Butte. They have five children, James D., William B., Harriett A., Beatrice M. and Geraldine E.

Delbert E. Rhoads, for ten years a member of the board of county commissioners of McCone County and now chairman of the board, was an early settler in this region, a prominent rancher and citizen of the Vida community of the county.

Mr. Rhoads was born in Edgar County, Illinois, May 11, 1870, son of Gideon and Susan (Davis) Rhoads and grandson of Benjamin and Merriman (Talbert) Rhoads. The Rhoads family went to Edgar County from Kentucky. Gideon Rhoads lived practically all his life in that Eastern Illinois county, and he and several of his children are still there. There were seven children in all: Benjamin, of Edgar County; Delbert E.; Rosa, wife of Lando Bartley, of Wyoming; Chauncey and Herschel, both of Edgar County; Ella, wife of Bruce Quinn, of Edgar County; and Oliver, deceased.

Delbert E. Rhoads was educated in public schools, acquired a knowledge of farming, and followed farming as his occupation after his marriage. He married in Edgar County, February 27, 1894, Miss Lurena Hanks. She is of the same old Virginia and Kentucky stock as was Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln. Her father, Michael Hanks, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, which was also the birthplace of Mrs. Rhoads. Michael Hanks was a son of William Hanks, who came from Kentucky. Michael Hanks, who passed away in 1912, at the age of sixty-five, married Stella Shafer, who came from Pennsylvania and who is living at Paris, Illinois, at the age of eighty-six. This couple had a large family of thirteen children and reared twelve of them, and ten were married. Most of them live in Edgar County, and others of the family besides Mrs. Rhoads are: Aden, of Illinois; Mrs. Annie Hamilton; Mollie, wife of Ed Young; Jack; Michael, Jr.; George; Rosa, wife of Charles Thompson; and John Hanks of Granville, North Dakota.

Mr. Rhoads had not been able to accumulate a great deal during the sixteen years he spent in Illinois after his marriage. Consequently, early in 1910 he brought his family to Montana, where the opportunities were new and where he saw the chance of undertaking a program which promised something better than he had experienced in the Middle West. It was on April 4, 1910, that he arrived in his present locality. He and his family traveled by train as far as Wolf Point. The lands were not yet surveyed and he squatted on a half section twelve miles southwest of Wolf Point, and when the survey was made, later in the same year, he entered his homestead in section 21, township 26 north, range 48 east.

Mr. Rhoads brought with him his wife and two daughters, and, as he says, "they were about all he had at the time." After entering his homestead he put up as a shelter a one-room shack built of cotton wood boards. The ground itself served as the floor. In the fall of the year he found time to build a more substantial and comfortable log house of three rooms, and he tore down the first building and used the material for the roof. That log home is still standing and is now occupied by one of Mr. Rhoads married daughters.

After getting his family sheltered he turned his attention toward improving his land, but provided for the support of the family the first two years by working for a neighbor. He did not own even a horse for three years. His land was broken with a steam plow outfit owned by the neighbor for whom he worked. In 1912 he put in his first crop of flax, which brought a good yield. He rented the field from a neighbor while continuing work for Mr. Francis. Since getting to a place where he could give his undivided attention to farming he has followed a mixed program, raising wheat, oats, flax and Indian corn. In 1914 he gathered his best crop of "Squaw Corn," and has been a corn grower nearly every year since then. He gradually fenced off his lands, and during the winter seasons he walked back and forth to the Missouri River cutting logs, which were used in the construction of his log barn. Later he erected a substantial frame house, into which the family moved from their log cabin. Other improvements include a frame granary. For a year or so the family carried their water from a spring a quarter of a mile away. He then had a well drilled and at a depth of 250 feet secured an abundant supply of soft, sweet water with a soda content. Later an engine was attached to the pump, providing a steady supply of water for home and other purposes on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads brought with them to Montana a cash capital of only $150. Obviously they had to submit to a rigid schedule of economy in order to make both ends meet. They went through a period of hardships, not least among which was loneliness, accentuated by the frequent yelp of the coyote. These animals were so numerous and bold that they frequently came to the threshold, and Mrs. Rhoads when her husband was away would rattle the door to scare them off. Mrs. Rhoads frequently made a hand in the harvest field, and in the success that has come to them they can take full credit, since there was no "slacking" on the part of any member of the household. Mr. Rhoads grubbed out a piece of land and that labor paid for the first family cow, which was secured from Mrs. Purdy, a neighbor. This cow became the foundation of the bunch of cattle Mr. Rhoads accumulated. Besides cattle they raise hogs, and their meat supply comes from animals raised on their own farm. Mr. Rhoads has never bought any more than the half section of land which comprised his homestead. Mrs. Rhoads in the early days cooked for the threshing outfits and also provided meals during harvest time for bachelor farmers of the locality.

Mr. Rhoads took a prominent part in organizing a farmers club, a community club, which later became a part of the Equity movement, which has a station for business at Wolf Point. He was one of the trustees of the first school, the Sunnyside School, and also of the Lutheran Church, which was erected by the entire community and was located near the Rhoads home. The old school house gave way to a new and better building in 1928. Mr. Rhoads when he first came here was practically the only settler, but is now surrounded by a prosperous community of substantial farming people.

Mr. Rhoads joined the non-partisan movement when it entered Montana, becoming one of the organizers and secretary of the local. The Non-partisan League gave him its endorsement for the office of county commissioner in 1920, when he was nominated on the Democratic ticket. He was elected that fall, as a member of the first elected board of commissioners of McCone County, and drew the long term of six years. In 1926 he was reelected on the Democratic ticket, and at the present time his colleagues on the board are Horsford and Morris. Other men who have been associated with him in the office during the past ten years have been Robert Lindh and Amos Jacobs.

During the World war Mr. Rhoads was appointed to inspect lands for seed loans in McCone County. He did his utmost in promoting a program of intensive agriculture during this period.

The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads are Osie and Georgie. Osie is the wife of Ezra Rhoads, a farmer and rancher on the Rhoads farm in McCone County, and their children are Ira, Earl, Luellen, Lee and Doris. Georgie Rhoads married Bruce Lamb and lives at Denver, Colorado. Their children are Virgil, Delbert, Mary Louise and Chester Lamb.

CHARLES B. STUART. The Stuart family have been residents of McCone County since 1913. They are prosperous ranch people and farmers living about six miles northeast of Paxton. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have had much to do with the civic, cultural and social activities of this community. Their first thought and efforts were directed to the practical issues of making a home in a comparatively new region, but from them have emanated many influences that have set new standards and brought a more elevated tone to the life of the community.

Mr. Stuart is a native of Ohio, member of an old and substantial family of that state. He was born at Bremen, Fairfield County, March 27, 1868. His grandfather, Charles Stuart, was from Glasgow, Scotland, and established his home in Ohio very early in the last century. He married Tina Beery, and they reared seven of their eight children: John; Mrs. Catherine Black, who lived in Baldwin, Kansas; Isabel, who married Robert Black and remained in Ohio; William B.; David, who died at Bremen, Ohio; Lefee, who married LeRoy Binkley and died at Bremen; George, who moved to Kansas and later homesteaded in Colorado, and after his death his family returned to Lawrence, Kansas, one of his sons subsequently becoming mayor of Nome, Alaska, and in that capacity presented President Harding to the public during the Harding trip to the Far North; and Emma, who married H. M. Shellhamer and died at Bremen, Ohio.

William B. Stuart, father of Charles B. Stuart of Montana, was born and reared at Bremen, Ohio. He lacked only two months of being ninety years of age when he died there in 1927. He had lived almost sixty years on one farm. As a young man during the Civil War period he went to Kansas and lived for a year with his sister at Baldwin. The Quantrell raiders were very active and brought terror to many localities, and one day a band supposed to be followers of Quantrell came by his sister's home and fired upon the house as William B. and his sister hurriedly made their escape into the weeds and brush. These raiders were being closely pursued by the Union troops. It was the same day as the famous Lawrence massacre occurred. William B. Stuart returned to Ohio from Kansas and joined the Union army in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and helped finish the war. During most of his service he was located at Baltimore.

William B. Stuart married Elizabeth Poling, who was born in Hocking County, Ohio, daughter of Peter Poling. She died December 24, 1925, at the age of eighty-three. The bodies of these parents rest in a mausoleum at Bremen. They had four children: Charles B.; Frank, of Johnstown, Ohio; Judson, who died in infancy; and Emma, wife of Milton Canfield, of Bremen, Ohio.

Charles B. Stuart during his childhood, youth and early manhood lived in Fairfield County, Ohio. He attended school at Bremen, did farm work, but his outstanding talent even in boyhood was a passion for music. He developed a fine singing voice, but his most important work in the musical field was as a cornetist and band director, a field in which he had a service that brought him almost a national reputation. When he was only fifteen years old he began mastering the cornet. Later he left the home locality to join the John Vogle minstrels, and for five years was with the famous Al. G. Fields minstrels. During that time he traveled over most of the United States, his travels covering usually 40,000 miles a year.

When he left the Field minstrels he located at Saint Joseph, Missouri, and for two years had charge of the Fourth Regiment Band of Missouri. For thirteen years his work in the musical field was as a band master in Nebraska. He conducted the Second Regiment Band at Saint Paul and later the First Regiment Band at Bloomfield. In both places he also managed the opera house, and at Saint Paul introduced one of the first motion picture shows. While he has made a practical success in other lines Mr. Stuart has acknowledged music as one of the strongest and most fundamental motives of his life. In 1925 he went back to Nebraska and for three years supervised and directed the training of a boys' band at Bloomfield. He took this band on several tours, and in 1927 the band played several concerts in the Black Hills country where President and Mrs. Coolidge were spending their summer, and on August 30, 1927, the band played for the entertainment of the Coolidges on the school grounds at Rapid City. One member of this band was Herbert Speakerman, of Rockport, Missouri, who had won his first musical honors in a contest at Peru, Nebraska, and later was one of the prize winners at a competition of singers from all over the Middle West called at Kansas City. Mr. Stuart has not neglected his musical work altogether since coming to Montana. In 1915 he organized the first band at Circle and five years later organized a band at Ritchey, Montana. While living in Saint Joseph, Missouri, he became a member of the Musicians' Union.

It was in the spring of 1913 that Mr. Stuart started from Bloomfield, Nebraska, for Montana. In an emigrant car he and Robert Miller, who also proved up a homestead in that county but later left the state, put a stock of farm machinery and household goods. Mr. Stuart took up his homestead in section 30, township 22, range 49. This is the land forming the nucleus of his present ranch and farm. His first home was a 12 x 14 building now used as a granary. It was covered and sided with tar paper. He and his wife and daughter lived there until they could provide a better home next year. The first season he broke out forty acres of land, had an encouraging crop of oats and flax, and other favorable crops came along until 1917. During the three years' drought, culminating in 1919, conditions were more discouraging. He had a total failure in 1919. He has concentrated on wheat as his grain, but has also gone into the live stock business, keeping cattle on the range, mainly the Hereford and Shorthorn. In addition to his half section homestead he acquired another section, so that his ranch toady comprises 900 acres with about 400 acres in cultivation.

Mr. Stuart was for a time a member of the local school board, and both he and his wife have led the way in supporting church and Sabbath School work. They are members of the Broadfield Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Stuart is superintendent of the Union Sunday School. She organized and is president of the first Woman's Club in McCone County, then Dawson County. She represented this club when it had the distinction of having the largest membership of any club in the Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States. During the World War she was active in the Red Cross, giving 800 hours of service to that cause and assisted in the War Savings Stamp and Liberty Bond drives as well. In 1930 she was one of the census enumerators. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have aligned themselves with the Republican party. Mr. Stuart cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892, while Mrs. Stuart's first national ballot went to Charles E. Hughes in 1916.

Mr. Stuart married at Chicago, October 20, 1902, Miss Louise Oliphant. Mrs. Stuart was born in Delaware County, Indiana, April 23, 1884, daughter of John and Martha (Grice) Oliphant. She was educated in the public schools of Indiana and was one of a family of seven children. The other survivors are her sister Lennie, wife of George Thompson, of Delaware County, and John Oliphant, of Rush County, Indiana. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart is a daughter, Margaret, living in Butte, Montana.

ROBERT G. LINDH came to Montana when he was five years old. He is a bachelor, farmer and rancher in McCone County, seven miles northwest of Brockway, and his ranch comprises the homestead he took up as a young man and which years of effort have developed and made into one of the best grain growing and stock raising propositions in this section of the state.

Mr. Lindh was born at Ironwood, Michigan, November 18, 1887. His parents were natives of Sweden, his father, Charles Herman Lindh, born at Hokentorp, Vastergotland, in 1860, and his mother, Hilma Anderson, born at Orebro, Oster Jutland, in 1857. Both families had lived in their respective localities for many generations. Charles Herman Lindh grew up in the city, had the common school advantages, and as a young man served several years in the regular Swedish army and was also clerk to an army officer. Soon after his marriage he left Sweden, coming to the United States in 1885. He possessed a very little capital, and for several years he worked for others, familiarized himself with American customs and the language, and for several years worked in the iron mines at Ironwood in Northern Michigan. In 1893 he brought his parents to Montana, and for several years was employed in the smelters at Great Falls. In 1895 he homesteaded in Cascade County, fifteen miles south of Great Falls, and there for thirty-five years has carried on his work as a rancher and farmer. He has been a man who has shown a quiet independence, and industry, winning the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He acquired American citizenship while at Ironwood, Michigan, and is nominally a Democrat, although in recent years he has frequently voted as an independent. Both he and his wife were reared as Swedish Lutherans. His wife passed away in July, 1922, and is buried near the old home. Their children were: Hjalmar Charles, of Great Falls; Robert Gustave; Conrad Frederick, of Buffalo Gap, South Dakota; Mrs. Anges Nelson, of Watkins, McCone County, Montana; Oscar Wallace; Arthur Eugene, on the home farm at Stockett; and Esther, wife of William Hooper, of Great Falls.

Robert Gustave Lindh had his first school advantages at Great Falls. After a year his parents moved out to the homestead, and he grew up there, attending school in the Stockett locality. His time and labors were given to his parents on the home ranch until he was twenty-two, and on leaving home he entered his homestead in what was then a part of Dawson County, now McCone County. He and his brother Hjalmar homesteaded the same section and remained together as partners in their farming enterprise for some years. Mr. Lindh's first improvement was the frame house 10 x 12 feet, and later this was moved away and served the purpose of a shelter for another homesteader. In its place Mr. Lindh built the modest house in which he still lives. It was in 1910 that Mr. Lindh took up his homestead, and his work has been centered in this one locality for twenty years. He and his brother bought four horses to handle the work of breaking the soil and raising their first crop. In 1912 they seeded forty-five acres to flax, fifteen acres to oats, the season turning out very favorably. In 1913 they put in a wheat crop, following the flax, and this also also had a good yield. That year they introduced their first machine power, and Mr. Lindh has largely depended upon a tractor to pull his plows and harvesting machinery. After five years the brothers divided their interests and since then Gustave Lindh has carried on the work alone. He has been farming about 500 acres, practicing summer fallowing on a part of the land and usually growing two crops in succession, one on fresh plowed soil and the other on the stubble. Mr. Lindh says that the greatest crop prospects he ever had came in 1927, and though severely injured by the hail, his yield of wheat was about twenty-five bushels to the acre. In 1919, the year of the general crop failure in the Northwest, he had nothing to harvest, and in the years 1926-1929, two other years of general crop failure, his wheat threshed barely five bushels to the acre and flax a bushel and a half. Along with grain growing he has combined stock raising, handling and raising the Whiteface Hereford cattle.

Mr. Lindh, while not a family man, has given due attention to community matters and has served as a member of the board of the local school district No. 47. At the first county election held in McCone County he was elected on the Democratic ticket for the office of county commissioner, though he also had the support of the Non-Partisan League that year. He was elected for a four-year term, which closed in January, 1925, when he was succeeded by Rufus Morris. His colleagues on the board were Thomas Horsford and Delbert Rhoads. The board had to begin the administration of a county government at a time when the state was going through a severe deflation period, and strict economy was a necessity as well as a policy favored by the board. While he was in office the basement unit of the courthouse was built, a council clinic was provided for children of the county and an effort was made to keep the main highways of the county in repair. Mr. Lindh has never joined any secret fraternities. He was registered during the World War, but his chief service was grain raising and helping with the sale of the Liberty Bonds. He is a candidate in 1930 for representative from this district.

JOHN M. SORLEY. Among the men who have been most important in the work of development in the Cow Creek locality of McCone County is John M. Sorley, who has lived there twenty years, long enough to experience all the vicissitudes as well as the pleasant and profitable features in the progress of this community.

Mr. Sorley was born in Northern Norway, in the Sorley community, April 25, 1883. His parents were fishermen and small farmers, of that hardy, thrifty and earnest type of people who have contributed so many worthy and capable citizens to America. His father, Hendrick Sorley, from boyhood was identified with the tasks of farming and fishing along the coast, and is still living in the Old Country, at the age of sixty-seven. He married for his first wife a girl of the same locality and of the same social station, Olene Bjorn, who died in 1895, when about twenty-eight years of age. She was the mother of four children: John M., and Ludwig H., both of whom are ranchers in the same neighborhood in McCone County; Bernard, who lives at Portland, Oregon; and Hansena, who is the wife of Gunnar Tangen in Southern Norway. Hendrick Sorley by a second marriage had two sons, one of whom is living, Harold, still in Norway.

John M. Sorley had the opportunities of attending a Norwegian school, and from boyhood was given tasks and responsibilities helping his father on the little farm and accompanying him in his fishing trips. A boy of the same neighborhood having come to America wrote back some accounts of experiences and the opportunities of the New World that stirred John M. Sorley to follow in his example, and consequently he sailed from Trondhjem to Hull, England, crossed over to Liverpool and came across the ocean on a White Star liner, landing after an eight days' voyage at Castle Garden. His railroad ticket carried him to Hendrum, Minnesota, where his young friend was located. He brought with him to this country the minimum equipment of an immigrant, a few clothes and probably had not over five cents when he reached Minnesota. A job of farm work was waiting for him and during the next three years he labored for Hans Hansen, a Nowegian, being paid twenty-five dollars a month during the summer season and ten dollars in the winter. It was work that brought him the opportunity of learning the English language and the methods of American farming. From his wages he saved something, and then put in two years for another Minnesota farmer, Carl Stardal. About that time he married, and he and his wife hired out to O. C. Olsen, a Minnesota farmer, with whom they remained three years and one winter.

They had carefully put away all they could from their earnings with a view to establishing a home of their own. In the spring of 1910 Mr. Sorley made a trip to Montana, prospecting, and in the spring of 1911 he and his wife came out to settle permanently. After having spent ten years in Minnesota, most of the time in Norman County, Mr. and Mrs. Sorley started for their new home with a car containing a team, two cows, a couple of calves and some farm machinery, as well as household goods. They had a limited amount of cash capital besides. Mr. Sorley had filed on his homestead in 1910. Their first impovement was a one-room house 14 x 14 feet, and it is incorporated in the larger and more commodious family home of today. After getting up this shelter he broke out some sod and seeded it to flax, oats and corn. It was a dry year, and there was little or nothing to show at the harvest time. The second year he seeded some wheat, and the prospects were very favorable until the grain was hailed out. In 1913 came a fair crop of wheat, flax and oats and then followed a succession of years, some fairly good and others more so. Mr. and Mrs. Sorley knew how to live on a basis of strict economy, and in the meantime they were accumulating some live stock. His cattle raising has been developed from the nucleus of the two cows he brought with him from Minnesota, and the Sorley ranch is stocked with about seventy head of Shorthorn and Hereford strains. In addition to the homestead he acquired other land, now owning a half section in section 8 and a half section in section 5 of township 22, range 49. His sons also own land in section 5.

Mr. Sorley has been interested in the establishment and maintenance of good schools, and during most of the years has served as trustee cf the school board. He and his wife are Lutherans. He took out his citizenship papers in 1909, casting his first vote for William H. Taft, and has been a Republican through all the years.

He married, December 17, 1905, Miss Ragnhild Fagervik. She was born at Fagervik, Norway, and came to the United States in 1905 in company with her brother, Ludwig Fagervik, who now lives at Yale, British Columbia. She and Mr. Sorley had been schoolmates in Norway. She was one of six children, two of whom came to this country. Mrs. Sorley pursued her schooling in high school, and both she and Mr. Sorley have acquired a good use of the English language. They have four children, Carl, Hendrick, Anna and Roy. Both were active in the Red Cross during the World War. They are members of the Emanuel Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Sorley, after accepting the privileges of woman's suffrage, cast her first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson.

LUDWIG H. SORLEY is a representative of the fine class of Montana citizens who came from Norway. He came from that country when a young man, and after about five years in Minnesota and North Dakota, where he accumulated training of a practical nature and in school and also some capital, he settled in Montana in the spring of 1910, and for twenty years has been a factor in the community life as well as the material development of the Cow Creek locality of McCone County.

Mr. Sorley was born at Helgeland, Norway, April 2, 1885, son of Hendrick and Olene (Bjorn) Sorley. His father spent his active life as a farmer and fisherman on the Norwegian coast, and is still living in that country at the age of sixty-seven. His mother died in 1895, when about twenty-eight years of age. Of her four children the only daughter still lives in Norway and the three sons are Americans, John M. and Ludwig H., having come to Montana at the same time and settled on adjoining land.

Ludwig H. Sorley lived in Norway until he was nineteen years of age. He attended the common schools, helped his father with the farm and as a fisherman. His brother John had come to America four years earlier, and Ludwig came over to join him. He sailed from Christiania, now Oslo, on the ship *Hecla* of the Scandinavian American line. He had planned to come over on the *Norga*, but his ticket failed to reach him in time, a very fortunate circumstance, since the *Norga* foundered and sank on the voyage. On reaching his brother in Minnesota he found immediate employment as a farm hand at one dollar a day or thirty dollars a month. This was his work until he came to Montana, and he was employed in Minnesota and North Dakota. In the meantime, he had three winters of schooling in Minnesota and spent two terms in the Agricultural College of North Dakota at Fargo. This equipped him in a practical way to meet the problems of American citizenship, and his thrift and industry have provided for his material wants. He was still unmarried when he came to Montana. He shipped out a team of horses, a cow and some farm machinery to Poplar, Montana, and from there came into McCone County and entered the east half of section 8, township 22, range 49 of his homestead. On this he put up a simple habitation, in which he did his own housekeeping for over a year, and the structure is now included in the larger house of seven rooms which shelters his family. His experimental farming began with flax and oats, but from the beginning his agriculture has been supplemented by live stock. He raised horses until there was no longer any market for them. In 1929 he sold fourteen head of horses for two hundred dollars and his last horse he gave away. He is still in the cattle business, with a herd of thirty-five Herefords, and since 1925 has been a sheep man, keeping about 200 head on the range. Besides his homestead he added another half section in section 4, adjoining, and of his land about 300 acres are under cultivation. His best crops were a wheat yield of twenty-seven bushels to the acre and eighteen bushels of flax. The year he had his largest harvest of wheat he hauled the grain forty miles to Wolf Point and sold it at $1.10 a bushel.

Mr. Sorley acquired American citizenship by naturalization at Glendive. He cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson, but since the war has been a Republican. He is a man of sound intelligence, public spirited and has been frequently honored with the responsibilities in community affairs, having been clerk of the local school board thirteen years and has been secretary of the Emanuel Lutheran Church during most of the years since it was established. He was registered during the World War, but his chief contribution to the cause was the purchase of bonds and stamps.

Mr. Sorley married, October 13, 1911, at Galesburg, North Dakota, Miss Pauline Kyllo. She was born in North Dakota, July

J. K. Alexander

1, 1886, daughter of Hendrick and Anna Kyllo. Hendrick Kyllo was born in Norway, and was a small boy when his parents came to America, the family living in Wisconsin, then in Minnesota and finally settling at Fargo, North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick Kyllo are still living on their farm at Galesburg, North Dakota, and are parents of a large family of children, namely: Gina, wife of Magnus Wahus, of North Dakota; Mrs. Sorley; John, of North Dakota; Ida, wife of Simmon Jorgenson, of North Dakota; Rosa, wife of A. D. Severson, of Hunter, North Dakota; George, of Galesburg; Alice, wife of Walter Benson, of Fargo; Miss Lydian, at home; Theodore, of Galesburg; and Mary, wife of Louis Wahus.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorley have two sons, Arthur and Elmer, who are still part of the family circle.

Joseph Lloyd Alexander, physician and surgeon, has had many years of usefulness and experience in his profession, at first in Colorado, later at Kansas City, and since March, 1915, in Montana. He has been the standard reliance in the medical profession in the Winnett locality, Petroleum County, for fourteen years.

Doctor Alexander was born at Indianola, Iowa, September 11, 1868. The Alexanders came from Scotland and settled in Virginia in 1743. Doctor Alexander's great-grandfather and a brother were soldiers in the American army in the War of the Revolution. Thomas Jefferson Alexander, father of Doctor Alexander, was a farmer's son and was born at Monroe, Wisconsin. He spent his active life as a farmer and stock man. In the Civil war he was an officer in the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, was at Kennesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas, finally participating in the Grand Review at Washington. He died in 1913, and he and his wife are buried at Winterset, Iowa. Thomas Jefferson Alexander married Martha Brown, a descendant of Thomas Macey, who came to New England in 1643 and was one of the first settlers on the Island of Nantucket. Martha Brown's father, James Brown, was a farmer, and died at Erie, Iowa. Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Alexander died in 1909. Her children were: Joseph Lloyd; Mrs. Eleanor Hurst, of Los Angeles; Shirley, who died the same year as his father, in Iowa; and Erwin, a printer and publisher at Los Angeles.

Joseph Lloyd Alexander grew up at Des Moines and in Northwestern Iowa, where his father was interested in real estate. He attended high school at Cherokee, Iowa, and went to Chicago for his medical education in the Rush Medical College, where he was graduated in 1893. He was interne in one of the Chicago hospitals and for three years practiced at Denver, Colorado, and while there was connected with the medical department of the University of Colorado. Doctor Alexander for seventeen years carried on a successful medical practice at Kansas City, Missouri, most of the time having his offices in the Altman Building. While there he held the chair of surgery in the Kansas City University Medical College, and was a member of the various medical and surgical societies. Doctor Alexander suffered a great deal from rheumatism while living at Kansas City, and it was for the purpose of relieving himself of this disease that he came out to the Northwest, and in Montana has been completely free of his trouble for a number of years.

In March, 1915, he located at Winnett and homesteaded a claim south of the town. After proving up he disposed of the land. He was the first physician of the village, then numbering a population of about two hundred. He gave a valuable professional service to the community in its early days. The discovery of oil brought to Winnett a population of some five thousand people, and for several years he had five or six fellow physicians practicing there. With the subsidence of the boom the population declined and the doctors removed to other fields, so that now Doctor Alexander is again the only representative of his profession in the community.

Doctor Alexander is a member of the Fergus County, Montana State and American Medical Associations, and for a time was president of the local Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican in politics, being one of the state Republican committeemen and for four years was committeeeman of Petroleum County. While a student of medicine in Chicago he cast his first presidential vote, for Benjamin Harrison, in 1892. Doctor Alexander is a member of the Masonic order, Jerusalem Lodge No. 115 of Winnett, Hiram Chapter No. 15, of Lewistown, Calvary Commandery No. 14, of Lewistown, Albedoo Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Billings, Montana. He is a past master of Jerusalem Lodge.

Doctor Alexander married at Janesville, Wisconsin, Miss Blanche Greene, who was born in Wisconsin and educated in Carlton College, daughter of J. L. Greene. Mrs. Alexander left a daughter, who is now living in San Francisco. On November 30, 1911, at Kansas City, Missouri, Doctor Alexander married Mary Homan, who was born at Otterville, Missouri. Her father, Lock Homan, was also a native of Missouri, was a railroad man and later a lumberman, and died at Syracuse, Missouri. Mrs. Alexander was second in a family of four children.

GEORGE JEWELL VAUGHAN from a homestead which he entered in 1912 has developed a grain and stock ranch in the Cow Creek community of McCone County that represents an important contribution to the resources of the county and represents the fruitful efforts of a man of enterprise who has been one of the constructive Montanans of his generation.

His career in Montana has not been one of smooth and altogether pleasant prosperity. He has overcome obstacles, has gone through the hard years as well as the good. He came to Montana without any capital to speak of and without any special training or equipment to guide him beyond an earnest ambition that has turned into persistent hard work.

Mr. Vaughan was born near the little Town of Dearborn, Platte County, Missouri, October 11, 1891. That locality, where the Rock Island and the Chicago & Great Western Railways intersect, has been the home of the Vaughan family for several generations. It was originally part of the Platte purchase in Northwest Missouri. The founder of the family there was Mr. Vaughan's great-grandfather. The grandfather, Samuel Vaughan, was also a native of Missouri, and spent practically all his life in the vicinity of Dearborn in Platte County. By his marriage to Miss Miller he had three sons: William, a farmer south of Kansas City, Missouri; George A., of Montana; and Elmer, of Kansas City, Kansas.

George Alvin Vaughan was born in Platte County August 20, 1871. He grew up on the farm and in the Town of Dearborn, attended public schools there, was a farmer and later joined his son in Montana and is now a prosperous rancher in McCone

County, fourteen miles north of Circle. He has always voted his principles as a Democrat and is a Methodist. His wife, Cordelia St. John, was born in Texas, and was left an orphan girl. Of their two sons and two daughters three are living: Audrey, wife of Andrew Drinnen, of Galesburg, Illinois; George J.; and Hugh, who is associated with his father.

George Jewell Vaughan had his early school advantages at Dearborn, and later spent a year in a high school at Ninth and Minnesota Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. He left school to become a clerk in the drug store of J. Q. L. Lake & Company in Kansas City, Missouri, and while doing the routine work of clerk he acquired a considerable knowledge of pharmacy. In 1912, when he was twenty-one years of age, he left Kansas City, bringing with him a capital of only eighty dollars, and traveled by train to Montana. The presence of an uncle, Hugh St. John, influenced him in coming into the Cow Creek region. In the same year he entered as his homestead the north half of section 6, township 22, range 49, located twenty-five miles west of Ritchey and fourteen miles south of Vida. On this he did the work of proving up and afterwards exchanged the homestead for land in section 12, township 22, range 48. His money barely sufficed to pay his land fees and put up a one-room house, built of shiplap with tar paper. In this he lived as a bachelor for three years. Work away from home brought him the money to live on, and for part of it he worked for his uncle. In that way he secured the money to buy a pair of unbroken bronchos, which he trained into an efficient team. He hired the first plot of ground broken on his homestead, and in 1913 he sowed flax and oats, getting fifty bushels of oats to the acre but only four bushels of flax. During successive years he brought more land under cultivation, using in the breaking and in cultivation his own horse power. The Vaughan farm today has 600 acres under cultivation. In 1916 he made his first experiment sowing wheat. It gave him an indifferent yield, the next year had results about the same and also in 1918, while in 1919 he did not even recover his seed from the ground.

It was in 1915 that Mr. Vaughan's father and brother came out to Montana, and for a time they combined their efforts. In the fall of 1921 they separated, dividing their property, and his father and brother then went to themselves. Mr. Vaughan's best wheat yield came in 1921, when on summer fallowed land he threshed thirty bushels to the acre. In later years other yields approaching that average have come, but he accounts 1921 his banner year. It was in 1921 also that he harvested his largest aggregate crop, 7,000 bushels, while in 1928 his total yield of wheat was 6,000 bushels.

Mr. Vaughan was a bachelor during the first eight years of his life in Montana. In the meantime, however, he had replaced his one-room shack with a more substantial building, and from time to time added until he has a complete seven-room modern house, with furnace heat, hot and cold running water. The home is only one of a group of buildings that serve to distinguish the Vaughan ranch from the highway. There is a 5,000 bushel granary, a machinery house, a stock barn and poultry house.

One of the most interesting improvements is an electric light plant. A current, instead of being generated as is the general case by gasoline power, is provided by a wind mill, which in itself is not of the common type of windmill, but is the form of an aeroplane propeller, revolving in ordinary winds at 150 revolutions a minute. The current generated by the mill is fed into storage batteries in the basement of his home and the storage batteries are sufficient in size and capacity to supply current for lighting the house and other ranch buildings and also resonable amounts for electric power appliances.

As this brief record indicates Mr. Vaughan is a progressive, and not only in the matter of building and improving his own home but in citizenship as well. He has served as a trustee of the Florendale School, which is named in honor of Florence Ames, one of the homesteaders in this locality. He and his wife are members of the Red Cross. He cast his first presidential vote as a Democrat and in local affairs is inclined to independent choice.

Mr. Vaughan married, October 20, 1921, at Glendive, Miss Grace A. Bawden. She was born in Illinois, was educated in an Illinois high school and as a young woman came to Montana and homesteaded near Poplar. She went through the experience of proving up and acquiring attractive land from the Government and still owns the claim. She is one of a family of four daughters, and her mother resides at Battle Creek, Michigan.

George H. Kirk, who came to Montana in 1910, has been known chiefly in the state as a banker, and no financier enjoys a reputation for greater integrity and ability. He is vice president of the Continental National Bank of Harlowton.

He was born at Durand, Pepin County, Wisconsin, November 22, 1868. His father, William G. Kirk, was born in Montreal, Canada, and in the middle years of his life moved to Wisconsin. He entered the Union army as a member of Company C of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, the regiment famous because of the live eagle that perched on its standard and flew and screamed through the battles. He was with this regiment in General Grant's army at the battle of Shiloh, and shortly afterward was discharged because of illness and exposure. He was for many years identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. He died at the home of a daughter in North Dakota in 1914, at the age of seventy-seven, and is buried at Durand, Wisconsin. William G. Kirk married Catherine E. Nesbitt, daughter of Robert and Catherine Nesbitt. Her father was born in Scotland, was a flour miller, and spent most of his active life in Canada. Catherine Nesbitt was one of a family of several children. She was born in Canada, and died at Durand, Wisconsin, in 1900. Their children were: George H.; John N., who died at Butte, Montana; Mrs. Belle Varnum, of Hudson, Wisconsin; Maude, wife of Harry Layne, of Waukesha, Wisconsin; and Robert, of Hudson.

George H. Kirk lived the first fifteen years of his life on a farm in Pepin County, Wisconsin. He attended country schools. After leaving home he spent two years at Leavenworth, Kansas, working in the drug store of his uncle, Doctor Nesbitt, who was a manufacturing chemist. Doctor Nesbitt subsequently moved to Waukegan, Illinois, where he died. On leaving his uncle Mr. Kirk entered the railroad service, learning telegraphy with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, a part of the Chicago and Northwestern System. His first assignment as operator was at Turtle Lake, Wisconsin. He went though the routine and up the ladder of promotions, becoming traveling freight and passenger agent, with headquarters at Omaha and later at Mankato, Minnesota, and finally was called to the general offices of the company at St. Paul. He was made assistant to the general freight agent of the company, E. B. Ober. From there he was moved to Superior, Wisconsin, as general agent in charge of the freight and passenger business of the company in that ctiy.

Mr. Kirk gave twenty-three years to the railroad service. His devotion was such that it told heavily on his health, and he consequently retired, primarily for the purpose of restoration. He came out to Montana. Two of his brothers were then living at Butte. One of them, the late John M. Kirk, became widely known over Montana as an attorney. Mr. Kirk took charge of a health resort, or hot springs, at Pipestone Springs, near Butte. On the death of his brother he moved to Lewistown, where he took over the Day Hotel, and while there entered a homestead just west of Windham, proving up a claim and developing a stock ranch. After selling his hotel and farming and stock interests Mr. Kirk entered the banking business at Windham as assistant cashier of the State Bank of Windham. He left there to organize the First State Bank of Winifred, Montana, and was made its cashier. This institution was organized in June, 1917, and he remained at Winifred for about a year.

His next bank was the Benchland Bank, of which he assumed control and became cashier. The Benchland Bank soon felt the blighting effect of the post-war decline in values, and when it seemed inevitable that it could continue its functions no longer, Mr. Kirk closed the doors and settled with the depositors in full at the sacrifice of much of his personal fortune, representing the accumulations of many years of hard labor. It was an honorable transaction, one of the few cases of bank liquidation at the time attended with no loss to the creditors and depositors, and the incident did much to establish permanently Mr. Kirk's reputation both as a banker and as a man.

Later Mr. Kirk became vice president of the Farmers & Miners Bank at Belt, and after the merging of the two banks in that community he accepted the place as cashier of the Farmers National Bank of Harlowton in November, 1927. This bank was organized in 1917 by Isaac Hazlett, of Minneapolis, and W. C. Husband, of Harlowton. Mr. Husband has been president of the bank from the beginning. This bank successfully weathered the panic following the World War, and was merged with the Continental National Bank of Harlowton in January, 1930, Mr. Kirk being made vice president. Mr. Kirk is a member of the Harlowton Chamber of Commerce, is a Knight Templar Mason, a Republican, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

He married at Shell Lake, Wisconsin, in 1889, Carrie L. Wilkes, who was born at North Branch, Minnesota, one of the four children of Herbert L. and Melissa (Martin) Wilkes. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk's oldest child is Tessie, wife of M. H. McCalla, of Phoenix, Arizona, and mother of a daughter, Juhn. Nina Kirk, a graduate of the Dillon Normal School, is teaching on the Island of Maui of the Hawaiian Islands. Anah is the wife of Edward McCaffrey, of Portland, Oregon, and has a son, Robert, and a daughter, Jerry McCaffrey. Cecil, a graduate of the Electrical Engineering School of the University of Wisconsin, now with the Montana Power Company at Great Falls, married Louise Borman. The youngest of the family is Eleanor, a graduate of the Harlowton High School, had two years at the University of Montana, and is now with her sister in the Hawaiian Islands.

Harvey L. Saurer, a resident of Montana since the fall of 1909, has to show for his labors and years spent in the state a very fine ranch and farm in McCone County, twelve miles north and three miles east of Circle. Mr. Saurer has been a man of industry and enterprise, his name is spoken with respect due to one who has performed the obligations of life with honor and credit.

He was not a monied man when he came to Montana, his years before that having been spent as a wage worker in Iowa and in his home State of Ohio. He was born at Apple Creek, Wayne County, Ohio, June 13, 1881, and is of Swiss ancestry. His father, John Saurer, was a native of Switzerland, and was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Ohio. He grew up in that state, learned the trade of shoemaker, and he always kept a cobbler shop on his farm, putting in a part of every year in making or repairing shoes for the neighbors of his locality. He lived in Wayne County, Ohio, until his death in 1897, at the age of seventy-three. He voted as a Democrat and was a member of the Reformed Church. John Saurer married Caroline Flory, who died in 1883. They had a family of six children: Henry, also a homesteader and farmer in McCone County, Montana; Daniel and John, both living in Wayne County, Ohio; Harvey L.; Mary, of Apple Creek, Ohio; and Jennie, who died at Apple Creek, the wife of Harvey Senff.

Harvey L. Saurer was with his parents on the Ohio farm until he had passed his majority. He began life with a common school education, and the first time he was away from home for any distance was when he went to Iowa. There he spent two years as a wage-worker on farms, and in 1909 he left Vinton bound for the Northwest and arrived at Glendive the last day of October. He brought with him his clothes and a small stock of money, but the money he intended to use later on and he immediately went to work herding sheep for Earl Sime, continuing about two months. In May, 1910, he entered his homestead in section 10, township 21, range 48, and later added another quarter section. As a place to live in he put up a 12x14 shack, which is still one of the outbuildings around his home. In this he lived as a bachelor and took his bride to this home, and they occupied it for two years, until they were able to put up a more substantial home of four rooms and attic. Having no teams or other equipment, Mr. Saurer hired ten acres of his homestead broken up and in 1912 seeded this land to flax. It gave him a crop of twenty-two bushels to the acre, the best yield of flax he ever had, and it was so encouraging that it bound him to flax as a part of his agricultural program. Afterwards he grew oats and wheat, and had a series of good crop years until 1917. This was the first of the drought period of three years, climaxed with 1919, when Mr. Saurer, unlike many Montana grain growers, harvested three bushels of wheat to the acre. He also had some land in corn, and while it produced very little grain it provided an abundance of fodder for his stock. From time to time Mr. Sauer has brought additional land under cultivation, and his farming activities utilizes about 210 acres. He is a diversified farmer, growing grain and also raising considerable feed for his cattle and hogs. All his land is under fence, and his beef herd is made up of Hereford cattle. The best yield of wheat per acre he had was twenty-seven bushels of winter wheat in 1914 and twenty-four bushels of spring wheat in 1927.

From the highway Mr. Saurer's farm and ranch stand out conspicuously for the group of buildings. He has a fine barn, erected in 1929 to shelter his horses and cattle. He has never taken to power farming, and he tills just as much land as he and his teams can work. One of the ranch buildings is a poultry house, another is the granary, and on one part of his ranch stands the "camp house" of the Northern Pacific Land Company, employed as a shelter and entertainment place for prospective buyers of railroad land.

Mr. Saurer takes considerable satisfaction in having been the first homesteader in this region. His initiative and enterprise led the way in a development that has made the locality prosperous and well settled. When he came here no one lived in his immediate locality. Below him, on Spring Creek, King and Lewis settled, Mr. Stone arrived in the spring of 1910, and Hauberg filed alongside Mr. Saurer in December, 1909. All of these have either moved away or died. Mr. Saurer is a Democrat in national politics and in local affairs votes for the man he thinks best qualified. He is a Lutheran. During the World War he was registered, but his chief service to the cause was intensive farming and helping provide this section's quota to the various drives.

He married in McCone County in November, 1915, Mrs. Anna Mayr, of Butte, Montana. She was born in Illinois, daughter of Hogan Sewvelson, a native of Norway, who was a farmer in Stephenson County, Illinois. Mrs. Saurer was first married at Milwaukee, and by that marriage has two children. Viola, wife of W. J. King, of Long Beach, California, and mother of a daughter, Hazel; and Lewis, also a resident of Long Beach, who married Barbara McConachie, and they have one child, Barbara Anne.

CHARLES L. TYMAN, who has served five consecutive terms as county attorney of Meagher County, is a graduate of the University of Montana, and has gained something more than the ordinary success of a member of the bar and public official.

He was born at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, June 26, 1896, and is of Irish ancestry on both sides. His grandfather, Charles Tyman, was a pioneer settler of Ontario. His father, Frank Tyman, was born in County Leeds, Ontario, and came to the United States when a boy, growing up in the vicinity of Chippewa Falls. He was a mechanical engineer. His wife, Julia Fitzsimmons, a native of Boston, now resides on a ranch near Ringling, Montana, in the summers, and during the winters lives with her daughter, Mrs. Loris Fox, at Hollywood, California. Mrs. Fox is the wife of Finis Fox, the famous movie magnate. Mrs. Tyman's children are: Charles L.; Frances, wife of Frank Smith, of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Fox.

Charles L. Tyman on coming to Montana spent a year at Helena as an employe of the Stone and Webster Syndicate in building the Houser Lake dam. He then entered the University of Montana, carrying his studies for four years, until graduating with the LL. B. degree in 1917. After being admitted to the bar he was appointed to the secret service staff of the United States Department of Justice, his duties being in the Northwest, with headquarters at Butte. He was scheduled to report to the chief of the intelligence department at San Francisco on November 15, but the signing of the armistice four days earlier annulled this order.

Mr. Tyman in 1919 located at White Sulphur Springs, where he began the practice of law. His first law suit was a criminal case in which he was attorney for the defense. The case went against his client in the lower court, but he appealed to the Supreme Court, and in the new trial granted his client received a favorable verdict. Mr. Tyman carried on a general law practice and in the fall of 1920 was elected county attorney as successor of Earl F. Angell. He has been county attorney since January, 1921, having been elected to that office five terms. He has given the county the benefit of his increasing experience as a lawyer. He has had but one murder case before the court. Mr. Tyman is a Republican in politics and cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Harding. For the past four years he has been chairman of the County Central Republican Committee and was a delegate to the state convention in 1928. He is unmarried. He is a member of the Sigma Chi and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities, the Royal Highlanders, and is the head of the local Red Cross at White Sulphur Springs. Mr. Tyman's hobbies are horses and dogs and athletics, and he has frequently been employed as an official in high school basketball games at White Sulphur Springs and other towns.

FRED NELSON is an old time Montana sheep and cattle man, located nine miles from Culbertson. He has had a career of interesting experience and has lived most of his life in the great West.

He was born in Sweden, in 1861, son of Carl and Christine Nelson. His father, Carl, and an older son came to America about 1867. They found work at Keokuk, Iowa, where the Government was constructing a canal around the Rapids, which in recent years became the site of the great Keokuk power dam, and that dam submerged the old canal which Carl Nelson helped build. After they had earned sufficient money they sent for the rest of the family, who joined them in Keokuk about 1869. The father and all the sons who were old enough continued work on the canal, and later they moved to Knox County, Nebraska, where Carl Nelson took up a homestead.

Fred Nelson was about eight years of age when he came to America, and most of his schooling was acquired in Nebraska. He lived with his parents on the farm. During the summer of 1882 he was a fireman on a Missouri River steamboat. In his trips up and down the river he saw many buffalo and other sights that kindled in him the spirit of the great West, and he determined to answer the call. He left the river at Norris Landing, and went to the Poplar Indian Agency, where he drove mules for the Government and worked for some of the settlers around the post.

Mr. Nelson after working for others entered the sheep and cattle business. He and Mr. McDonald took a flock of sheep on the shares. During Cleveland's second administration in the 1890s the Wilson Tariff Bill was enacted, taking off the duty on wool. This act brought ruin to thousands of sheep men all over the country from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande, the price of wool

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going down to six cents a pound. Mr. Nelson shared in this disaster, and as soon as possible he got rid of his sheep and turned to the cattle industry. At that time his ranch was near Wolf Point on the south side of the Missouri River. In 1902 he homesteaded in Richland County, and has lived on his ranch there ever since. During the past quarter of a century he has handled some sheep, but chiefly cattle. As the country was settled up and the open range curtailed he has limited his business to farming his 480 acres of land.

H. STANLEY THURSTON is editor and proprietor of the Judith Basin County *Press,* a newspaper he founded by consolidation at the time Judith Basin County was created. Mr. Thurston is one of the live and enterprising newspaper men of the state.

He came to Montana in 1905, when fifteen years old. He was born at Russell, Minnesota, June 11, 1890, son of George H. and Viola (Waite) Thurston. His grandfather Thurston was a Presbyterian minister, who had five sons, Hubbard, Leslie, Daniel, George H. and Harry, who spent their lives as farmers in Southern Minnesota. The two daughters of the family died unmarried. George H. Thurston was born in New York State, as a young man went to Michigan and then on to the Northwest, and enlisted at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for service in the Union army. He was in Grant's army in the Vicksburg campaign, afterwards with Sherman on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review. After the war he returned to Minnesota, homesteaded in Lyons County, and followed farming there until 1908, when he moved to Montana, living at Moore and later at Stanford. He died at Missoula in May, 1923, at the age of eighty-three. At the time of his death he was commander of the Missoula Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was buried at Russell, Minnesota. He married in Minnesota Viola Waite, who was also a native of New York State. Her father was an early missionary among the Indians of Minnesota. Viola Waite was born June 16, 1857, and now divides her time between Minnesota and San Diego, California. Her children were: Corrington W., of Idaho; Floyd C., in the construction business at San Diego, California; Leon S., who has been in the newspaper business in Montana since 1910 and lives at Great Falls, Montana; H. Stanley; Arthur Eugene, associated with his brother in the construction business at San Diego; Florence, wife of Henry Burkhardt, of Russell, Minnesota; and Ada, wife of Will Ryan, a mail clerk with the Northern Pacific Railway at Missoula.

H. Stanley Thurston spent his early years on a Minnesota farm, attended school there and continued his education after coming to Montana in 1905, at first at Moore and later at Lewistown, where he was in high school until the age of seventeen. In the meantime he worked on ranches, and was an employe of the Montana Ranch Company while in school and for two years afterwards. At Stanford he learned the printing trade under his brother Leon S. Thurston, who later for ten years was city editor of the Great Falls *Tribune.* Mr. Thurston completed his apprenticeship and in 1917 became editor of the Geyser *Times,* and continued that publication until December 1, 1920.

At that time Judith Basin County was created and Mr. Thurston was awarded the first county printing contract. He then consolidated the Geyser *Times* and the Stanford *World* and thus created the Judith Basin County *Press* at Stanford. He has had the official printing of the county and has built up a very successful newspaper business.

For two terms he was secretary of the Montana Press Association, resigning in August, 1928. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, was on the board of alderman when the waterworks and sewerage plant were constructed at Stanford. Mr. Thurston is an independent Republican and cast his first presidential vote for William H. Taft. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. During the World war he was classified but was exempt from immediate service. His youngest brother was a first lieutenant of engineers and was overseas nineteen months, being with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Mr. Thurston married at Lewistown, Montana, June 30, 1914, Miss Alice Carpenter, who was born in Colorado, but was reared from infancy in the vicinity of Hot Springs, South Dakota. She attended school in that state and the Chillicothe Business College in Missouri. Her brother, Asa L. Carpenter, lives at Grass Range, Montana. Her sister, Mrs. Fred Weaver, resides at Faith, South Dakota, and her other sister, Mrs. Forman Boe, is at Klamath Falls, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston have two children, Helen Lucile, born June 13, 1916, and Stanley E., born September 25, 1922.

JUDSON FERDINAND SHARPLES. It is only in recent years that Montana has been making a showing as one of the states producing a commercial surplus of the potato crop. The Milk River Valley of the state is a potato-growing district fully equal to those more famous areas of Northwestern states. Potato growers all over the Middle West have become familiar with the fine seed potatoes produced in Northern Montana, and one of the chief contributors to the fame of the state in the production of certified seed potatoes is Judson Ferdinand Sharples, of Zurich, Blaine County. Mr. Sharples has been growing potatos for a quarter of a century. Mr. Sharples is a son of Robert P. Sharples, a native of Ohio, and Mary Nellinger, also a native of Ohio, both now deceased. The father was a farmer.

Mr. Sharples has been in Montana for thirty-five years. He was born in Monroe County, Indiana, January 13, 1872, and lived there until he was twenty-three years of age. After completing the work of the common schools he engaged in teaching for three years. Later he was graduated from the commercial department of the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville and soon afterward came to Montana, in the spring of 1895, first stopping at Havre. He took charge of a furniture store and later worked as a ranch hand in Blaine County of the Milk River Valley. Some of his old employers were Wallace Cook, W. S. Rainbolt, the Empire Cattle Company, and as a ranch hand he helped build the first irrigation dam on West Fork Creek. In this way he slowly accumulated capital which enabled him to make an independent start as a homesteader and farmer.

In 1904 he entered his homestead near Zurich. On the land he built a small box house which he occupied while proving up. Not long after he came on the scene a young woman of enterprise, Miss Bosley, entered a homestead at Coburg in Blaine County. On her land she put up a one-room log cabin. That structure is still standing, though no longer owned by her. Mr. Sharples used his homestead for the production of grain and hay, but after a few years he married Miss Bosley and they then moved to her homestead at Coburg, living there eight years. Returning to the Zurich community, Mr. Sharples sold his homestead and bought the quarter section that now constitutes his ranch and potato farm. It had no buildings at the time and he at once erected a house and barn. The logs for his house were shipped from Glacier Park. The Sharples home is one of the most attractive improvements in the valley, a log house not only picturesque but thoroughly comfortable and commodious, a story and a half structure containing five rooms. Ample provisions has been made with other buildings for live stock and the shelter of his potatoes and grain.

Mr. Sharples entered the potato growing industry almost as a matter of chance. Some seed potatoes of the Bliss Triumph variety were given him, and his first crop was only fifty pounds. For eighteen years he specialized in this strain, and later certified them through the State College at Bozeman. The Sharples strain of the Bliss Triumph potato is listed by many wholesalers and jobbers of potato seed and has been sold and distributed extensively throughout the potato-growing district of Colorado, Washington, California, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and as far away as Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida. To keep pace with the demand his acreage has been increased almost annually. He has gotten yields of from 200 to 500 bushels to the acre, probably his average yield being 400 bushels. Mr. Sharples was the first to produce certified seed potatoes, and he had the honor of shipping the first carload of such potatoes out of the Zurich station. No other local grower has shipped more certified seed out of the county. Mr. Sharples is a member and for several years has been president of the Independent Potato Growers Association of the Milk River Valley. Besides the land he keeps under cultivation for the potato crop he grows hay and grain, and also operates a small dairy and raises some horses. He has made a success of his business, and the success has been largely due the concentration of his effort and attention. In earlier years he was one of the trustees of the old Paradise Valley School. He comes of a Democratic family and cast his first presidential vote for Col. William J. Bryan.

Mr. Sharples married April 4, 1904. Mrs. Sharples was born in Grundy County, Missouri, September 28, 1877, daughter of Preston M. and Antoinette (Everett) Bosley, and a granddaughter of Abraham Bosley, a pioneer settler of Grundy County, and of Hosea B. Everett, who spent his last years at Harlem, Montana. Mrs. Bosley's parents left Missouri and came to Montana in 1898, some time after she had pioneered as a homesteader in Blaine County. Her father was drowned in the Milk River and her mother now lives at Valdosta, Georgia. Her father was a Presbyterian, a Mason and a Republican. The children of the Bosley family were: Mrs. Sharples; Adrienne May, wife of E. E. Forbes, of South Bay, near Miami, Florida; Hosea Greenwood, of Coburg, Montana; Gertrude Jane, wife of H. C. Willett, of South Bay, Florida; Everett Franklin, who was killed in the Argonne while a member of the Ninety-first Division and his body now rests in the cemetery at Harlem, Montana; Lucy McCray, who lives with her mother in Georgia, the widow of Jesse Kennedy, who lost his life in the river in the same accident which drowned Mr. Bosley, and Mrs. Kennedy travels extensively over Georgia in her official capacity as a dental nurse.

Mrs. Sharples was liberally educated, attending the Kirksville Normal College in Missouri, and she taught school in that state and while on her homestead in Blaine County, Montana, until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Sharples have an interesting family of children. The oldest, Robert Preston, a graduate of the Chinook High School and of the Inter Mountain Union College at Helena, where he majored in chemistry, is now assistant statistician in the statistician's office at Helena. Mary Antoinette, the oldest daughter, graduated from the Chinook High School, spent a year in the State Agricultural College at Bozeman and a term in the State Teachers College at Dillon, and is a teacher in Blaine County. Wallace Cook Sharples attended the Chinook High School and is with his father on the farm. He married, December 25, 1928, Ersel Webb. The son Judson Woodrow died in infancy. Adaline Josephine is in the Zurich High School, and the younger children of the family are Ella Ruth, Everett Meyers and Franklin Asbury.

William C. Davis, who has been a resident of Montana since 1910, is one of the best known citizens of Meagher County. He has gone through the routine of homesteading and farming there, and has enjoyed repeated honors at the hands of the people of the county, as former county treasurer and now as clerk and recorder of the county.

Mr. Davis was born May 24, 1878, at North River, Warren County, on the Upper Hudson, in New York State. His widowed mother is still occupying the old homestead, which has been in the Davis family for several generations. His great-grandfather came from Wales and established the family there. His grandfather, George Davis, was a farmer in the North River locality. Mr. Davis' father, Nathan Davis, was born in Warren County, served in the Union army during the last year of the Civil War, and the hardships and exposures of the service probably shortened his life. He lived on the farm until his death, in 1884, at the age of forty years. He was a staunch Republican in politics. His wife, Louisa Fuller, who represented another old family of Warren County, New York, is of English ancestry. She is a daughter of Duane and Nancy (Hills) Fuller. By her marriage to Nathan Davis she became the mother of three children: Nellie, who died at the age of twenty-one; Mrs. E. W. Mayham, of Broaddus, Montana; and William C. Mrs. Louisa Davis is now Mrs. John Casterline, and by her second marriage has two children, Martha and Theodore.

William C. Davis attended school while a boy on the farm in New York State, and completed a business course in an academy at Monpelier, Vermont. He worked as a bookkeeper and clerk in stores until going out to South Dakota, clerked at Deadwood three years, and for one year was clerk in the Emery Hotel at Thermopolis, Wyoming. From Wyoming he came to Montana and entered his homestead near White Sulphur Springs. He proved up his claim, improved the land and was actively engaged in farming there for thirteen years. He still owns the property.

On leaving the farm he moved into White Sulphur Springs and became a candidate for the nomination for county treasurer. He was elected on the Republican ticket as the successor of George F. Fowlie, Jr., and was reelected in 1926. He completed the two terms, the limit allowed by law for a county treasurer, and in 1928 became candidate for clerk and recorder. He was nominated over opposition and also had a lively campaign in the final election, succeeding E. F. Harmon as clerk.

Mr. Davis grew up as a Republican, his family being among the Upstate Republicans of New York. During the World War he made it a patriotic duty to farm along the line of intensive production of crops, and both he and his wife were members of the local Red Cross. He was registered under the second draft act, but was not called.

Mr. Davis married at Thermopolis, Wyoming, in December, 1910, Miss Sadie Johnson, who was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1878. Her father came from England at the time of the Civil War. In England he was a railroad clerk, and after coming to the United States entered the Methodist ministry and was pastor of many churches in the Middle West. He died at Butte, Nebraska. Mrs. Davis attended school in the different localities where her father was preaching, and afterwards she taught school herself. Mrs. Johnson now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Davis. The other Johnosn children were: Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett of Norfolk, Nebraska; Walter S., of Jordan, South Dakota; Mrs. William Stearns, of Catalpa, Nebraska, and Sam, of White Sulphur Springs.

WALTON E. ARNOT. A lawyer of sagacity and learning, and a business man of marked ability, Walton E. Arnot has forged his way to the front among the men of his profession practicing in Pondera County, and maintains his office and residences at Conrad. He was born at Park River, North Dakota, May 21, 1883, a son of Robert Arnot, and a member of an old and honored family of Ontario, Canada, of Holand-Dutch and Scotch ancestry. The paternal grandfather left New York State to go to Canada, and there entered land in the public domain of Ontario; there he improved a farm, and, dying on his homestead at the close of a useful life, was buried in the family plot in the cemetery at Salina, Ontario. While he spent so many years in Canada, he was a native of New York State. Nine children were born to him and his wife, but of them all Robert Arnot was the only one to come to the United States and settle permanently, and was the last survivor of his parents' children. He died in April, 1930, at Park River.

Robert Arnot married Margaret Armstrong, born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, a daughter of Mat Armstrong, who immigrated to Ontario, Canada, when Mrs. Arnot was but three years old. A blacksmith, he spent the remainder of his life working at his trade at Brooklyn, Ontario, and is buried there. Mrs. Arnot is the youngest of the eleven children of her parents, and she and one brother, Mat Armstrong, are the only survivors, but he is still living in Canada. Robert Arnot and his wife came to the United States, settling at Park River, North Dakota, where they were among the pioneers. The following children were born to them: Jesse, who is a resident of Glasgow, Montana; Elias, who resides at Albany, New York; Walton E., whose name heads this review; Fred, who resides at Albany, New York; Clinton, who resides at Seattle, Washington; Allin, who is a resident of Chicago, Illinois; Mary, who is married, and lives at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ruth, who is the widow of James Hudson, whose death occurred as a result of injuries received while serving in France as a soldier during the World War; Eva, who married Howard Smart, of Vincennes, Indiana; and Allin, who was an overseas soldier during the World War, and was returned home without injury.

Growing up on his father's farm, Walton E. Arnot spent his first twenty years there, amid his boyhood surroundings, and the local public schools laid the foundation for his education. The Saint Paul, Minnesota, School of Law gave him his professional training, after which, in 1908, he came to Montana, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court at Helena, Judges Brantley and Holloway of that city and Judge Sanner of Butte being members of the examining committee. According to custom there was one day of oral and two of written examination, and he came through successfully. Mr. Arnot entered upon the practice of his profession alone, but is now senior member of Arnot & Doyle. Throughout his professional experience he has been located at Conrad, and his practice is a general one, and carried on in the state and federal courts. He carried a part of the war burdens locally, in the domain of questionnaires, and in auxiliary war work, and he was registered for service, but was not called.

On October 25, 1905, Mr. Arnot was married at Park River, North Dakota, to Miss Emily Thompson, a daughter of Archie Thompson, also a pioneer of North Dakota from Ontario, Canada. He was of Scotch descent and his mother was born in Scotland. His wife was Sarah Porter before her marriage, and they have two daughters: Mrs. Arnot; and Mrs. Walter Jaap, of Houston, Texas. Mrs. Arnot received her education in the Park River public schools. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Arnot: Dale M., a daughter, and Robert G., a son, both graduates of the Conrad High School, now attending the University of Montana.

Mr. Arnot is a Master Mason. While he cast his first presidential ballot for the elder Colonel Roosevelt, he is in the main a Democrat. He and his family affiliate with the Presbyterian Church.

ELMER E. CRAWFORD, county assessor of Wheatland County, is an old time Montana citizen, having been in the territory and state for nearly half a century.

During his lifetime he has by different stages traveled westward from his birthplace in one of the states on the Atlantic Coast nearly to the Pacific Ocean. He was born near Cumberland, Maryland, in October, 1861. In the spring of 1864, before he was three years of age, the family left Maryland and moved west to Ottawa, Illinois. His father, James Crawford, had a carriage and wagon making shop at South Ottawa, and later moved to Normal, Illinois, to educate his children. At Normal he was engaged in the butcher business, a work for which he was qualified, having operated a stall in a market at Cumberland. He spent his last years at Bloomington, Illinois, where he died in 1890, at the age of sixty-eight. His widow passed away at Buffalo, New York. They reared a family of six children: Asbury M., of Billings, Montana; Amanda M., who died at Buffalo, New York; W. A. Crawford, an osteopathic physician at Petaluma, California; Bertha C., widow of Bert Hubbard, who was a newspaper man in the East and lost his life in the sinking of a vessel torpedoed during the World War; George S., twin brother of Bertha, living at Winnett, Montana; and Elmer E.

Elmer E. Crawford attended public school at Normal, Illinois, and had some experience assisting his father in the butcher business. When he was eighteen years of age he started west for Montana to join his brother, Asbury M., then in the florist and greenhouse business at Helena. He came by railroad as far as Red Rock and then by stage to Helena, and for about a year worked in his brother's greenhouse. Following that he was on a ranch in the Prickly Pear Valley, and learned and followed the trade of carpenter at Butte and Walkerville.

Being joined by his brother, he came into the Musselshell Valley, and each of them homesteaded east of where Shawmut was afterward located. He filed on a homestead, tree claim and desert claim, and put up a one-room log cabin, which he and his brother occupied. There they developed a ranch of 37,000 acres, and during the next fourteen years carried out an extensive scheme of development, putting up many ranch buildings, building about seventy-five miles of fencing, and had thousands of cattle, sheep and horses on their combined holdings of 37,000 acres. Mr. Crawford erected a part frame and log ranch house, which is still doing duty.

While thus engaged he and his brother formed a corporation called the Bloomington Land & Live Stock Company. The president of the company was one of the famous Funk family of Bloomington, Illinois. Mr. Elmer E. Crawford became general manager. After going through some panicky years, involving heavy losses to him personally, he sold his interests in the property, and also sold his holdings in the larger ranch in 1916, and then started the development of another ranch, of 3,000 acres, about four miles west of the original ranch. Part of this property he sold in 1924, but has continued to be interested in the development of other lines in the same region.

While on the ranch Mr. Crawford was postmaster or in charge of the postoffice at Shawmut for twenty-nine and a half years, was also United States commissioner. He conducted a hardware and agriculture business in the town, and made every customer that owed him pay. He has been a good business man, but has suffered the inevitable losses that have come to every line of business and industry in Montana.

For six years he was a county commissioner, being associated with G. C. Perkins, J. E. Lunney and F. J. Holmes in the office. While he was on the board there came before it the matter of the county seed loan and plans and financing of road development. He was nominated for county assessor against competition, and in the second primaries won his nomination by more votes than all his four competitors. He entered the office in January, 1927, as successor to Oscar Skeen, and has given an administration generally satisfactory to all the property owners of Wheatland County. Mr. Crawford is a Royal Arch Mason, and in point of membership is the oldest Mason in the county, having taken his first degrees at Bloomington, Illinois. In politics he has always been a Republican and cast his first vote for Benjamin Harrison, in 1892. He was a delegate to the state convention before Wheatland County was organized from Meagher County.

Mr. Crawford married in Will County, Illinois, June 22, 1887, Miss Georgie Broderick, who was born at Little Falls, New York, in 1860, daughter of Dwight and Loretta (Brooks) Broderick, who subsequently moved out to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford's oldest child is Dwight E. Crawford, a rancher in the Shawmut locality of Wheatland County. The daughter Bertha W. is the wife of John E. Brady, a rancher near Shawmut. Howard B. died in 1917. Dorothy W. is the wife of Milton Masters, of St. Louis, Missouri. Lloyd Ellsworth Crawford, the youngest child, is a graduate of the Harlowton High School and is deputy assessor under his father. Mr. Crawford during the World War acted as alien inspector in his locality and was a member of the legal advisory board.

SHERMAN T. COGSWELL, of Wolf Point, is a citizen of Northeastern Montana whose career recalls many interesting matters of early history. He came to Montana to take charge of an Indian school at Wolf Point in October, 1885.

Mr. Cogswell was born near Adrian, Michigan, January 24, 1865, son of Richmond S. Cogswell, who moved from New York State to Lenawee County, Michigan, about 1851. He married Lydia Stretch, who passed away in 1882, leaving four children, Sherman being the youngest.

Sherman T. Cogswell spent the first ten years of his life on a farm in Southern Michigan, and then the family moved to Tennessee. He was about twenty years of age when he accepted an invitation of Major Burton Parker, Indian agent at Poplar, Montana, to take charge of the Indian school at Wolf Point. He arrived and took up his duties in October, 1885. The chief activities at Wolf Point then centered around the trading post, the traders being Power and W. B. Shaw. The Indian school was conducted in one end of a log stable. The Government the previous year had taken over the school from the Presbyterian Missionary Board. School attendance was purely voluntary on the part of the children, and about thirty-five came every morning to receive instruction from Mr. Cogswell, the chief incentive being the free dinner served by the Government. In less than a year Mr. Cogswell resigned his duties as a teacher and became a clerk in the store of T. C. Power, who soon sold his business to Mr. Shaw, the other Indian trader. Mr. Cogswell remained with the establishment, during the winter of 1886-87 at Poplar, and then returned to Wolf Point and in February, 1891, bought out the local trading post, assuming the title and responsibilities of agency merchant. In 1886 he had been appointed postmaster of Wolf Point, and served continuously in that office until he retired in 1915.

Mr. Cogswell's work as teacher and Indian trader brought him in many interesting relations with the Sioux and Assinniboine Indians. They retained their tribal relationships for a number of years after Mr. Cogswell came to Montana, and he witnessed the final breakup of the tribes, the allotment of lands to them as individuals and the absorptions of the Indians into the general body of citizenship.

Mr. Cogswell had a prominent part in the development of this section as a commercial center for an increasing white population. With the building of the Great Northern Railway he moved the postoffice to the new town of Wolf Point in 1913. In the same year he established an implement business. He was also a leader in the movement for the erection of a modern hotel, which was named in his honor, the Sherman House. He became vice president of the hotel company. He also helped establish and became president of the First State Bank of Wolf Point.

Mr. Cogswell has been a Republican in his political affiliation since early manhood. He is affiliated with Loyalty Lodge No. 121, A. F. and A. M., Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and has been a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Wolf Point.

FRANK PLUNKETT did his part as a resident of Montana as a cowboy, rancher and stock man, and was one of the pioneers of the Milk River Valley. Many of his associates have interesting memories of him and recall him as a fine example of western manhood, loyal, courageous, a good business man and devoted to the good of his family and his community.

Mr. Plunkett was born in Washington County, New York, in October, 1862, son of Patrick Plunkett. He was the only member of the family to come west. He had only a common school education, and when he was sixteen years old he and another boy from the same locality determined to share in those adventures familiarly associated with the wild and woolly country of the Rocky Mountains. He ran away from home, came up the Missouri River on a steamboat as far as Fort Benton and thence by stage coach and on foot continued on to Helena. It was in 1879 when he arrived in the territory, and there were no railroad lines from the east. The following year he went into the Judith Basin country around Utica and Hobson, and worked as a cowboy on the range in that part of the state for ten years or more. During most of the time he was employed by the live stock firm of Kaufman, Pruitt & Phelps. One of his fellow cowboys was Charles Russell, afterwards famous as the portrait painter. While a cowboy Mr. Plunkett entered a tract of land near Utica, but sold it to the pioneer Hobson. His next location was in the Bear Paw Mountains, and he was selected as foreman of the Bear pool, made up of the cattle owned by a syndicate of Helena stock men. He remained until the pool closed out business and he next bought a farm in the Milk River Valley. This farm he made the nucleus of his ranch and occupied and cultivated it until his death. He developed several hundred acres, and to the last he used his land primarily for the raising of cattle. He used his old Judith Basin brand of AZ and also had another brand, ZP, and most of the stock that left his ranch was shipped to the Chicago market.

Mr. Plunkett married at Chinook in November, 1902, Miss Lucy Thornber, who survives him, and she and her son live in Chinook, occupying a house that was erected by Mr. Sweet, a pioneer of this region in the stock and banking business. Mrs. Plunkett is a daughter of David R. Thornber, who came to Montana before it was admitted to the Union. He was born in Hancock County, Illinois, son of Henry Thornber, a native of England, who married a Miss Ellison. David R. was one of a large family of children, the others being Mrs. Mary Sigfried, John T., William H., all of Ferris, Illinois; James, who died in Illinois; and Dr. Amos J., of Burlington, Iowa. David R. Thornber grew up on a farm, was educated in the public schools of Hancock County and taught school for a time. He married in that county Miss Jennie Haigh, daughter of John Haigh. The Haighs were a family of Pennsylvania

Dutch. Mrs. Jennie Thornber was born in Hancock County. The Thornber family came to Montana over the line of the Great Northern Railway, which had been built as far as Havre, and they left the train at Chinook. David Thornber then located on a farm, where he spent the rest of his life, taking up a homestead, and was occupied with a program of farming and stock raising. His name deserves especial mention as the pioneer horticulturist of the Milk River Valley. He raised first considerable quantities of fruit, including plums, crabapples and other small fruit. He was also a prime mover in the early irrigation projects of the valley and helped construct the Belknap ditch. He served on the school board, was a staunch Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church, and from the age of twenty-one was a very loyal member and close student of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Thornber's children were: Mrs. Plunkett; Mary E., who married Charles Williams and died at Portland, Oregon, in 1919; Margaret A. and Phoebe J., twins, Margaret becoming the wife of Frank Smith, of Chinook, and Phoebe married William Weaver and in 1912 removed to Los Angeles, where Mr. Weaver died, and where she continues to make her home; and Rachel M., Mrs. Charles E. King, of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Plunkett was educated in the schools of Chinook, being a girl of fourteen when she came to Montana. She was married at the age of twenty-five. She was trained to the work of the home and has been very thorough and systematic in her labors as a home maker and since the death of her husband has devoted herself to the education of her son and looking after the ranch.

Her son is Frank David Plunkett, who was born in December, 1906, and attended high school at Chinook and afterwards had a year of work in Leland Stanford University in California. Since completing his education he has assisted his mother on the ranch. The Plunkett Ranch contains 1,200 acres and is specializing in the handling of Whiteface cattle. Frank D. Plunkett, like his father, is a shipper of stock out of the valley. Part of the ranch is devoted to growing beets. The son casts his vote as a Republican, but his father was a Democrat.

MARK STEER DARLING. All communities are the results of the energy, foresight and skilled knowledge of men who have in the past, or are in the present, given of their best to developing natural resources, and bringing in new settlers and capital. Within late years there has been considerable activity along these lines in Montana, the growth of the state in mineral and agricultural importance attracting attention from men of experience and capability, and one who has accomplished much, not only at Conrad, where he now resides, but elsewhere, is Mark Steer Darling, vice president of the Continental Development Company, and surveyor of Pondera County.

Mark Steer Darling was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, January 29, 1869, a son of William Darling, and a member of a Colonial family which was established in Massachusetts soon after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and was of English and Irish descent. William Darling was born in Rhode Island, and grew up in the woolen-mill business, becoming superintendent of the plant at Amesbury, Massachussetts, which position he was holding at the time of his death, in 1914. He was a man liberally educated, and college-bred. His wife was Cynthia M. Steer, also from Rhode

M. S. Darling

Island, and of Colonial stock, and she, too, is deceased. They had seven children born to them, all of whom reached maturity, the survivors being: W. L., who resides at Saint Paul, Minnesota, was chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and consulting engineer for the Great Northern Railroad and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Mrs. Mary Rogers, who resides at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Miss Olive M., who is also a resident of Minneapolis; and Mark Steer, whose name heads this review.

Mark Steer Darling was reared in his native town, and was sent to several excellent private schools. Later he took private instruction under George T. Baker, one of the faculty of Cornell University, in civil engineering. His first practical application of his profession was made in the employ of the Santa Fe System on the line being constructed from Chicago to Fort Madison, Iowa, in which connection he ran levels for his party. When he left that road he went to the Union Pacific Railroad as draughtsman in the field on location out of Salt Lake City, Utah, and was with that company from 1887 to 1889. In the latter year he went with the Pacific Short Line from Salt Lake to Casper, Wyoming, and was engaged for that road in the same line of work. With the termination of his contract in 1891 he left railroad work and entered the office of Surveyor General O'Neil, Helena, Montana, who, in addition to being state surveyor, was editor of the *Helena Independent.* Mr. Darling was engaged in making original maps of the surveys of the public lands of the various districts of Montana until 1893, when he resigned his position, went to Fort Benton, and took up general surveying and carried it on until 1898, when he went with W. G. and C. E. Conrad, brothers and extensive bankers of Montana, with headquarters at Great Falls. His first operations with this concern were in connection with irrigation work on the construction of the irrigation canal for the development of the part of the state in which Conrad is located, and a company was organized, known as the Conrad Investment Company, now known as the Valier-Montana Land and Irrigation Company. From 1898 to 1908 Mr. Darling was chief engineer for Conrad Brothers and engaged in constructing canals in this region, and doing much work in his profession, but in the latter year he once more resumed the practice of general engineering.

In 1920 Mr. Darling began making geological surveys in the Conrad locality, and subsequently became interested with E. B. Emerick in what is known as the Pondera and Banentine and the Conrad Butte structures. Through this work he became connected with the Continental Development Company, of which he is vice president. This company was promoted for the purpose of developing oil lands and handling real estate, and is composed of Mr. Emerick, Mr. Chassher and Mr. Darling, Mr. Chassher being president, and the other two vice presidents. A large portion of the holdings developed by this company was sold to the local subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company.

In addition to his connection with the Continental Development Company Mr. Darling is city engineer of Conrad, and, as heretofore mentioned, county surveyor. He laid out the townsites of this region, Conrad, Dutton, Brady, Valier and Glasgow. His company, the Land and Irrigation Company, established and installed the Conrad water system and its original light plant. In politics Mr. Darling is a Democrat, and fraternally he affiliates with the

Masonic Order, having been advanced to the Commandery and Shrine. During the World War his work was done in the classification of different registrants of Pondera County, and he was also identified with farming and auxiliary war work.

Mr. Darling was married at Fort Benton, Montana, and has a daughter, Gladys, now Mrs. O. P. Alberti.

HALLOWELL F. CLEMENT in 1881 entered the valley of Flatwillow Creek in Fergus County, and for almost half a century has remained a prominent factor, particularly in the sheep industry of Central Montana, and has had not only a long career but one interesting in his experiences and in his good citizenship. As a result of illness he is no longer active, but the affairs of his ranch are in capable hands, directed by his son, Hallowell F., Jr. The Clement ranch as a result of county divisions is now in Petroleum County and is located eight miles northwest of the Flatwillow postoffice.

Hallowell F. Clement was born at Bangor, Maine, November 22, 1854. His father was a sea captain, sailing vessels across the Atlantic. Hallowell F. was one of several sons, and one of his brothers came with him to Montana. Hallowell F. Clement was liberally educated, prepared for the law, and also taught school. He practiced law for a short time at Leadville, Colorado, and on coming to Montana settled on a homestead in the Flatwillow Valley and for several years while operating his ranch practiced law in Billings as a partner with Henry Frith. During the 1890s he gave up the law altogether and concentrated his attention on his ranch. His brother also lived for several years in the Flatwillow Valley and then returned to Maine, where he is still living.

Hallowell Clement took up a homestead, and that was the nucleus of the large ranch he developed, comprising 3,000 acres. Of this about 250 acres are in alfalfa and about 500 acres under ditch. The remainder is pasture and grazing land. Hallowell F. Clement put up several successive improvements to serve as a home for the family. All of the first four buildings for that purpose were of logs, the first a one-room cabin. The second cabin is now used as a chicken house, the third as a granery and the fourth as a coal house and store room. The present ranch house represents the fifth effort at house building and is a frame structure. For a number of years he also maintained a home at Billings while the children were at school.

Hallowell Clement during the first two years in Montana had a few horses, but in 1883 started sheep ranching. He continued active as a sheep man until 1919, and developed his holdings until he ran as high as 25,000 head, producing mutton and wool. He made many shipments of mutton to Chicago markets and also sold to local buyers. The ranch during the past ten years has been specializing in cattle, of the Hereford strain.

When Mr. Clement came into this locality it was a part of Choteau County, from which Fergus and other counties were carved. For several years he served as county commissioner. He is a Republican and was reared a Protestant.

Hallowell Clement at one time was a justice of the peace. In that capacity he had to carry on some correspondence in the effort to locate relatives of a man found dead in the Snowy Mountains. This correspondence made him acquainted with Miss Isabel Jordan, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and out of the correspondence developed the romance which united them in marriage. Mrs. Clement died June 17, 1928. Of the four children three grew to mature years and two are now living, Hallowell F., Jr., manager of the Flatwillow ranch, and Donald M., who during the World War was in the Naval Engineers Training School, and is now manager for the Standard Oil Company at Mansfield, Wisconsin. Hallowell F. Clement, Sr., was hurt in a runaway accident in 1915, and after that his health and strength rapidly declined, paralysis setting in, and he has had to give the active control of his property over to his sons.

Hallowell F. Clement, Jr., was born at Billings, Montana, November 22, 1894. He attended school in that city and took a prelegal course in the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. A few months before he was scheduled for graduation he left school and returned to the home ranch. He then had to go to Rochester, Minnesota, for medical treatment, and after a few months enlisted for service in the World War, entering the aviation section. He enlisted at Spokane, was sent to San Antonio, Texas, and then to Call Field at Wichita Falls, Texas. He received an honorable discharge December 20, 1918, and is a member of the American Legion Post.

Immediately after being released from the army he returned to the ranch and took active charge. His older brother, up to that time the manager, died of the influenza in November, 1918. This brother's wife, formerly Susie Severson, also died. Under his administration the Clement ranch has been made strictly a cattle proposition, and recently he has introduced the pure bred polled Hereford stock. Mr. Clement votes, as does his father, the Republican ticket, and his only fraternity is the college Sigma Chi.

Mr. Clement married at Billings July 3, 1920, Miss Della Turnell, who was born September 25, 1896, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Turnell. Her brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Edna Smith, of Roundup, Montana; Mrs. Jacob Louden, of Kalispell; Maxwell, Clayton and Miles Turnell, of Forsyth, Montana. Clayton Turnell was in the artillery during the World War and was overseas, participating in the actual fighting. Mrs. Clement had a high school education and also attended normal school. They have four children, Martha Joan, Mary Isabel, James Hallowell and Barbara Clement.

A. T. Larsen. When he arrived in Sheridan County, Montana, in 1908, the monetary capital of A. T. Larsen amounted to forty dollars. Eight years later, through the hardest kind of labor, he had accumulated $15,000 and seemed on a fair way to become one of the most financially substantial men of his community, but reverses came in the way of crop failures, and he was forced to begin life all over again . His indomitable spirit and determination have resulted in his accumulation of another modest fortune, including 1,100 acres of land in the vicinity of Antelope, Sheridan County, and several business interests, and he is now accounted one of his community's most able and progressive citizens and a man of executive capacity who has represented his county constructively in the State Legislature.

Mr. Larsen was born April 11, 1885, in the little Kingdom of Denmark, and is a son of Christian and Johanna Larsen, natives of the same country, where his father died and his mother is still surviving at the age of eighty-six years. The early education of A. T. Larsen was acquired in his native land, but he saw no possibility of advancement there, and accordingly, in 1905, when he was twenty years of age, he immigrated to the United States and for a time lived at Chicago, Illinois. He also worked on farms in Illinois, where he attended the Danville Business College, and then made his way to California, where he spent three years working on farms and in a sugar factory, and attended the Young Men's Christian Association College at Los Angeles.

In 1908 Mr. Larsen came to Dagmar, Montana, and settled on a homestead. So great was his ambition and industry that during the next two years he estimates he must have driven oxen 10,000 miles in plowing his land, using six oxen next to the plow and two horses ahead. Success came to him quickly, and in addition to raising the standard crops of the locality he became a breeder of Shorthorn cattle. All of his profits went back into his farm and he built one of the finest groups of buildings in the Dagmar settlement, these being surrounded by 5,000 trees of his own planting, and erected what is still the only silo in the Dagmar settlement, if not in the entire county. Over the gateway approaching his home was a sign bearing the words: "Danebo Farm," the word "Danebo" meaning Danish Home, and here he extended the utmost hospitality. As has been stated, he had accumulated some $15,000 in addition to his property when disaster appeared in the form of crop failures. Mr. Larsen was able to weather the first three successive failures, but after the fourth he found it advisable to sell for what it would bring the beloved home that he had built up through such difficult work. What was hardest to leave was his $5,000 frame home which had succeeded the little frame and sod shack which had been the family residence at the time of his arrival. In 1916 the entire family went to California with the idea of possibly making a permaent settlement in that state, but after remaining there during the winter of 1916-17 Mr. Larsen, with his faith still strong in the country and his courage undiminished by the misfortunes which had overtaken him, returned to Montana. His faith and confidence have been vindicated, for the state has not failed him, and he is again one of the substantial agriculturists of Sheridan County, having a valuable tract of 1,100 acres, which he is cultivating, and upon which he is improving with 2,000 trees. He has of late years taken an active part in the life of the community, having been formerly president of the Farmers Equity, as well as being connected with the Farmers Store and the Farmers Elevator at Reserve. He is a consistent member of the Danish Lutheran Church and of the Danish Brotherhood, and has countless friends throughout the community. In 1922 he was elected to the State Legislature and subsequently served in the regular session of that year, the special session of 1923 and the regular session of 1924. In 1926 he became a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated by only seventy votes.

In 1911 Mr. Larsen was united in marriage with Miss Christina Kleis, who was born in Denmark, daughter of Soren and Johanna Kleis, natives of that country, the former of whom died there. Mrs. Kleis survives him at the age of seventy-four years, having come to the United States in 1913, and now makes her home with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, who are caring for her tenderly in her declining years. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Larsen: Theobold, Kleis, Marie, Ange and Svend.

Peter Rorvik, the present county treasurer of McCone County, probably deserves more credit for setting in motion the business and community activities of the town of Circle than any other individual.

Mr. Rorvik was born at Aalesund, Norway, September 6, 1867, a son of Elias and Johanna (Blindheim) Rorvik, who spent all their lives in that country, his father being a farmer and fisherman along the Norwegian coast. There were seven children, two of whom came to America. The daughter, Anna, was married in Minnesota to Mr. Peter Dryer, and they came to Montana in 1888. Peter Rorvik was educated in Norway, taught school there for a short time, and was about twenty-two years of age when, in 1889, he came to America. He earned his first American dollar as a farm laborer at twenty dollars a month, near Granite Falls, Minnesota. He worked during the summer seasons and went to Minneapolis to attend school, during winter, chiefly for the purpose of learning English.

In 1893 he came to Montana and for two years was a sheep herder for the Selway people on Pumpkin Creek. For six years he engaged in farming below Miles City along the Yellowstone River. The profits he made as a farmer he invested in a herd of sheep, and lost practically all of them in the hard winter of 1900-01. He next utilized his experience as a sheep man in the Rock Creek community of what is now McCone County, then Dawson County. He was staked by Fred Kale, one of the well known characters of Miles City, and they carried on their relations for several years, with alternate profit and loss. He remained at Rock Creek for about four years and then came to Circle.

His brother-in-law, Peter Dryer, with his partner, Mr. Grue, owned a ranch in that locality and also owned the old Circle ranch which they used for a summer camp for their sheep. On this site the town of Circle was first built. Messrs. Cross and Quigley had been permitted to open a saloon, the first and only business house on the old town site. Dryer and Grue, desiring to get rid of these men in favor of more permanent citizens, persuaded Mr. Rorvik to settle with his family on the land as a squatter. On this advice he acted, taking possession while Cross and Quigley were away, and he successfully held it. Mr. Rorvik finally homesteaded a half section on which the ranch building stood. There he conducted a road ranch, a shearing plant and dipping vat for the disinfecting of sheep, and these enterprises afforded him a considerable business until 1911, when, as a result of the rapid settlement of the country, his pens and vats had no further use. His ranch house was frequently visited by sheep herders requesting loan of food supplies when their own were exhausted. This becoming somewhat of a nuisance, Mr. Rorvik decided to lay in a supply which he could deal out on a commercial basis. This was the beginning of the first store. One room of the ranch house was set aside as a store, which he started in 1906, and the following year he put up a special building for the purpose. Later, when the railroad was built through, this building was moved from the old town site to the new, nearly a mile away, and is still in use there, housing a stock of hardware. Mr. Rorvik's early experience as a merchant has some interesting features, indicating the free and easy, open hearted, honest character of the local population at that time. The key was rarely turned in the Rorvik store. Customers who came in and found Mr. Rorvik otherwise engaged would follow a custom now used in "self service" stores, picking up the article they needed and, holding it up, would ask the price and lay down the money and walk away with it. All the customers knew where the store money was kept, in an old powder can, and frequently they made their own change. The stock of his store he hauled from Glendive. He arranged regular trips for goods and brought the mail, and sometimes when his wagon reached the front of the store customers would be lined up and would carry away a large part of the stock before it could be taken into the building. Later the Government established a postoffice under the name of Circle, and it has been continued through the years. Mrs. Rorvik acted as the first official postmaster, and Mr. Rorvik's son is now postmaster of Circle.

Mr. Rorvik was in business as a merchant of Circle until 1923, when the effect of the adverse years fell heavily on him. Another fact to his credit that should be mentioned was in getting a school started in the town. After leaving the store he was in the service of the State Land Department of Montana, farmed one season on the Flathead Reservation and another year in the Gallatin Valley, and for two years was at San Jose, California. In the spring of 1928 he returned to Montana, and in that summer became a candidate for county treasurer. He was nominated in the primaries and made the campaign on the Democratic ticket, being elected to succeed John Vagtasa.

Mr. Rorvik has the distinction of being the first senator from McCone County. He was elected in 1920 and served during the two following sessions of the Legislature. He was elected on the Democratic ticket with the support of the non-partisan league, and was a staunch supporter of Governor Dixon's administration. Mr. Rorvik was United States commissioner of this district in 1909-20. He was reared in the Lutheran faith.

Mr. Rorvik married at Madison, Minnesota, November 7, 1892, Miss Mary Reno, who was born at Madison, daughter of John and Helga Reno, who came from Norway, sailing from Trondhjem. Mrs. Rorvik passed away in May, 1920, at the age of forty-six, and is buried at Glendive. Their children are: Mrs. Ella Keely, of Los Alamos, California; Joseph, now postmaster of Circle, who was with the infantry overseas during the World War and was wounded in the Argonne campaign; Harold, who served with the Marines in the war, and is a resident of Billings; Allen, of Circle; Nora, wife of John Levalley, a rancher of McCone County; Alice, wife of Harold Stoudt, of Billings; Darrow, of Circle; Edwin, of Circle; and Clara, of Helena. The two younger children Nordica and John, were adopted after their mother's death by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davie, of Circle, who have been remarkably unselfish and agreeable in maintaining vital connection between the two families.

Mr. Rorvik prides himself in having been a Socialist (not a rebel) since he was a young man, and at this age, sixty-three, is more than ever convinced that capitalist society is speeding toward its doom and that a cooperative form of society must and will replace it in the near future. He believes in sane evolution now instead of waiting until we get mad and then demand revolution.

C. N. Luttrell

Charles N. Luttrell. All sections of the country have contributed to Montana some of their most substantial citizens, men of sound business judgment or professional ability, who, locating in the more recently settled territory, are able to give to it a service it needs, and receive from it a material advancement for which they are seeking. One of these able young business men of Red Lodge, Charles N. Luttrell, is proving his sagacity and experienced business sense of values as proprietor of the Luttrell Oil Service Station.

Charles N. Luttrell was born in Colusa County, California, September 8, 1896, a son of R. E. and Ada James (Browning) Luttrell, natives of Virginia. Prior to his marriage the father spent five years in California, then, returning to Virginia, was married. With his bride he went back to the coast and spent eleven years more in California, when once more the home ties drew him back to Virginia, and he was there for four years. Making another change, he went to Missouri, but in a few years again returned to Virginia. For the first four years in Virginia he was a merchant, after which he was engaged in farming. He was an active Mason and Baptist, and served as superintendent of the Sunday School for fifteen years. At present he and the mother are living at Amesville, Virginia. The paternal grandfather, B. E. Luttrell, was born in Virginia, and he, too, was a farmer. The Baptist Church long held his membership, and he was very active in all church work. James Browning, the maternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, devoted himself to farming, and he, too, was an active member of the Baptist Church.

Charles N. Luttrell was educated in the public schools of Virginia, and, when he left the schoolroom, he worked in the oil fields of Wyoming for about eighteen months. The World war then claimed him, and he served in the United States Navy from 1918 to his honorable discharge February 1, 1919, having been stationed at Hampden Roads, Virginia, for about seven months. Going back to Wyoming, he spent a year in the oil fields; from there going to the oil fields of Texas, and spending about three months there. For the following two months he was in the dairy business at Washington, District of Columbia, and when he disposed of his interests there he returned to the Texas oil fields for twelve months. Like his father, he was drawn back to the Old Dominion, and he remained there for twelve months, and then, July 7, 1922, he came to Montana, and for two years he was engaged in operating a service station in the Sunburst oil fields. Then, selling his business, he came to Red Lodge, built his present service station, and has built up a large and paying business. Like his father and both grandfathers before him, he is a Baptist in religious belief and membership. In 1929 he became an Elk, and in 1930 became a member of Star in the West Lodge, No. 40, A. F. and A. M., at Red Lodge, Montana.

On December 20, 1919, Mr. Luttrell was married to Miss Julia E. Silvey, of Amesville, Virginia, a daughter of J. J. and Fannie (Anderson) Silvey, both of whom are planters residing in Virginia. Mrs. Luttrell attended the public schools of Virginia, and she is a lady of social charm, active in society and club and civic life, as well as in the Eastern Star, of which she has long been a member. Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell have three children: Charles N., who was born December 11, 1921; and Julia Frances and Silvia

Singleton, twins, who were born January 10, 1925. Mr. Luttrell is a member of the American Legion. Not only has he made a success of his life, but so have his three brothers, who are: James E., proprietor of a machine shop at Craig, Colorado; Landern H., who is a farmer in Virginia; and Dr. H. B., a physician of Bramwell, West Virginia. These four sons were carefully reared by watchful parents, sent to church and Sunday School, and taught to govern their lives according to the principles enunciated in the Bible, and they have developed into worthwhile citizens and Christian men. In the same way is Mr. Luttrell rearing his own children, he and his wife being in thorough accord with regard to the importance of giving them a wholesome home atmosphere and the benefits of church training.

JOHN B. RANDALL, one of the outstanding citizens of Northeastern Montana, a resident of Wolf Point, has been in Montana and the Northwest for forty years. He was born at Farmington, Maine, May 26, 1867, son of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Morrison) Randall. His father graduated from the Massachusetts Medical School and practiced at Farmington until his death, in 1889, at the age of sixty-seven. The mother passed away in 1913, when seventy-two.

John B. Randall after leaving the Farmington High School went west, to what was then known in the school geographies as Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. He learned the work of a cowboy with one of the famous outfits of the day, the Comanche Pool Cattle Company. He rode herds in the Texas Panhandle, and while there became an employe of the Phillips Cattle Company, popularly known as the LUBar outfit. One of the ranchers of this company was in Montana, and in July, 1889, Mr. Randall helped take a herd of over 4,000 head of cattle to the Montana ranch.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Randall joined the Home Land & Cattle Company, known as the Nbar N outfit, at that time the largest cattle company operating in the state, handling about 80,000 head during a normal year. The owners were the Niedringhaus Brothers, St. Louis business men and noted in mid-western politics. During the seven years with this organization Mr. Randall was range man and commissary manager, and for another seven years was foreman for S. T. Cogswell, another well known Montana rancher, whose home is at Wolf Point.

Mr. Randall on leaving the Cogswell ranch entered a homestead south of the Missouri River, and there he made a fine farm, and a delightful country place, putting up an eleven-room log house. He engaged in raising horses and cattle, and was a pioneer in the culture of alfalfa. This farm was located four miles southeast of Wolf Point. Through his influence the Randall school district was established, the first in what is now McCone County. He served as a trustee of the school for ten years. In 1904 he was appointed United States commissioner, being the first officer to represent the Federal Government in the district. Homesteaders were just beginning to take up lands in this section. Mr. Randall is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He married at Glasgow, Montana, October 3, 1896, Miss Margaret Clark, daughter of George Clark, who was a pioneer of Kansas, where Mrs. Randall was born in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Randall's children are: John C., who during the World War was attached to the Medical Corps with the United States Cavalry at Fort Wright in California; William, Elizabeth, Kate, Donald, Bruce, Margaret and Una.

E. F. Madson is one of the most interesting men in Northeastern Montana, is a resident of the noted Dagmar community of Sheridan County. He is a pioneer, has lived the life of a farmer for the most part, has also been an educator and is a painter and writer.

He was born in Denmark, November 12, 1861, son of Christen Madson. He attended school in his native country, and in 1878, at the age of seventeen, came alone to America, joining some relatives at Waterloo, Iowa. While there he worked on farms, and in getting his own education he taught school for four years, in Michigan, in Wisconsin, and the last year at Clinton, Iowa. Mr. Madson for eighteen years was a market gardener at Clinton.

In the fall of 1906 he came to Northeastern Montana, looking the country over, and in the spring of 1907 settled at what is now Dagmar. He was the organizer of the Dagmar community, made up of seven Danes, each of whom settled on land as squatters. Their presence soon brought to the same locality a hundred other sturdy Danish families, and since then Dagmar has become justly celebrated as an example of Danish thrift and enterprise, showing unusual standards of prosperity, with substantial farm buildings and high living standards. The community has practiced some of the essential principles of cooperation originally tried out in Denmark, and maintains a cooperative store, cooperative coal mine, insurance company, and they have a splendid church and school.

Mr. Madson, who has carried on general farming since locating here twenty years ago, designed and built a very unusual home on the homestead. He married in 1884 Miss Anna Puhl, and she was the mother of three children. Hejmdal, Rebecca (deceased), and Seigord. After the death of his first wife he married, in 1890, Miss Mary Ann Knudsen, and they have one child, Brynhild.

Mr. Madson is a member of the Danish Lutheran Church. He has held the offices of United States commissioner, notary public, justice of the peace. He was the first school officer of the district, when the boundaries of the district extended from the Muddy River to the North Dakota line and from Mondak to the Canadian line. In that capacity he hoisted the American flag for the first time over twelve schoolhouses.

Andrew J. Goyins. Although his experience has been somewhat varied, Andrew J. Goyins, a rancher specializing in Shorthorn cattle, whose splendid property on Running Wolf Creek, fourteen miles southwest of Stanford, is one of the model ones of this region, has found that his present business is not only suited to his inclinations, but is more profitable than any of his other ventures. He is not a native son of Montana, nor of this country, although it has no more loyal citizen. He was born in Cornwall, England, March 5, 1871, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kent) Goyins, the former of whom was also a native of Cornwall, and a superintendent and contractor in the tin mills of that region, whose life ended at the early age of thirty-two years. His wife was also born in Cornwall, a daughter of a small farmer, and one of nine children, four daughters and five sons. Mr. and Mrs. Goyins had the following children, of whom Andrew J. was the first born, the others being: Elizabeth, who is married and resides at Sidney, Australia; Samuel, who resides at Hurley, Wisconsin; Nicholas Irwin, who was killed while serving in the United States Army during the World War as a mine-sweeper in the English Channel when his ship was hit by a German torpedo; William, who died at Ironwood, Michigan, without issue; and Thomas, a miner, who died at Ironwood, Michigan, in 1927, leaving six children.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Goyins supported her children by the work of her hands. She washed, scrubbed and did any other kind of honest labor that was offered her, and as her sons grew old enough they went to work to help her earn a living. Finally she married Harry Smeeth, who survives her and still lives at Ironwood, Michigan, where she died in 1929. Her second marriage took place before she came to the United States, following her sons. When she died she left a daughter, Winnie, by her second marriage, and she is now the wife of William Pickard, also of Ironwood.

A youth in the middle teens, Andrew J. Goyins came to the United States to look for work in order to relieve his mother of her heavy burden, and for several years he worked in the iron mines at Ironwood and Ishpeming in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, and when he left that region in 1889 he came to Montana, stopping at Marysville and working in the Drumlummon mine near Helena for two years underground. He also worked in other mines in the same neighborhood, but later went to Idaho and for a time was employed in the Couer d'Alene country and at the Delamar mines. Once more he came to Montana and for several years worked in all of the better-known mines in the neighborhood of Butte. In 1895 he settled in the Judith River region and worked in the celebrated sapphire mines of that locality, sixteen miles up the river from Utica, and he was also a farm hand on the Waite ranch. In fact there was no kind of work he was not willing to do to get a start in life. When mines closed down in the panic of 1892-93 he went to Canada, and worked in the coal mines of Lethbridge, Alberta, until there was a resumption of activity, at which time he returned to the United States and tried his luck on Judith River, as already stated.

During all of these changes, however, he did not find the opening for which he was looking. He wanted to become his own employer, and finally, May 21, 1905, he located on the old John Woodhurst place at the head of Running Wolf Creek, and here he is engaged in blooded-stock raising, since 1910 carrying the Utility Shorthorn, known also as the dual purpose Shorthorn. His original stock was acquired from Horace E. Nelson and Ray Blackmer of Albert Lea, Minnesota. His initial herd was composed of seven head of cattle and a bull. Since then he has introduced males from several Shorthorn breeders of the United States and as a breeder himself, has shipped from his own herd cows and bulls to many points in Montana, as well as into Canada, while Wyoming has furnished him a market for his sires.

The Goyins Ranch comprises some 900 acres, and was developed by him from an original purchase of 240 acres. Its improvements comprise the log buildings, residence and a barn, of which the residence was erected by Johnny Woodhurst, and it is one of the commodious and comfortable rural homes of Judith Basin

County. The other buildings, with the exception of the cattle barn, erected by Mr. Goyins, were also on the place when it was bought by Mr. Goyins. Running Wolf Creek traverses the ranch from one end to the other, and Mr. Goyins' three pastures are constantly watered by this generous stream.

Mr. Goyins was married on Yogo Creek, near the sapphire mine in Fergus County, to Miss Carrie E. Misner, who was born in Jackson County, Indiana, a daughter of Hiram Elias Misner, himself a native of Indiana, and for twenty years postmaster at Utica, Montana. He and his wife had two children, of whom Mrs. Goyins was the younger, her elder sister, who died at Moore, being the wife of Ed Hersey, present county assessor of Judith Basin County. Mrs. Goyins was reared in Montana, and acquired her schooling in the country district of Fergus County. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Goyins: Hettie, who is the wife of William Raushcer, of Stanford, Montana, and mother of Worthy Misner Rauscher; Percy, who is in the office of the county treasurer of Judith Basin County, married Ida Proctor; George, who is in the oil business at Stanford, married Mary Johnston, and they have a daughter; and Charles, who is also a resident of Stanford, married Mildred Stough, and they have a son, Blair.

The ranch takes a great deal of Mr. Goyins' interest, although he is willing to aid in any worthy public enterprise, so that he has never entered into politics, nor has he affiliated with any party. His vote is cast for the man he believes will best fill the office in question. Mr .Goyins is regarded among his associates and fellow citizens as a man of high moral and business character, and his twenty years of residence in his present neighborhood has been a period of constant and honorable advancement.

HUBERT LOENDORF in his career as a Montana citizen has been a distinctly constructive factor in his home locality in McCone County. He and his family live on a well improved ranch and farm home five miles north of Vida, and every one has something favorable to say regarding the influence and the standing of the Loendorf family. Mr. Loendorf was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, October 27, 1877. His parents, Jacob and Gertrude Loendorf, were natives of the River Rhine district in Germany, and his mother was brought to this country when four years old. His father, after serving in the German forces in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, came also to America and located in the heavy timbered section of Fond du Lac County. He took up a homestead of eighty acres, cleared away the timber and put the land in cultivation. He afterward went to Dakota Territory, homesteading land near Valley City, in what is now North Dakota, and lived there until his death.

Hubert Loendorf was one of a family of four sons and three daughters. He was four years of age when taken to North Dakota, attended school in that state, and he made the best of the advantages of country schools conducted only four months each year. He became a resident of Montana in 1913, locating at Vida, on his present property in McCone County. He took up a homestead, and from a tract of bare and unproductive soil has developed a model home and farm improved with excellent buildings, set with trees, and he now owns 1307 acres, giving him ample land for the raising of grain and his live stock, which consists largely of Hereford cattle.

Mr. Loendorf married, June 10, 1903, Miss Christina Neustel, who was born October 20, 1884, in North Dakota. They have a family of nine children, Caroline, born April 23, 1904; Charles, born July 5, 1905; George, born July 28, 1906; Evelyn, born June 12, 1908; Boyd, born September 1, 1909; Lorena, born November 21, 1911; Albert, born August 4, 1914; Leonard, born January 21, 1917; and Paul, born October 22, 1923. All of the children have been given the best of school opportunities. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Loendorf has manifested a keen interest in the development of his community from the standpoint of improved civic and educational conditions. He is now a trustee of the school district, is a member of the board of the local telephone company, is on the board of Vida Community Hall, is a director of the local Land and Loan Association, and he helped to build and for the first five years was on the board of directors of the Equity Elevator at Wolf Point, and is still financially interested in that institution.

CONRAD GUSTAFSON. For a man who came to this country with his bare hands and has made everything through work and good management, Conrad Gustafson ranks as one of the most successful men in Richland County, where since homesteading a tract of land something over twenty years ago, he has developed a splendid farm and ranch, with improvements that stamp him as a man of progress and enterprise.

He was born in Sweden, February 28, 1874, son of Gustav and Eva Gustafson. His parents lived all their lives in Sweden, where his father was a farmer. There were just two sons in the family.

Conrad Gustafson grew up in his native country, attended school there, and was eighteen years of age when he came to America. During the next seven or eight years he worked as a farm hand around Fargo, North Dakota, and in the meantime was doing his utmost to make himself an American citizen, familiar with the language of the new country. From North Dakota he came out to Montana, and at Culbertson found employment on the Day Ranch, where he remained four or five years, and for about six months was with Frank Arnette and for some time with his fellow countryman, Fred Nelson.

Mr. Gustafson filed on his homestead in 1907. The land had never produced anything but grass for stock range, and his energies have been responsible for putting it into cultivation, fencing it and otherwise developing one of the most noteworthy farms in this section of the state. He has put up a splendid group of buildings, has all the land fenced and cross fenced, has set out trees and grows a large garden and fruit. In this locality Mr. Gustafson homesteaded 320 acres. The land was not surveyed until the fall of 1908. Since then he has purchased an additional half section, and uses his section of land for general farming purposes and the breeding of Hereford cattle.

Mr. Gustafson married, February 27, 1927, Miss Sylvia Olson. She was born at Cascade, Montana, daughter of Gust and Hilma Olson. Her parents were early comers to Montana, settling at Cascade in 1898, and they had a ranch on the Muddy River in

Erwin A. Richardson

Northeastern Montana, and later a ranch at McCabe. Her father died in 1927 and her mother in 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson have one son, Conrad William. Mr. Gustafson was reared a Lutheran, and his wife is a Presbyterian and both attend the church of the latter denomination.

HON. ERVIN A. RICHARDSON, member of the Montana State Senate, is a resident of Lodge Grass, Big Horn County. Senator Richardson has played a very interesting and notable part in the life of Montana. He came to Montana when a boy, lived here during the later territorial period, and is one of the oldest of the Indian traders who have remained in the state.

He was born February 29, 1868, at Point Lane, a small village in Steuben County, not far from Elmira, New York. His education was acquired in the common schools and the Osceola High School, and he left home when only about fourteen years of age, traveling by train to Miles City and thence on a construction train to Forsyth, and from there by stage coach to Fort Custer, near what is now the City of Hardin, county seat of Big Horn County, where he arrived May 10, 1882. For several years he was a clerk for the post trader, until that establishment was closed in 1889. His commercial training for several years was continued as an employe of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the Northwest, at St. Paul, Minnesota. When he returned to Montana he located at Crow Agency, opened a store for Paul McCormick, and began dealing with the Indians and white settlers. Mr. McCormick afterwards sold out, and as another Indian trader was needed Mr. Richardson applied for the license and received the appointment after that the United States Government issued Mr. Richardson thirty annual licenses to sell goods on the Crow Indian Reservation as an Indian trader. He is still interested in his agency store. His long business career was very successful, and with an apparently mild background. It covered the years during which the whole irrigation system was being constructed in the Big Horn Valley, a distance of about fifty miles. He followed all this work with tent stores, furnishing supplies, cashing checks, and often making long trips alone over the wild country with a small fortune in his buck-board, and only his six-shooter for protection.

While at Forsyth Mr. Richardson was appointed by Gov. Sam V. Stewart as chairman of the first Montana Railway Commission. Probably his best public service to the state was given as a member of this commission, and as a result of his energy the good roads program of Montana was formally launched. Through all the years in Montana Mr. Richardson has been loyally identified with the Republican party, but usually kept away from tempting offers to become a candidate for public office until 1924, when he consented to run for the State Senate and was elected and in 1928 reelected. In the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly he was chairman of the workmen's compensation committee and member of the committees on water rights, insurance, game, banks and banking.

Senator Richardson married Miss Hazel Pell, who was born and reared at Howell, Michigan. She graduated with the A. B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1913, and soon afterwards came out to teach Latin and mathematics in the Forsyth

High School. Senator Richardson has taken eighteen degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of the Elks Lodge at Billings. Besides the Crow Agency store he has large land holdings and is a grower of alfalfa and wheat. He and Mrs. Richardson live in a very attractive home at Lodge Grass and have many loyal friends all over the state.

Senator Richardson speaks the Crow Indian language fluently and enjoys nothing better than his visits with his Indian friends. Many of whom he has known since the time when their squaw mothers were carrying them on their backs.

SKOV NIELSEN. Agricultural production is the basis of practically all production, and the ordinary laborer, the factory, the state and the nation would not amount to a row of pins if it were not for this agricultural production. Because of these and other facts the farmers of any community are very important assets to its prosperity, and one of them in the Reserve neighborhood who is receiving the recognition to which his abilities and industry entitle him is Skov Nielsen, whose fine farm is located twelve miles from Reserve, in Sheridan County.

At the present time, when the people are awakening to the great importance of this branch of industry, the Government has planned to keep agricultural production on a par with the higher tastes and higher standards of living in order to do justice to a fine class of citizens, and to keep the rising generation on the farm. The young people cannot be induced to remain in the rural regions at a sacrifice of all that they hold dear.

Such ideas were not in the mind of Skov Nielsen when he came into his present neighborhood in 1906, but he has them now, for he is looking forward into the future and wants to secure better conditions for his children than were his lot when he was growing up, and after he came to this country in 1904.

The birth of Skov Nielsen occurred in Denmark, March 24, 1879, and he is a son of Jens Christian and Katerina Nielsen, both of whom were also born in Denmark, where they lived out their honest, hard-working lives. Their home, while a frugal one, was conducted upon lines of integrity and Christianity, and lessons were there taught which have been of great benefit to Skov Nielsen in his after life.

The excellent schools of Denmark educated Mr. Nielsen of this review, and when he came to this country he was prepared to bear the part of a good citizen and industrious man. His first location was at Tyler, Minnesota, but after two years he came to Montana, and in 1907 settled in his present neighborhood. He was one of the original group in the Danish settlement about Dagmar, which has played so important a part in the development of this region and the maintenance of law and order. The Danish people are quiet, industrious, thrifty people, good citizens and supporters of churches and schools, and their presence in any section insures a law-abiding community.

At the time Mr. Nielsen came to the settlement it was still open range, and he "squatted" on the land he subsequently filed upon as soon as it was open for homesteading. This claim he proved up, added to his holdings until he now has an entire section, 640 acres, and on his farm he has excellent buildings, thoroughly modern and kept in fine order. His specialty is the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, and his product brings top-notch prices because of the quality.

In 1913 Skov Nielsen was married to Miss Nelsina Nielsen, who was born in Denmark, a daughter of Jens and Helvig Nielsen, who never left Denmark, where they were born. Mr. and Mrs. Nielsen have four children: Arna, Vera, Alf and Ova. The family are consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Nielsen belongs to no fraternal orders or societies, preferring to spend his time at home with his family.

HENRY T. MAYFIELD is honored as a citizen who has been foremost in advancing civic and material progress and prosperity in his home city of Whitefish, Flathead County, where splendid physical improvements were made under his four years of administration as mayor, besides which he effected a wise economy in ordering the fiscal affairs of the municipal government. He has served also as a member of the State Legislature, and a spirit of fine civic loyalty has marked his course during the entire period of his residence in Montana. Mr. Mayfield was long and actively identified with railway service in the West, and as a locomotive engineer made a record unmarred by any wreckage of trains in his charge.

Pioneer conditions and influences compassed the birth of Mr. Mayfield, who was ushered into the world on a frontier farm twelve miles to the west of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 23, 1862, and whose was the distinction of having been the second white child born in Cass County. He is a son of the late Henry C. Mayfield, who was born and reared in or near Spencer, Indiana, and who gained pioneer honors in Nebraska a number of years prior to the admission of that state to the Union. He had his full quota of experience in farm enterprise, and later turned his attention to the newspaper business, he having become editor and publisher of the Lewis County Nuggett, which was the first newspaper to be issued in Lewis County, Washington, he having there engaged in the general merchandise business after he had disposed of his newspaper. His first wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Bilderback, shared with him in the trials and hardships of pioneer life in the West, and her death occurred in 1869, in Atchison, Kansas, where the family home was then established. Subsequently Henry C. Mayfield removed to the State of Washington and engaged in the newspaper business, as already noted, and he was venerable in years at the time of his death, which occurred about 1910, at Mayfield, Washington, a place named in his honor. He contracted a second marriage, three sons and three daughters having been born of his first marriage and eight children by the second. Rev. G. B. Mayfield, elder brother of the subject of this review, is a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and resides at Lynch, Nebraska.

Henry T. Mayfield gained his early education in the pioneer schools of Nebraska and Kansas, and he was little more than a boy when he initiated his railroad service, in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and with this system he won advancement to the position of locomotive engineer. In the service of this railroad he was retained as a locomotive engineer from 1886 until the year 1900, when he retired. He then entered the service of the Great Northern Railroad, on the Kalispell division, and after having residence and headquarters at Kalispell, Flathead County, the first three years he removed to his present home city of Whitefish, in the same county. He now ranks as one of the oldest employes in the passenger service on the Kalispell division and as the third oldest in continuous service as an engineer on this division. Mr. Mayfield is now a loyal and valued member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and was a delegate to its national convention of 1927, in Cleveland, Ohio. One of his early experiences in the railroad business was that of his being fireman when the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built into Denver, fully forty-five years ago.

The political allegiance of Mr. Mayfield has ever been given to the Republican party, in the faith of which he was reared by his father, who had served as a soldier of the Union during virtually the entire period of the Civil War and who was an ardent advocate of the principles of the "Grand Old Party."

Mr. Mayfield gave two consecutive terms of signally loyal and constructive administration as mayor of Whitefish, during the period of 1910-13. He instituted the vigorous policy that rid the streets and alleys of the city of tree stumps, promptly brought about the removal of benches in front of saloons, and thus protected the women of the community from the ordeal of ungallant inspection, and he brought about reduction of the number of saloons from eleven to five, and redeemed the town from domination by unruly elements, visiting hoboes having been impressed into service in clearing stumps from the streets and alleys, so that their visitations were soon eliminated. He brought order in the city park about the Great Northern Railroad station, and individually purchased and planted trees for the beautification of the progressive little city. Under his regime as mayor he rebuilt the city waterworks, extending the system, and there was an economical development of the sewer system and the electric light and power system. He brought the various public-utility systems up to high standard and effected great improvements in streets and sidewalks.

As a representative of the progressive wing of the Republican party Mr. Mayfield was a minority member of the Lower House of the State Legislature in its thirteenth session, and here likewise he gave characteristically loyal service in furthering wise legislation. He was chairman ten years of the state legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and was for fifteen years secretary and treasurer of the B. of L. E. Division 499 of the Kalispell division of the Great Northern Railroad. Mr. Mayfield will long be remembered and honored for the splendid work he accomplished while serving as mayor of Whitefish, and upon his retirement from office he left the municipal government without a single outstanding warrant and with a general fund of $13,962. He placed the government of the city upon a thorough business basis, and his policies were marked by wise economy and constructive progressiveness.

Mr. Mayfield belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a Noble of the Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine in the City of Helena. He is the oldest living past master of Whitefish Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., and his York Rite affiliations are extended to Keystone Chapter No. 31, R. A. M., and Sirene Commandery No. 10, Knights Templars. He was the first dictator of Whitefish Lodge No. 42, Loyal Order of Moose.

The first marriage of Mr. Mayfield was with Miss Nancy Wheaton, who was born in Iowa, and who was a resident of Nebraska at the time of her death. The surviving children of this union were two sons: Earl W., the elder son, had been a popular conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and his death occurred within a comparatively short time after he had completed his overseas service in the World War. Ray E., the younger son, is a locomotive engineer in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. For his second wife Mr. Mayfield married Miss Allene McKinley, and she presides graciously over their pleasant home at Whitefish.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Mayfield was long a resident of Spencer, Indiana, but gained pioneer experience on the western frontier,—an experience that cost him the loss of both feet, their amputation having been necessary after they had been frozen while he was hunting wild hogs near Pacific City, Iowa, in 1849, his two companions having frozen to death and he having escaped this fate by crawling along a rail fence until he found a place of refuge. The subject of this review is a second cousin of Senator E. B. Mayfield of Texas.

H. S. KLINE, who was admitted to the bar and had his first experience as a lawyer in his native State of New York, has been practicing in the Northwest for over thirty years, at first in North Dakota and since 1911 at Havre, Montana.

Mr. Kline was born at Amsterdam, New York, May 6, 1871. The Klines were German people, living in the Alsace-Lorraine section on the borderland between France and Germany, and the American branch of the family was founded in Colonial times. Some of the Klines were soldiers in the American Revolution and other ancestors were here before the Revolution. Mr. Kline's parents were Howard and Phoebe (Birch) Kline, and his grandparents were Henry J. and Sarah (Cushney) Kline. Henry J. Kline spent most of his life as a farmer in the Mohawk Valley of New York and served as an officer in the New York National Guard. He died in 1871, the same year that his grandson was born. Howard Kline, who was born on a farm near Amsterdam, left the farm before coming of age and his active career was given to merchandising. He died at Amsterdam in 1908. He was a member of the Methodist Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. H. S. Kline grew up at Amsterdam, attended public schools there, and in 1893 was graduated with the A. B. degree from Union College. While in college he studied law under Judges Nisbet and Reynolds at Amsterdam and was admitted to the New York bar in 1893. In 1899 he moved out to North Dakota, practiced law and served as county judge of McHenry County, and won a very favorable reputation in his profession in that state. On coming to Montana in 1911 he located at Havre and for ten years was a partner in practice with Judge C. B. Elwell, until the latter was elected judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District. Mr. Kline, who has his offices in the Masonic Temple, has cultivated few interests outside of his profession, to which he has devoted the best years and talents of his career.

He is now city attorney and also served a term on the school board at Havre. He is a member of Enterprise Lodge of Masons at Havre, the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery and the Montana Bar Association. Mr. Kline married, August 21, 1906, Miss Elizabeth M. Payne, of Athens, Pennsylvania, daughter of S. R. and Ella M. Payne. They have a daughter, Eleanor Ruth, attending the Havre High School.

Harry E. Bauer is one of the most popular citizens of Blaine County, a statement attested by the fact that he has been repeatedly chosen to the office of county clerk and recorder, the official position he fills today, with home in the county seat at Chinook.

Mr. Bauer is a Montana citizen who has never accumulated a fortune in a material way, but has always been a hard worker, willing and loyal, has earned the respect of his friends and his public popularity is well deserved. He was born at Mendota, Illinois, November 7, 1888. His parents, Henry C. and Margaret (Zapf) Bauer, were natives of Germany. His father came to the United States when a boy of twelve years, in company with a distant relative, who located at Mendota, Illinois, where he grew up and became a farmer, and lived out his life in that community. He died in 1908, when eighty-one years of age. His wife came to the United States when a girl, grew up at Mendota, married there and was a well loved woman in her community, where she passed away at the age of eighty, in October, 1927. Of her nine children seven are living: Rosa, widow of Fred Meisel, of Arlington, Illinois; John and August, of Mendota; Fred; Rebecca, widow of Henry Billhorn, of Mendota; Matilda, wife of Harry Meisel, of Mendota; and Harry E.

Harry E. Bauer after completing his high school education at Mendota attended the Northern Illinois Business College at Dixon. After a short period near his home he went to Seattle in 1908, completely stranded as to funds, and he accepted the first working opportunity given him, in the killing department of the Frye & Bruhn Packing Company. He remained there eight months and then went up to the far North, traveling on a Government mule boat and reached as far as Nome. Without making any special effort to get work in Alaska, being satisfied with his experience of seeing that section of the world, he returned to the United States and after a visit to home folks back in Illinois went to Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and was employed as a car checker by the Frisco Railway Company. Upon his father's death he returned to Illinois in 1908 and then decided to come to Montana.

His purpose in coming to Montana was to secure a free homestead on the public domain. He entered his homestead on the big flat north of the Town of Harlem, and on his land built a frame one-room shack, bought a team of horses and some machinery and began breaking the land and seeding to wheat. During the several years he was on his claim he was repaid by one or two crops, but on the whole his experience as a wheat grower was by no means profitable. In the fall of 1924 Mr. Bauer was elected county clerk as the successor of Vernon Butler, and soon after his election he removed from his ranch to Chinook. He was reelected in 1926 and again in 1928. He had no opposition as a candidate for the office. He was chosen on the Democratic ticket, and is a Democrat personally, though his people were Republicans. Mr. Bauer was living on his farm during the war period, and bent his efforts to keeping all the land possible in production as a part of the Government's

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war program of raising food. While in the country he served as one of the trustees of the local schools and was also a trustee of the English Lutheran Church.

Mr. Bauer married at Towner, North Dakota, October 30, 1916, Miss Effie Gilbertson. She was born in North Dakota, December 3, 1888, daughter of Ole and Anna (Lohn) Gilbertson, who came from Norway. Her father was a farmer and rancher and her mother for some time taught school. Her father died at Towner in 1920 and her mother now resides at Billings, Montana. In the Gilbertson family were four sons and two daughters: Clarence and Ray, of Devils Lake, North Dakota; Carl and Sherman, of Towner; Alice, wife of Eugene Lansing, of Billings; and Mrs. Bauer. Mrs. Bauer attended the Towner High School and was a rural school teacher before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer have two daughters, Dorothy and Florence.

JOSEPH KING with his brother Anton comprise King Brothers, Inc., a famous organization in ranches in Montana in the Judith River basin, whose holdings in former years comprised great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep roaming over many hills and valleys. The Kings are a family who brought with them to Montana substantial civic virtues and traits of Switzerland, and they have been a real contribution to the citizenship as well as to the material assets of the state.

The archives of the Canton of St. Gall show that this family is the oldest in that portion of the Swiss republic. One of its ancestors was knighted and the several branches of the family in Switzerland have the same coat-of-arms. The grandfather of the present generation was Balthaser Christian King, a landed proprietor and stock raiser in Switzerland. He was also active in politics, and his efforts were credited with being the decisive influence in causing the representative of the Canton of St. Gall to go with the Swiss confederacy instead of with the seceding cantons.

The founder of the family in America was Joseph Christian King, the only son in a family of two children. He was well educated in the popular schools of Canton, and after his marriage was appointed a forester. One of his chief motives in coming to America was to have the opportunity of participating in some of the gold mining activities of this country. He brought his family to the United States in the later '60s, first locating at Cleveland, Ohio. There he was employed by a man who had recently returned from the California gold fields and had amassed a fortune, and this was another incentive to the King family to move west. Because of the presence of gold in Montana the family came out, and Joseph Christian King first located in Confederate Gulch, at Diamond City, where for a number of years he prospected and did other mining work. He won a fortune, lost it, and after two years more at Diamond City he moved into what was then Meagher County, making settlement on Little Rock Creek in what is now Fergus County. In this Judith River basin he took advantage of the liberal terms of the American Government to secure a homestead. However, he had waited until the buffaloes had about disappeared from the basin, since as long as the buffaloes remained there were Indians, and Indians were quite likely to be hostile and opposed to the settlement of the white man. Joseph C. King took a preemption of 360 acres on Little Rock Creek, filed his claim at the land office at Helena before Mr. Langhorn and James Moore, and the cabin which he built as the first shelter for his family is still standing. There being no lumber within 200 miles, he put on a dirt roof, and some of the original dirt is still on the building. For nine years the King family lived there. Then came a successor to the pioneer cabin, a house of seven rooms, while the old cabin was used as a bunk house. The cabin had only a dirt floor, and in one corner a hole was dug large enough to allow the passage of a man, and the hole was extended into a tunnel to provide a refuge for the family in case of Indian attack or attack from robbers. In the cave was kept a keg of water and some provisions and ammunition for the guns. However, the shelter was never used for its principal purpose, and was eventually enlarged into a cellar for vegetables. During the first two years the cabin was without windows except for a hole in the gable to admit air when the door was closed.

Joseph Christian King from the time he settled in the Judith River basin engaged in the cattle business, and during the following twenty years he gradually extended his land holdings. The public domain disappeared in time, but the King ranch had been built to an area of 16,000 acres. Much of this has since been sold and now the ranch comprises about 5,000 acres. The generous and splendid ranch house now occupied by members of the family was erected in 1916 by the King Brothers and the old home became a tenant house. Joseph Christian King took his citizenship duty seriously and acquired naturalization papers in Helena in the early '70s. He was always affiliated with the Republican party and his sons followed in his foot-steps. Joseph Christian King was reared a Catholic. He married Crecentia Judd, a daughter of Jacob Judd, a Swiss farmer. She died in June, 1896, at the age of fifty-four, and Joseph Christian passed away in December, 1910, at seventy years of age. They reared three children: Joseph, Anton and Christian, the latter of whom is a resident of Texas.

Joseph King was born in Switzerland, August 22, 1860, and his brother Anton was born in 1870. Joseph King attended schools in Switzerland, and in the early days in Montana he worked by the side of his father in the placer mines at Diamond City. For twenty years he was on the range as a cowboy, and the King Brothers for several years were breeders and raisers of horses on a somewhat extensive scale. The advent of the automobile ruined this industry, and gradually they introduced sheep as the dominant live stock of their ranch. With the cutting off of the public range and increased price of land, sheep raising has also lost much of its attractiveness and at the present time the King Brothers have only a single brand of sheep. Their ranch improvements stand out conspicuously as some of the best in Fergus County. The house is up to the modern standard of improvements, contains fourteen rooms, is steam heated, with private lighting system and water supply, and about the grounds are hydrants to afford fire protection to all the buildings. During the World war Joseph King served as a member of the local Council of Defense and his son was with the Student Officers' Training School at Bozeman. Joseph King married in Fergus County, in November, 1895, Miss Elizabeth Trepp. She was born in Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, daughter of David Trepp, and was twelve years of age when brought to the United States, completing her education in Fergus County. Mr. and Mrs. King's son, Joseph C. King, was graduated with the B. S. degree from the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, and remained in that city for six years in the real estate business. Since his return to Montana he has had an increasing share in the responsibilities of the home ranch. He married Hazel Jacobson, daughter of C. H. Jacobson, of Los Angeles. She is also a graduate of the University of Southern California. They have two sons, Joseph C. King III and James Robert King. During the war Mr. Joseph C. King was in an officers training camp at Bozeman, Montana, and was ready to go over to France when the armistice was signed.

Anton King married Miss Christina Trepp, a sister of Joseph King's first wife, they have a family of six children: Margaret, now Mrs. Allen, of Los Angeles, California; Ruth R. King, Betty King, Esther King, Irving King and Helen King. They were all graduated from Bozeman schools and the University of Southern California.

GARNETT W. FLEMING. An unusual record of official service is that of Garnett W. Fleming, of Chinook, four times sheriff of Blaine County, a public official whose faithfulness and efficiency in the line of duty have won him repeatedly the votes of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Fleming has been a resident of Montana since the beginning of 1912. He is a native of Canada, and he acquired American citizenship at Chinook in 1915, before Judge Rhoades of the District Court. He was born at Brandon, Manitoba, January 2, 1885, son of William H. and Elizabeth (Emde) Fleming. Two years after his birth his parents moved across the boundary line and settled at Bottineau in North Dakota. Both parents were born at Toronto, Canada. William H. Fleming died at Los Molinos, California, in 1927, when sixty-eight years of age, and his widow still resides in that California locality. They had seven children: Mrs. H. L. Tupper, of Alberta, Canada; Garnett W.; Mrs. William Biddle, of Seattle; Mrs. Cody Smith, of Seattle; Mrs. Bert Peck, of McMinnville, Oregon; James, of Los Molinos, California; and Mrs. Paul Rimer, of Chico, California.

Garnett W. Fleming grew up in North Dakota, had a public school education, and at the age of seventeen left home and began a career of his own. He became an electrician, and after going to the Province of Alberta he took up the live stock business.

It was from Alberta that he came to Montana, and during the three years he was in Western Canada he was engaged in the performance of special duties in the provincial police. His first act on coming to Montana was entering a homestead twelve miles north of Chinook. He occupied the land, improved with a four-room cottage, and also built shelter for his stock. While on the farm he raised live stock and wheat. Mr. Fleming on coming to Chinook was connected with the police service and was also an employe of the electric light company. He has had many years of active service in the office of sheriff. For two years he was under sheriff to Sheriff J. Q. Laswell and performed a similar duty with Sheriff Harry Becker. In the primaries of 1922 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for sheriff and was elected in the following November, succeeding Sheriff Becker. He has been reelected each successive two years, in 1928 being chosen to his fourth term with a majority of six to one against his opponents. That was a splendid tribute to his value as a public official, since it was a presidential year in a county normally Republican. Mr. Fleming during the eight years he has been sheriff has made an interesting record in the performance of duty. He has picked up numerous fugitives from other localities, apprehended two men convicted of murder, who were taken to the penitentiary at Deer Lodge, and on one occasion he shot it out with an ex-convict who was trying to kill one of Blaine County's commissioners. He has delivered to the warden of the penitentiary at Deer Lodge nearly 100 men who have forfeited their right to liberty.

Mr. Fleming was made a Mason at Chinook and is affiliated with the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Council. He married at Nickelplate, Indiana, in March, 1906, Miss Nellie Davis, whom he first met while she was living at the home of her parents in North Dakota. She was born in Indiana, the younger of two daughters. Her sister, Mrs. Frank Kitchener, lives at Stryker, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have two children. The son, Roy, served four years in the United States Navy on the battleship *Colorado*, is now connected with the local gas company at Chinook and graduated from the high school of that town. He is also performing the duties of chief of police of Chinook. The daughter is Doris Fleming, a student in high school.

MRS. JESSIE LONG is the very capable and efficient postmaster of Worden, and she has made the office an opportunity for a valuable service to this rapidly growing community in Yellowstone County.

Mrs. Long was born at Duncanville, Ohio, and is a daughter of J. W. and Belle (Mathews) Tucker. The Tuckers were an old and prominent family of Virginia. Her great-grandfather, John Randolph Tucker, was awarded a medal for valiant service in the battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812. His mother was a Randolph of the distinguished Randolphs of Virginia. John Randolph Tucker was a leader in politics for many years, and had an unusual record as a traveler for people of that early day. He made one trip around the world. Mrs. Long's grandfather, Robert Tucker, practiced law at Maysville, Kentucky, and was a district judge and a leading Kentucky jurist.

J. W. Tucker was born in Washington, Kentucky, and when about twenty years of age went to Ohio, living for six years at Manchester, where he was in the fertilizer business. For about twenty years his home was at Duncanville, and he was on the road as a traveling salesman during most of that time. After leaving Ohio he was in the real estate business at Neosho, Missouri, four years, and in the spring of 1911 came to Montana, homesteading near Worden, in the Huntley project. He lived on his homestead eight years and then removed to Worden. He has accomplished some great things in demonstrating the possibilities of agriculture on the Huntley project. He is an expert tobacco grower and he had a tobacco crop that made 2,000 pounds to the acre, the leaves of many of the plants measuring seventeen inches in width and forty inches in length. He sold this tobacco crop at fifty cents a pound. He has been doing much to instruct others in the proper method of tobacco culture. On April 10, 1920, he was appointed assistant postmaster at Worden. He is a member of the Christian Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Long's mother was born in Adams County, Ohio.

Mrs. Long attended school in Adams County, Ohio, and in Neosho, Missouri. She has been postmaster of Worden since April, 1920. The office was then fourth class and in 1921 was made third class, and has been advanced in grade four times since then.

She was married, April 14, 1912, to Mr. Loren Long, of Worden. Mrs. Long has one son, Oreson L., born January 9, 1913, now in his second year in the Worden High School. Mrs. Long is a member of the Worden Woman's Club, the Parent-Teachers Association and the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Long, who is a farmer, taught school in Iowa before coming to Montana, and did some school work in this state.

ANGUS DUNCAN MORRISON, of Chinook, who came to Montana in 1899, has found his years and his energies fully taken up with a growing accumulation of interests as a homesteader, rancher and stock man, and he also has the cares and management of a prosperous business in town, where he and his family have resided for many years.

Mr. Morrison was born in Rosshire, Scotland, December 25, 1881, and was six years of age when his parents, Donald and Isabel (Smith) Morrison, came to America and settled at Yorkton, Saskatchewan. His father was born in 1847 and his mother in 1849, and she now resides at Vancouver, British Columbia. Donald Morrison, who died at Yorkton, had owned a small farm in Scotland, and after settling in Western Canada was a farmer and rancher. During his early life he served for a time in the British Navy. He and his wife had nine daughters and three sons, all but one of them growing up. A brief record of the children is as follows: Mrs. Maggie Walker, of Winnipeg; Annie, of Nelson, British Columbia; Jessie, wife of Harry Cozier, of Karnduff, Manitoba; Annie Maggie, of Saskatchewan; Mary, of Nevada; Isabel, a commercial salesman out of Vancouver; Miss Donelda and Miss Rodney, both teachers at Regina, Saskatchewan; Allan, of Great Falls, Montana; and Angus Duncan.

Angus Duncan Morrison attended public schools at Yorkton, Canada. He was eighteen years old when he came to the United States, bringing with him an experience and training as a hand on the home ranch and among the stock. His first work in Montana was on the ranch roundups on Sun River with Flary horse outfit and later for the Bacon-Ryan Roundup Company, also known as the Pippin Company. Later he was in the Milk River Valley for roundup work and remained a ranch hand there until 1908. Mr. Morrison in 1909 entered his homestead on Clear Creek south of Chinook. The next three years were a busy time with him. He made improvements considerably better than the shack of the average homesteader, and for his claim developed a ranch of 4,000 acres, handling it as a cattle and sheep proposition. From the first he has raised cattle and since about 1914 has also been a sheep grower. At this time he has some 5,000 head on the range. In his experience as a wool grower he has sold that staple at fourteen cents a pound, when wool production was unprofitable to the grower. Mr. Morrison in 1913 moved his home to Chinook, and since then has divided his time between the supervision of his ranch and his business interests in town. He was in the retail liquor business until the bar was banned and since then has been the proprietor of The Elk Club of Chinook.

Mr. Morrison is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks and Fraternal Order of Eagles and has served as worthy president of the Eagles and as delegate to the State Grand Lodge. He completed his naturalization at Fort Benton, while Judge Tattan was on the bench, and cast his first presidential vote for William H. Taft and has been steadily a Republican. During the war he invested liberally in proportion to his means in bonds and served on several committees to carry out the war program. He was registered under the second draft law but was never called.

Mr. Morrison married, December 22, 1909, Miss Kathleen Murray. She was born at Yorkton in Western Canada, daughter of Kenneth and Maggie (Graham) Murray. Her parents came from Scotland on the same boat as the Morrisons. Mrs. Morrison is the only survivor of four children of her parents, but her father by a second marriage had a son, Allan Murray, who lives at Selkirk, Manitoba. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have an interesting family of children. The oldest, Donald, is a graduate of the Chinook High School, is on one of his father's ranches, and by his marriage to Dorothy Kenyon has a son, Donald Leslie. The younger children are Margaret, a graduate of high school, Cyril, Kathleen and Miriam.

Mr. Morrison is a fine specimen of physical manhood, six feet tall and weighing 175 pounds, and is very active not only in looking after his business but in the pursuit of recreation. He and his family spend a part of every summer in a place they own in the Flathead country, where he enjoys the fishing, and usually he goes hunting for the big game in the fall and winter months.

Hon. William S. McCormack, former lieutenant governor of Montana, is an outstanding farmer of the Flathead district, and his public and private services have closely identified him with the agricultural interests of the Northwest. Mr. McCormack received what he probably considers his highest honor when, in February, 1930, he was elected president of the State Farm Bureau of Montana.

His life has been in close contact with those who labor and earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. He was born in Chicago, November 10, 1863, had only three years of common schooling and when nine years old was peddling papers on the streets of his native city. Later he worked in a type foundry and printing office.

When he was twenty years of age he broke away from the city, worked in the pineries of Wisconsin, broke prairie sod in South Dakota, did freighting with ox teams and in 1886 took up a homestead in Western Nebraska. While there he was elected justice of the peace. This was an important office, and he held court before which were brought many cattle and horse thieves, and while observing the letter and spirit of the law he dispensed justice with a stern hand against the rustlers. For twenty years he made himself a force in cleaning up the gangs and individuals that made life and property unsafe in his section of the country.

Mr. McCormack came to Montana in 1907, bought land and has been a practical farmer in the Flathead district. In politics he is a Republican, but has always been classed as a progressive and has used his full influence toward raising the profession and occupation of agriculture to higher standards. He represented farm organizations for years at the sessions of the Montana State Legislature. His first service in the Legislature was in the House of Representatives, and in 1924 he was elected lieutenant-governor and presided over the Senate four years.

When the Federal Farm Loan system was inaugurated he organized the Kalispell Farm Loan Association, which today has supplied loans to the farmers of Flathead County totaling $1,300,000. The borrowers in the State of Montana and part of the State of Idaho elected him a director of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, and he is serving his third term in that office and for several years was vice president of the bank. He served ten years as president of the Flathead County Farm Bureau.

Mr. McCormack is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and held chairs in that order a number of years ago. He also belongs to the B. P. O. Elks and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married at Taylor, Nebraska, January 1, 1893, Miss Minnie Feuring, daughter of Fred Feuring, of Colchester, Illinois. They have three children, George Otis, William S., Jr., and Edith, wife of Arthur Papendick.

R. PATTERSON is founder and president of the Rainbow Stores, Incorporated, one of the largest and best known retail establishments in Havre, and it is a business that represents his particular genius as a merchant and trade builder.

Mr. Patterson is a native of North Carolina, of old southern stock, but most of his life has been spent in the North and Northwest. He was born in Halifax County January 26, 1868, son of Robert and Indiana (Boyd) Patterson, and grandson of William Patterson, a native of Ireland. William Patterson was a merchant and land owner. Robert Patterson was born at Richmond, Virginia, studied medicine, and throughout the Civil War was in the service of the Confederate government, most of the time as a medical officer in the army. He was in Magruder's Division. After the war he moved to North Carolina, engaged in practice at Littleton, and made himself and his service indispensable over a large territory. He was a loved and trusted physician, and also an exceptionally able business man, and during his lifetime he accumulated a landed estate comprising about three thousand acres. He spent his last years retired at Littleton.

His son, R. Patterson, grew up in Halifax County, North Carolina, was educated there and as a boy saw a great deal of the hardships that followed in the wake of the Civil War. When about twenty years of age, in 1888, he left North Carolina and, going to Northern Minnesota, was appointed to a position in the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the Department of the Interior. Later he was transferred to Wisconsin and put in charge of the Reservation at Fond du Lac, later at the Bad River Reservation, and also for a few years was located at Duluth, Minnesota.

Mr. Patterson in 1918 came to Havre, Montana, where he opened a small stock of groceries. From that as a nucleus he has developed the Rainbow Stores, a mercantile business that would compare favorably in scope and service with any in Hill County. Besides owning and conducting the business he owns the Rainbow

Apartment House, which provides quarters for his store on the first floor and ten modern apartments upstairs. He is also financially interested in the Hill County State Bank, of which his son Frank is a director.

Mr. Patterson married in 1888 Miss Lucy Manning, also of North Carolina. They have three children: Robert, manager of his father's business, was educated at Duluth and Ashland, Wisconsin, and is married and has two children; Frank, manager of the grocery department of his father's store and a director of the Hill County State Bank, is married and has one child; and Lucy, the only daughter, is the wife of Al Cameron, of Havre.

JOHN E. GRIFFIN came to Chinook in April, 1894. His home has not been continuously in Montana since that date, since for seven years he was in the far North in Alaska and under the Arctic Circle, but since his return his activities have represented a notable participation in the business and civic life of the community.

Mr. Griffin came to America from Renfrewshire, Scotland, and he was born at Port Glasgow, that country, February 15, 1874. He is a younger brother of Hon. James E. Griffin, who for many years represented Blaine County in the State Senate, and whose record there is a matter of personal pride to his friends and a source of satisfaction to himself. He was one of the leading Republicans of that body. Senator Griffin was an active participant in the funeral obsequies over J. X. Beidler, the famous leader of the Montana Vigilantes. Mr. Griffin is a son of James and Elizabeth (Christie) Griffin. His mother was a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Easdale) Christie, the latter being of the noted Easdale family of Perthshire. James Griffin throughout his active life was a sailmaker, and at the time of his death was master sailmaker for the White Star Steamship Line. He died in 1916 when sixty-eight years of age. His wife passed away when John Griffin was five years old. There were two other children besides these brothers at Chinook. One of them, Andrew, died at Liverpool, leaving a family. The only daughter is Mrs. Thibedeaux, of Helena.

John E. Griffin grew up in Scotland, learned the trade of diving suit maker, had a grammar school education and also some work in high school. While in Scotland he joined a volunteer company and received some military training.

Being threatened with lung trouble and physicians advising a change of climate, he left Scotland, sailing from Liverpool on the *Cameronia,* which landed him at Montreal. By way of Duluth he arrived at Chinook. He was accompanied on this journey by his sister, Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Frank Thibedeaux. James E. Griffin had already come to Montana, and the brother John joined him and was soon working on the range as a sheep herder and cowboy. This rough outdoor experience during the next eleven years completely restored him to health and strength. When he left the cattle and sheep range of Montana he joined in the exodus to Alaska and was in the second stampede to the Nome district. He found gold, made considerable money, but always put it back into workings that proved unprofitable. During part of his time in the far North he acted as civil engineer during the construction of the Copper River & Northern Railway. For another year he was engaged as a guide to a geological party of the United States

Simon Douglas

Government. This party went as far north as Point Barrow. The reports of the geological department paid Mr. Griffin some high compliments for his work as a guide and in effecting the exploration of that region.

Soon after his return from Alaska Mr. Griffin resumed his residence at Chinook, and was a pioneer in bringing motion picture entertainment to the town. He opened the first show in the old Orpheum Building. For a number of years the Griffin Theater has provided the best facilities for entertainment in this line. Mr. Griffin operates an independent business, buying his pictures in the open market. He also built the Griffin Hall, which is a community center, holding about four hundred people and used for practically all the community meetings of the town.

During the World War Mr. Griffin volunteered, but was rejected for active duty. He helped in all the campaigns for war funds and during a period of six months was completely isolated from his family in performing his duties as manager of the "flu hospital" during the time of that disastrous scourge. Since 1918 he has held the office of justice of the peace continuously, and during that time the preliminaries of several murder cases have been started in his court. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and he and his wife are Presbyterians. Among other interests he is director of the Blaine County Produce Company, the basement of his building being used as the assembling station for this company.

Mr. Griffin married in October, 1911, Miss Margaret Crooks, who was born at Renton, Scotland, in May, 1879, daughter of William and Isabella (Jack) Crooks, another family of Renfrewshire. Mrs. Griffin came to the United States in company with her sister in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin had two children, a daughter, Isabelle, and Jimmie, who died when nine years old.

SIMON T. DOUGLAS. The sheep industry is one of the very important sources of wealth in Montana, and some of the most successful men of this state are devoting themselves to it, their fine ranches standing as a monument to their foresight and industry. One of these men of Judith Basin County worthy of special mention is Simon T. Douglas, of the Windham neighborhood, whose success has been brought about through his own efforts. He was born near Kendall, England, February 5, 1871, a son of Joseph Douglas, and grandson of Thomas Douglas, both farmers and natives of Scotland. The family is an ancient one in Scotland, and traces back to an important clan.

Joseph Douglas married Margaret Jane Barnes, a daughter of a farmer in the South of England, where she was born. When Simon T. Douglas was about ten or twelve years old his parents came to the United States, the family sailing from Liverpool, England, on the English ship *Circassian,* which landed them in Quebec, Canada, and from there they took the train to New York City, and thence to Jo Daviess County, Illinois.

The Douglas family took with them from Liverpool a lad about the age of their son, Simon T. Douglas, and the two on the way over made the acquaintance of a young Irish girl who was coming to New York to join an older sister already in New York City, and all of them became friends. When they reached Quebec it was necessary for them to remain over night, and the girl asked for advice with reference to a hotel. A bystander, a big Irishman, stepped up and told her he would take her to a place where she could stay. They were all strangers in a strange land, the Irishman evidently knew his way about, and before they could interfere he bore off the girl, from whom to this day there has been no news. After reaching New York Mr. Douglas went more than once to see if her trunk was claimed, but never was able to find out anything with reference to her. Probably there are many similar instances, although today the immigration authorities throw more protection around young girls traveling alone than they did at the time referred to.

It was the intention of Joseph Douglas to go to Brantford, Ontario, Canada, where he had a relative, but he decided upon coming to the United States, and in Jo Daviess County found the home for which he was seeking, although he spent a short time in Wisconsin.

Growing up in Jo Daviess County, Simon T. Douglas worked on a farm, but, meeting a man from Montana, he became so enthused with the latter's description of his state that he decided to migrate to it, and, although only eighteen, came west as far as Bozeman. There he made the acquaintance of Reverend Mills, who was the owner of the ranch now owned by Mr. Douglas, and he secured him a job as a farm hand. Later Mr. Douglas worked for Mr. Stuckey and also for James White, and as he had been trained from childhood in farm work, he was a valued employe. During the six years he worked thus for others Mr. Douglas accumulated some money, saving a portion of the wages paid him, which then ranged from thirty dollars to thirty-five dollars per month for the best kind of farm hand, including board. During all of this period he became better acquainted with Reverend Mills, and the latter induced him to come to Sage Creek Valley to work for the Sage Creek Sheep Company, of which Mr. Mills and Leslie Hamilton were the owners.

Mr. Douglas' first job in his new location was lambing; later he became camp tender, and served in other capacities, always being useful to the ranch. The Sage Creek Sheep Company later sold their property to the Cottonwood Coal Company, from which concern Mr. Douglas leased the ranch for several years; and when it was placed on the market he bought it, or rather such parts of it as he thought desirable for his needs. His original purchase of land amounted to several hundred acres, to which he has continued to add until he now owns a ranch of 2,000 acres. Ever since he began for himself he has been in the sheep business, and he is now running about 6,500 sheep. He has had various experiences as a wool man, and the prices he has received have ranged up and down according to the market, the lowest being fourteen cents a pound. In 1928 he received from thirty to thirty-four cents a pound, but the profit was not as much as when he received but twenty cents per pound because of the rise in the cost of production. The improvements on the ranch were ample for his purpose when he acquired the property, but the present residence was built by him, and is a thoroughly modern, ten-room house, one of the best in the neighborhood. He is one of the Windham School Board, and always votes, giving his support to the Republican party in national affairs, as is the custom of his father.

On March 17, 1910, Mr. Douglas was married at Great Falls, Montana, to Miss Mabel Wickland, a native of Illinois, brought to

Montana when a girl. She was graduated from the Deaconness Hospital at Great Falls, and was following her profession at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have one child, Mabel Dorothy Douglas, a student in Ursuline Academy, Great Falls, class of 1930.

Mr. Douglas was made a Mason at Stanford, and he is also an Odd Fellow. He was reared in the faith of the Church of England, but his wife is a Methodist. Broad-minded, liberal and progressive, Mr. Douglas is representative of the highest type of citizenship, and his influence among his business associates and in his community generally is recognized as being of much good to all.

GEORGE S. MCKENNA is a grain and stock rancher in Judith Basin County, his home being on the main highway eight miles southeast of Geyser. Mr. McKenna came to Montana soon after completing his education, and his ranch property and the opinion of his neighbors agree in the conclusion that he has made a very substantial success in this state.

Mr. McKenna was born at Milbank, South Dakota, December 16, 1886, and is naturally a product of the Northwest. His grandfather, Francis R. McKenna, came from Ireland, settled in Canada, and afterwards moved to Wisconsin. He married a Miss Powers, and their children were Ed, William John, Frank, James, Mrs. Ann Fogarty and Mrs. Jane Byrne. Of these the only survivor is Frank, a resident of Plain, Wisconsin. James E. McKenna, father of George S., was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and was seven years of age when the family moved to Wisconsin. He grew up in Sauk County, attended school at Sauk City and at Baraboo, and for several years owned a lumber yard at Spring Green in that state. On May 1, 1880, he moved to Dakota Territory, filed on a homestead and took up a tree claim, and during the rest of his active life was engaged in developing a farm. He was an intelligent and industrious citizen and one of the substantial factors in the agricultural community around Milbank. He died in 1927, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife, whom he married in Wisconsin, was Ellen Hurley, daughter of M. F. Hurley. She is still living at Milbank, at the age of seventy-one. Their ten children all survive: Emmett, of Edgely, North Dakota; Frank, of Sisseton, South Dakota; Edward, of Lewistown, Montana; Charles, of Chicago; George S.; Marie, of Milbank; Robert; Florance, of Ontario, California, wife of Frank Martins; Maurice, of Graceville, Minnesota; and Hurley, of Wilmot, South Dakota. Charles, a physician, was a major in the Medical Corps and saw service in France during the World War, while Maurice and Hurley were in training camps when the war closed. George S. McKenna was also subject to the draft and was registered and put in Class 2, being classified in the essential occupation of farming.

George S. McKenna grew up in the rural community around Milbank, South Dakota, graduated from the Milbank High School, and for two terms taught in rural districts. After his teaching experience he gave his labors to the home farm until he came to Montana in 1914. At that time he bought the land he now occupies, eight miles southeast of Geyser, and the following year he moved his home permanently to the state. His first purchase was a quarter section of unimproved land. He and his brother Robert have been partners and associates as ranchers ever since coming to Montana. Their first home was a two-room house, fourteen by twenty-four feet, and they occupied it until a larger house was needed, when its size was doubled. Their ranch holdings have been increased by purchase and lease to about 2,900 acres. They are wheat and cattle men, specializing in Durham cattle, and have about 140 head of this fine stock.

Mr. George S. McKenna, who has never married, cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan, in 1908, and has been a Democrat through all the years. In 1922 he was elected a member of the second board of county commissioners of Judith Basin County. His associates on the board were B. B. Hinkle and Mrs. Ethel Hirsch, the latter being the only woman ever chosen to the office of county commissioner in Montana. The chief work of the board was financing the construction of a new courthouse. This was accomplished without bond issue and the building was paid for when completed. Mr. McKenna declined a second election. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and is a member of the Catholic Church.

His brother, Robert J. McKenna, after graduating from the Milbank High School spent a year in the University of South Dakota. He has been on the board of education of the local school district. He was also put in Class 2 during the World War. Robert J. McKenna married Rose Krier, daughter of Jacob Krier. They have three children, Donald, Helen and Lisle.

Hon. Arthur Ryder, wheat rancher of Roosevelt County and a member of the Legislature, was one of the pioneers of this great grain growing section of Northeastern Montana, and his accomplishments have set a good example and have been a means of promoting the general development of this region.

Mr. Ryder is a native of England, where he was born August 25, 1886. Two years later his parents, Alfred and Anna (McIntosh) Ryder, came to America, living first in Toronto, Ontario, spent six years in Manitoba, and in 1895 moved to North Dakota, where they homesteaded at what is now West Hope. Alfred Ryder died in 1916, and the widowed mother now spends her time among her children.

Arthur Ryder was a boy in Eastern and Western Canada, where he attended school, and he grew to manhood on the North Dakota homestead. He made good use of the opportunities for attending school in these various localities, and he remained with his parents until reaching his majority.

Mr. Ryder was married in 1907, and shortly afterward he and his wife came to Montana and took up a homestead two miles from Froid, in Roosevelt County. This homestead is now part of his extensive ranch holdings, which comprise three and three-quarter sections of land owned and two sections which he leases. He makes his home in the village of Froid, and from that point supervises his extensive operations as a wheat grower. He has been a leader among the families of this section in organization work and for several years was a director of the Farmers Elevator and of the Farmers Store at Froid.

Mr. Ryder married Miss Susie Cox, a native of Canada. They have five children: Herbert, born in 1909, now associated with his father on the ranch; Alfred, born in 1912; Bettie Mae, born in 1924; Ruth, born in 1926; and Edith Ann, born in 1929. The family are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Ryder is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been a member of the Froid school board and during its past three sessions has represented Roosevelt County in the State Legislature, to which he has brought his experience and counsel as a practical farmer.

HON. RALPH C. BRICKER, speaker of the Montana House of Representatives and one of the leading Republicans of the state, favorably spoken of as the nominee of his party for governor in 1932, is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Windham, which he has built up to large proportions. He was born at Wabash, Wabash County, Indiana, October 10, 1888, a member of one of the old families of that state, but originally from Pennsylvania in this country, and a son of Isaac J. Bricker, of German descent. The paternal grandfather, Dr. William Bricker, a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio, and thence to Indiana, but his son, Isaac J., Bricker, was born before he made his last change in location. The latter spent the greater part of his life as a public utilities man with the Indian Gas & Electrical Company, and died in its service, in October, 1927, aged sixty-three years. He was one of several children born to Doctor Bricker and his wife, three sons and a daughter, the survivors being Mrs. David Brane, of Wabash, Indiana, and Spencer Bricker, of the same locality. Isaac J. Bricker and his wife, who survives him, had the following children: Ralph C., who is the only survivor; Oscar, who was killed in an airplane accident when he was thirty-one years old; and another son, who died in childhood. Mrs. Bricker is of French and English descent.

After he had completed his schooling at Wabash, Ralph C. Bricker went to the Winona Agricultural College, Winona Lake, Indiana, and completed its course. In 1909 he came to Montana and entered the United States reclamation service, and was assigned to a survey party, with which he remained until about the middle of 1915, when he resigned, and entered a bank at Nashua, Montana. There he remained until the first of 1918, at which time he took charge of a bank at Bowdoin, Montana, and conducted it until he came to Windham to enter the reopening bank of this town, with which he continued for two years, leaving it to take charge of the Judith Development and Windham Land Company, which have extensive land holdings in this region, and Mr. Bricker handled these lands for the creditors. He is also identified with a regular real estate and fire insurance business, and he is agent for all the lands and loans of the Midland Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Bricker's first connection with politics began early, but in 1922 he began to be a factor in state affairs. Elected to the Eighteenth Legislature, he served under Speaker Crumbaker, and among his committee assignments were appropriations, of which he was chairman, fairs and expositions and agricultural, and some of less importance. He was interested in the mine tax, the inheritance tax and the oil tax issue before the people at that time, and he was also concerned in the good roads movement. Reelected, in the second session he was chosen speaker, being then but thirty-six years old, and against three candidates. The House was so organized that it was able to act upon every bill which came before it, and in that way he expedited legislation. From that time to the present, party lines have been kept away from the floor of the

House. In the Twentieth Session of the House Mr. Bricker was chosen floor leader of the Republican party, in a Republican House, and he and the speaker worked in harmony to expedite legislation and keep out party lines. In 1928 Mr. Bricker was again elected, and in January, 1929, was again chosen speaker, this time without opposition. A program for increasing state revenues and decreasing the number of inspectors, consolidating the work of many of the departments in the field, was offered, but the measure was killed in the Senate.

During the World War Mr. Bricker was registered, but was put in Class 4, and was not called, so that his work was done locally in various drives.

Mr. Bricker was made a Mason at Glasgow, Montana, and is a Scottish Rite man, belonging to Stanford Lodge No. 88, A. F. and A. M., and to Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Helena, Montana.

While living at Nashua, Montana, Mr. Bricker was married, November 2, 1915, to Miss Stella Norgard, a daughter of Ole Norgard, born in Norway, but a business man of Iowa. Mrs. Bricker was born at Decorah, Iowa, November 26, 1896. The following children survive of those born to Mr. and Mrs. Norgard: Mrs. H. A. Sampson, of Billings, Montana; Oscar, of Lima, Peru, connected with the National City Bank of New York; Alfred, of Spring Valley, Minnesota; and Mrs. Bricker. The latter was educated in the schools of her native town. Mr. and Mrs. Bricker have two children, Marion Louise and Marjorie Ellen Bricker.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL. The State of Montana is justly proud of its educational institutions, which compare favorably with those of any other state in the Union and which have shown marked advancement and development during recent years. Among these is to be noted the Beaverhead County High School, which was founded and had its first graduating class in 1890, but which was not properly organized in the community until 1902.

It has been the fortune of this institution to have had the support of men of generosity, benevolence and philanthropic views, so that within the comparatively short period of its mature existence it has grown to a school that serves 325 pupils. There are fifteen regular teachers, a specialist in music and two assistant physical culture teachers, and in addition to the regular courses there are the Smith & Hughes system, home economics and night school, the last named having been inaugurated in 1926. Of the teachers five are Masters of the University of Montana, four are alumni of the school and one from Washington State University, and all bear either the degrees of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science.

The school board consists of J. H. Gilbert, a banker of Dillon; J. E. Monroe, a banker; Pearl I. Smith, abstractor; Jean Bishop; H. T. Kraabel, of Lima; Dan Anson, of Wisdom, Montana; and Gladys Garr, county superintendent of schools. Fifty per cent of the graduates of this high school attend colleges or universities, and many enter the professions, although a large number take up the vocation of farming as graduates of the excellent agricultural course. The high school gives due attention to athletics and its baseball, football, basketball and track teams all have given excellent accounts of themselves in state competition.

To no other individual should more credit be given for the splendid record and advancement of this institution than to A. T.

Peterson, its principal. He attended the Washington State College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts as a member of the class of 1915, and then pursued a course at the University of Colorado. Having determined upon a career as an educator, he taught his first term of school at Moscow, Idaho, following which he spent five years at Boulder, Montana, where he became greatly popular. His next station was at Miles City, Montana, where he spent three years, and then for a short time deserted the educational profession, being engaged in the drug business at Lewiston, Idaho, during 1923 and 1924. In the latter year he was called to his present position as principal of the Beaverhead County High School, at Dillon, where he has since remained. He has won the confidence and esteem of the people of the community as a man of ability and energy, of broad intellect and intelligence of view, and has the cooperation of the teachers and pupils in working out new movements for the betterment of the institution of which he is the head. Principal Peterson is widely known in his calling, being a member of the National Education Association, and the Western District of the Montana Educational Association, of which he was president in 1924.

Mr. Peterson has a number of interests outside those of the actual lines of his occupation. He belongs to the American Chemical Society, to the knowledge of which he has contributed materially through his personal tests and investigations; is interested in fox farming, having one of the finest fox ranches in the West, and has been an ardent Rotarian since 1926. An omnivorous reader of good literature of all kinds, it is but natural that the school of which he is the head should have a good library, consisting of some 4,000 volumes. Professor Peterson is a sound speaker on many subjects, and his voice is frequently heard from the lecture platform, on a variety of topics, and he is also the owner of the Wenatchee (Washington) Business College.

An illustration of Mr. Petersons' personality may be found in the fact that while he was stationed at Boulder one of his pupils left high school five times. On each of these occasions Mr. Peterson coaxed the lad to return, and later he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, and now is working in Spanish America at a fine salary. Mr. Peterson has recently been employed as superintendent of schools at Billings, Montana, where he has nine schools and 127 teachers under his supervision.

EDWARD JOSEPH LIPTAK, of Great Falls, exemplifies in his life and work the results of conscientious performance of duty, and the persistent adherence to what he felt was required of him. Mr. Liptak was born at Streator, Illinois, February 18, 1886, a son of Edward Joseph, and grandson of Edward Liptak, the latter of whom was born in Austria, and died at Streator. About 1870 he came to the United States and settled at Streator, in which city he lived retired.

The Edward Joseph Liptak, who is the father of Mr. Liptak of this review was born in Austria, in February, 1860, and is now living at Streator, Illinois, to which city his parents brought him about 1870. There he was reared and married, and became a coal miner, which calling he followed during his younger days, but subsequently bought a coal mine and operated it until 1900, when he practically retired, although he still collects his rentals from his realty holdings. He has been very successful as a mine operator. In political belief he is a Democrat, and for a time prior to becoming a coal operator he served as a member of the police force of Streator. All his life he has been a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and he also belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters. He married Mary E. Renner, who was born in Austria, in 1858, and was reared in her native country. About the year 1876 she came to the United States, and met and married Mr. Liptak at Streator. The following children have been born to them: Edward Joseph, who is the eldest; Lottis W., who resides at Chicago, Illinois, is a combustion engineer; Leo, who resides at Streator, Illinois, is engaged in the insurance business; Josephine, who died at Streator, aged thirty years, was the wife of John Fredash, still a resident of Streator; and Matilda, who is not married, resides with her parents.

Educated in the parochial schools of Streator, Edward Joseph Liptak, the younger, supplemented this instruction with a course in Brown's Business College of Streator, from which he was graduated in 1905. Then he became a telegraph operator and agent on the Illinois Division of the Santa Fe Railroad, with which company he remained until 1908, after which he held similar positions on the Chicago Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, continuing to reside at Chicago until the fall of 1908. From that city he moved to Norfolk, Nebraska, where he was in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; and was station agent and operator at Hadar, Nebraska, for a few months. In November, 1908, he came to Montana, and held a similar position with the Great Northern Railroad until 1914, which year brought him to Choteau, Montana, and there he was engaged in the insurance business until 1916.

Mr. Liptak volunteered for the United States service, and was stationed on the Mexican border for five months, during which time he became sergeant of his company, a non-commissioned officer. Returning to Choteau, he resumed his insurance business, and continued in it until he enlisted for the World War, in July, 1918, when he was sent to Fort Wright, Washington, and for two months served as a buck private, assigned to the military police. Mr. Liptak was then transferred to the Vancouver barracks, where he continued to serve in the same capacity until he was honorably discharged December 18, 1918. For a second time he returned to Choteau, and once more followed the insurance business, until 1922. In that year he came to Great Falls, where he also carried on his insurance work until May, 1927, when he was appointed registrar of the Great Falls water department by Mayor H. B. Mitchell, with headquarters in the city hall, Great Falls. In 1929 he resigned his position to reengage in the insurance business.

Mr. Liptak resides in the Lexington Apartments. A Democrat, his party early began to make demands upon him, for when he was only twenty-two years old he was appointed a justice of the peace at Collins to fill out an unexpired term at the creation of Collins Township. In 1920 he was elected public administrator of Choteau, and served for one term of two years. After that he entered upon the duties of registrar of the water department of Great Falls. Fraternally he belongs to Great Falls Lodge No. 118, A. F. and A. M.; Great Falls Lodge of Perfection, in which he has been advanced to the fourteenth degree; Great Falls Aerie No. 14, F. O. E.; Great Falls Post No. 3, American Legion, of which he

Marjorie Johnston

AW Johnston

was commander in 1925, having previously belonged to and served as commander of Choteau Post No. 6, American Post, in 1922. He also belongs to the Civitan Club of Great Falls.

On November 23, 1916, Mr. Liptak was married at Great Falls to Miss Mabel Sims, born in Quebec, Canada. She was graduated as a nurse from the Montreal General Hospital, and took a post-graduate course in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. For three months she served as nurse in the United States army at Presidio, California. For ten years prior to her marriage she was engaged in the practice of her profession, and is highly skilled. Mr. and Mrs. Liptak have no children.

THE A. W. JOHNSTON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS functions as one of the important and well ordered educational institutions not only of the City of Billings but also of the State of Montana, and from a very modest inception it has been developed into one of the state's foremost institutions devoted to intensive training of students for the responsibilities and service of commercial and general business life. Alfred W. Johnston has been president of the school since 1923, and in the same is an instructor in bookkeeping, accounting and salesmanship. His wife, whose maiden name was Marjorie Sheppard, was the virtual founder of this remarkably important and successful school of business, for in 1911, the year prior to their marriage, she was prevailed upon by a small gathering of studious young folk who had assembled in a small room in the rear of the Brockway real estate office, 10½ North Twenty-seventh Street in the City of Billings, to give them expert instruction in the mysteries and art of shorthand. The work of Mrs. Johnston and her appreciative little group of students met with the unqualified approval of the business men of the community, and the demand for trained office workers grew until Mrs. Johnston found it expedient to devote her exclusive time and attention to the training of stenographers. After her marriage she continued her service with characteristic ability and enthusiasm, and in 1921 Mr. Johnston formed a class in bookkeeping and accounting, on somewhat similar lines to those adopted by his wife in her service as a teacher of stenography and typewriting—that is, the instruction was made as nearly individual as possible. This new department of training likewise received the earnest apprival of the business men who had found the original service of great value, and in that year the present title of A. W. Johnston School of Business was adopted, though Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were at that juncture still utilizing their home as the stage of their class instructions. The following year the home quarters were found inadequate to meet the demands placed upon the school, and in a house at 210 North Twenty-ninth Street more expansive quarters were obtained, the first floor of the building being equipped and used for the office-training service of the school. Expansion and growth continued, and after the passing of eighteen months came imperative demand for still broader facilities. H. T. Hedden was at that time completing the erection of a building at the corner of Second and Twenty-ninth streets, and in the same he arranged a school room that Mr. and Mrs. Johnston deemed adequate to provide for the needs of their school during a term of many years. At the end of the second year, however, again came need for more ample quarters, and at that time removal was made to the present headquarters in the

Stapleton Building, at the corner of Broadway and First Avenue, where the school has available for its use an approximate area of 4,000 square feet—the larger part of the south half of the second floor of the modern building. All departments of the school are metropolitan in equipment and service, and from the small inception the school has expanded until it now draws students from the most diverse sections of Montana, from neighboring states and also many from distant states. This is a school of specialized business training and naught else, there being no digression for the providing of fad-instruction or extraneous work of doubtful consistency or value. The facilities and curriculum of the A. W. Johnston School of Business offer the maximum of service in training in stenography and typewriting, bookkeeping and accounting, banking, salesmanship and psychology, rapid calculation, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, English, spelling, penmanship, civil service, secretarial training, office ethics, advertising, use of Burroughs and Monroe calculators, comptometer-machine work, billing, Burroughs machine-bookkeeping and banking machine work, Moonhopkins billing-machine work, billing and filing, also public speaking, French, and Spanish. The corps of instructors are thoroughly trained in both theory and office practice in their respective departments of instruction.

Alfred W. Johnston, president of the A. W. Johnston School of Business, was born at Fontanelle, Iowa, October 5, 1879, and there he continued his studies in the public schools until he was graduated in the high school, in 1897, he having later received excellent business training in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1900-1901. In 1902-03 he was a student in the law department of Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa. He was associated with the grocery business in St. Louis, Missouri, during the period of 1905-09, and in the latter year he initiated his service as a salesman in the State of Montana, where he thus continued until 1923, since which year he has been president of the A. W. Johnston School of Business, in which he is instructor in bookkeeping, accounting and salesmanship. He is a son of Harvey and Millie Johnston, and his father served as a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil War. At Billings, Montana, on the 12th of November, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnston to Miss Marjorie I. Sheppard, of whom specific mention will be found in succeeding paragraphs, and the two children of this union are daughters, Jacqueline J. and Josephine J.

Mrs. Marjorie I. (Sheppard) Johnston, founder of the A. W. Johnston School of Business, in which she continues an instructor and executive officer, was born at Guide Rock, Nebraska, June 13, 1884, and is a daughter of James S. and Ella S. Sheppard, who were pioneer settlers in Nebraska, where her father became a successful contractor at Guide Rock. Mrs. Johnston was graduated in the high school of her native place as a member of the class of 1901, and thereafter she continued her studies in the Nebraska State Normal School at Holdrege and supplemented this by a business course in Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa. She made a record of four years of successful service as a teacher in the Nebraska public schools, at Bladen and Guide Rock, and after coming to Montana she was employed two years in the office of the Glidden Mercantile Company and the Bridger Coal Company. At

Sanford M Holliday

Billings she initiated her service as a public stenographer, with headquarters in the Northern Hotel, and during the period of 1909-1913 she here had charge of the Public Stenographic Bureau, besides having become, in 1911, an instructor of a local class in stenography, her work in this capacity, as noted in preceding paragraphs, having been the virtual initiation of the present A. W. Johnston School of Business. Mrs. Johnston is an enthusiast in her chosen sphere of educational work, and in her home city is a popular and gracious figure in social and cultural circles.

June 2, 1930, witnessed a further expansion of the school through the purchase of the Cheyenne Business College of Cheyenne, Wyoming, which has been in operation since 1896. This school is being developed along the same practical lines, coupled with the high ideals of the Billings institution.

SANFORD MOORE HOLLIDAY. For several generations the name of Holliday has been a well-known and honored one in the Martinsdale locality, and old timers well remember when James Mortimer Holliday was one of the leading cattle and sheep men of Meagher County. He homesteaded the nucleus of what later became one of the extensive ranches of the North Fork region, and developed a very valuable industry in running sheep and cattle, although he operated more largely in the former than the latter. One of his sons, Sanford Moore Holliday, is a large sheep ranchman and stockman, whose fine ranch is located twelve miles northeast of Martinsdale, up the North Fork. Another son is Charles M. Holliday, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and he, too, is following his father's example in his life work.

Sanford Moore Holliday was born at Canon Ferry, on the Missouri River, July 28, 1878, and the first two years of his life were spent there. Then, in 1880, the Hollidays moved to Meagher County, and located on the North Fork, as above stated. Amid typical western surroundings Sanford Moore Holliday was reared by his watchful parents, who sought to give him a solid foundation for his after life. He attended the neighborhood schools, and grew up on a ranch, remaining a member of the parental household until his marriage, at which time he began raising sheep for himself on the old Allen Ranch on the North Fork of the Musselshell, and here he has accumulated 5,600 acres of land, on which he runs a band of 1,200 sheep, and 250 cattle of the Hereford strain.

As a citizen Mr. Holliday served for four years as a commissioner of Meagher County, from January, 1919, to January, 1923, his colleagues on the board being Charles Gaddis and Dan L. Wheeler. This board had for its work during his being on it a road-building program which resulted in the laying out and commencement of the grading of much of the Federal aid project of the county highways. Near Fort Logan much of the Federal aid project was completed by the county. This board created, through submission to the popular vote, a public debt through bonds for highway building.

Politically Mr. Holliday comes of a Democratic family, and he, himself, cast his first presidential vote for William Jennings Bryan, and he continued to follow the fortunes of the party until recent years, when, because of his realization of the need of a protective tariff, he became a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are of no moment, but he is interested in the progress of the Knights of Pythias, although no longer a member of that lodge. While he belongs to no church, he is a Protestant, and his mother was a sincere Methodist. During the World War he assisted in all of the drives for war purposes, and was registered in the last draft.

On November 2, 1910, Mr. Holliday was married at Livingston, Montana, to Miss Christine Evje, a daughter of Conrad Evje, the latter a native of Norway. After his arrival to the United States he was married, and established his home in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, where Mrs. Holliday was born October 13, 1884, in the village of Shelly. There she grew to womanhood, and was educated. Coming to Montana on a visit to one of her sisters, she met Mr. Holliday at a gathering at the old Holliday Ranch. She is one of a family of six, five daughters and one son, those living in Montana being: Clara, who is the wife of L. J. Peterson, of Livingston; Mrs. Constance Gillis, wife of Emmet Gillis, of Livingston; Ricka, who is the wife of Chris Orness, a rancher on the North Fork of the Musselshell River, near Mr. Holliday's ranch; and Mrs. Holliday. The other Evje children are: Josephine, who is the wife of John Bussie and lives in Minnesota; and Hans Evje, who died in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday have two children: Byron C., who is a graduate of the Livingston High School, class of 1929, and is a student of the Montana State College, Bozeman; and Everett, who is the younger child.

WILLIAM A. ALEXANDER. The greatest calamity that can befall a country is to have its fields devastated and its farmers idle, for from agriculture come not only the food, but the raw materials for every industry, commercial enterprise or public improvement. Agriculture is the basic industry, and those engaged in it are benefactors of mankind. It was not until the home-making, farm-developing men came into the West that civilization took permanent hold. While fortunes were made, and lost, in cattle ranging, and gold and copper mining, the western states continued to be frontier posts until the public domain was opened to the farmers. With their advent came the era of permanency, the building of schools and churches, the establishment of local government, and, later, the building of roads and bridges. Today there is no frontier; the rural regions have been absorbed into the adjacent towns and cities, and from coast to coast, from border to border, the same standards of living prevail, and all of these were originated by the pioneer farmers. One of the homesteaders of the Brocton neighborhood, whose fine farm lies south and west of Culbertson, is William A. Alexander, a man who has developed a splendid property from wild land, and who has won the confidence of his associates through his honorable methods and willingness to cooperate with them in improving conditions in every way possible.

William A. Alexander was born at Carver, Minnesota, in 1868, a son of Nels and Mary (Goodmanson) Alexander, both of whom were born in Sweden. Nels Alexander came to the United States in 1854, and Miss Mary Goodmanson came two years later, and they were married in Minnesota, being the first couple to be wedded in their community. He bought a Mexican-War soldier's scrip which entitled him to Government land, and he and his wife made a good home on the farm they thus secured, and both resided upon it until their death. Of the ten children born to them all reached maturity, and a number of them are still living.

From childhood a bright, intelligent pupil, William A. Alexander continued his studies longer than the average farmer's son, going through the local schools and the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In order to earn the money to take him through the university he taught school, and he continued in this calling for some years thereafter, in all teaching for nineteen years. During the latter part of his career as an educator he was superintendent of schools at Hendrum for three years, Morristown for four years, and Grand Meadow for three years, all of these places in Minnesota. In 1911 he came to Culbertson, Montana, as superintendent of its schools, and held that position for two years. In the meanwhile, in 1912, he filed on his homestead in Richland County, near Mona, and since 1913 has lived on his farm. It was unfortunate for him that he entered farming at a time when conditions were very unfavorable, but, instead of leaving the locality, abandoning his land and making his creditors suffer a loss, he kept right on working, secured further credit because of his integrity and purposeful endeavors, and not only has paid off all of his obligations, but is now operating a section of land, and has a modest home, a special feature of which are the fruit and shade trees he has set out. A man with very progressive ideas, he is constantly making experiments, one of which is exceedingly interesting. In 1914 he found a potato. In 1929 he raised his fifteenth crop from that one potato, and not only that, but by selection and breeding he has been able to develop a crop two-thirds of which will be uniform in size and slightly flat on two sides. His idea of making this experiment came from a conversation he had with the steward of a dining car while he was eating his dinner. In the course of this conversation he learned from the steward the qualifications necessary in a baked potato as served on trains, and resolved to produce just that kind. That he has done so demonstrates his persistence and his willingness to go to any amount of pains to attain a desired result. It also proves that the better educated a man is the more apt is he to advance along any line.

In 1907 Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Mary Davidson, of Northfield, Minnesota, a daughter of Clifford Davidson, a Union veteran, who enlisted at the age of seventeen years for service in the war between the states. Later he became a pioneer of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have three children: Mary, William D. and Jason G. In former years Mr. Alexander belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is valued in that body. Of Mr. Alexander may be truly said: He never changes his word, though its fulfilment might bring to him trouble and lay upon him great sacrifice. His conscience points the way which his stronger will and sustained purpose make him tread unhesitatingly to the goal.

JOHN J. BARBER, ranch owner, one of the very prosperous men in the business in Montana, his ranch being located in Blaine County, four miles southwest of Lloyd, came to this state when he was eighteen years old, and in addition to a knowledge of farming as practiced in Ontario, Canada, his entire capital was only twenty dollars. What he has today represents the power and effectiveness of his effort during nearly forty years in Montana.

Mr. Barber was born near Palmerston, Ontario, in September, 1873, son of James and Catherine (Hellyar) Barber and a grandson of James Barber, who came from England and was an Ontario farmer. The Hellyar family were also English. Mr. Barber's father died at the age of seventy-four and his mother when almost seventy. Their children were: William, of Calgary, Canada; Mrs. Harriet Douglas, deceased; John J.; Hannah, wife of Donald McEachern, of Toronto; George, of Chinook, Montana; Ethel, of Chinook; Clara, wife of John Thompson, a rancher in the Bear Paw Mountains; Frank, who also has a ranch in the Bear Paw district Jessie, wife of Lloyd Hambly, of Red Deer, Montana; Maude, wife of Fred Lorch, of Drayton, Ontario; and Una, wife of Verdon Bettensen, of Red Deer, Montana.

John J. Barber was educated in country schools in Canada, grew up on a farm, and in January, 1891, got off the train at Butte, after having made the long trip from Ontario. The first work he did in the state was as a ranch hand at a dollar a day on the ranch of Mrs. Thomas in Deer Lodge Valley. From there he came to the Milk River Valley and hired out to work on the ranch of William Hicks. During the next eighteen months, at a wage of forty dollars a month, he helped put up hay, build a fence, and otherwise broadened his experience on a western ranch, whose routine of work was very different from the farms where he had lived in Canada.

Leaving the Hicks Ranch, he entered a claim of his own at the head of Bean Creek in the Bear Paw Mountains. This has been the scene of his activities as a rancher for over thirty-five years. His first partner was Ed Wade, and they took a bunch of cows on the shares. Later his brother George joined him and they were together until 1916, when John Barber bought out his brother and has since carried on his extended activities alone. For many years he has been raising Hereford or Durham cattle, using pedigreed and pure bred sires and shipping his stock to the markets at St. Paul and Chicago. Starting with his homestead of 160 acres, he has bought adjacent lands until he now owns 6,000 acres. The farming he does is chiefly raising alfalfa and timothy hay. His ranch is at the head of Bean Creek, adjoining the ranch of Dan Murphy, while near by are the Mundt and Thompson ranches. On his homestead Mr. Barber put up a log cabin fourteen by sixteen feet. He moved from that into a four room frame house and later, when a neighbor had the misfortune of losing his home by fire, his little log cabin was moved over to the neighbor's ranch, where it is now used as a chicken house.

While living on the ranch Mr. Barber was for a dozen years a trustee of the local schools. When his own children required better educational facilities he bought a house in Chinook, and afterwards two of the daughters went through college and became teachers, and the sons completed their high school education at Chinook. Mr. Barber cast his first presidential vote for Col. William J. Bryan, but has exercised an independent choice in many elections. During the World War he was registered, but his patriotic service consisted in intensive production of food.

He married at Chinook, March 11, 1903, Miss Mamie Thompson, daughter of William and Ellen (Dalton) Thompson. Her parents were born and married at Manchester, England, settled in Canada and about 1888 came to Montana and settled on People's

Creek, where her father developed a ranch. Later they moved to Chinook, and he passed away in Great Falls. Of the nine children of the Thompson family six are living: William, of Chinook; Frank, of Great Falls; Mrs. Margaret Wade, of Yakima, Washington; Mrs. Barber, who was born May 7, 1883; Mrs. Emma Corrigan, of Lloyd, Montana; and John, a rancher in the Bear Paw Mountains.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Barber the oldest is James, who is on the home ranch; Catherine is a teacher in the high school at Kalispell, Montana; Jessie is a teacher in the schools of Chinook; Harold is one of the working force on the home ranch; Clara is a student in the Montana State Normal School at Dillon; and Una is a member of the class of 1930 in the Chinook High School.

Hon. Clark T. Cole, mayor of Denton, a farmer of Fergus County, and an undertaker whose prestige is recognized over a wide territory, is one of the outstanding figures of his community and a man whose sympathetic nature, sterling character and wholesome outlook on life have won for him many friends wherever he goes. He was born in Iowa, February 16, 1886, a son of Nathan S. Cole, and a member of a family of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, the name of which was originally spelled Kohl. It was established in the American colonies prior to the Revolution, settlement being made in Pennsylvania, from whence those bearing the name spread to other localities. Samuel Cole, the grandfather of Mayor Cole, was a farmer in the vicinity of Blairstown, New Jersey, and there he spent his life. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Schaffer, and she was a daughter of George and Catherine Schaffer. The children born to Samuel Cole and his wife were six daughters and five sons, of whom Nathan S. Cole is the sixth in order of birth, and six of the eleven are still living.

Nathan S. Cole was born on his father's farm in New Jersey, and there he spent his youth and early manhood, and there he was educated. He married Judy Titman, of that same locality, and she died when Clark T. Cole was but two and one-half years old. Her father was George Titman, a farmer through life, and a man whose sons were either farmers or hotel men. Mrs. Cole bore her husband two sons and a daughter, namely: Lemuel T., who resides at Denton, Montana; Clark T., whose name heads this review; and Beulah, who is the wife of C. L. Thompson, of Des Moines, Iowa. In 1894 Nathan S. Cole married for his second wife Miss Jennie Jeffers, but they have had no living children.

Mayor Cole was taken to Nebraska in 1886 by his parents, who settled on a ranch near Aurora, and there the father still resides, and there the son was reared and educated. When he left the Aurora school he took a clerkship at Aurora, but in 1909 he left Nebraska for Montana, coming to this state from Central City. When he arrived at Anaconda he had no friends, and was entirely among strangers. However, he had introductions to the Good Friend Clothing Company, with which concern he obtained a clerkship, and he remained with it for six years at Anaconda, after which he came to Denton.

Upon his arrival at Denton Mayor Cole put in a stock of clothing and furniture, and continued merchandising until the spring of 1925, in which year he closed out his stock and invested in a ranch adjacent to the town. Here he has been raising grain, having 280 acres planted to wheat, and his best yield has been thirty-four bushels to the acre during the three years he has been a farmer. He continues the undertaking establishment which he conducted in connection with his furniture business. A very active Democrat, he was elected on his party ticket mayor of Denton, and during his administration has been giving special attention to the finances of his city. His war work during the World War was that of the private citizen, assisting in all of the different drives, and buying heavily of war securities and contributing liberally to the war organizations. In the last draft he was registered, but he was not called. Although he made an excellent showing in the November election of 1928 on the Democratic ticket as candidate for the Montana Legislature, the Republican landslide carried him, with the other members of his party, to defeat.

On August 10, 1910, Mr. Cole was married at Central City, Nebraska, to Miss Alma Anderson, a daughter of Charles Anderson, the latter born in Sweden, as was his wife. They had three daughters born to them, namely: Mrs. Ruth Miller, of Long Beach, California; Mrs. Cole; and Mrs. R. C. Simons, also of Long Beach. Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are deceased, and are buried in the cemetery at Central City. Mrs. Cole was educated in the Nebraska State Normal School at Kearney, Nebraska, and she was a teacher in the public schools of Central City. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, three of whom survive: Edna, who is a high-school student; Dorothy, who is also a high-school student; and Harriet, who is in the grade school. Hazel died at the age of three and one-half years. The living daughters entered the Denton public schools in the kindergarten department, and have gone on up through the grades to high school, and are very bright young people, very popular socially, and their home is frequently the scene of delightful entertainments, not only when they entertain their friends, but also when their father and mother act as genial host and gracious hostess to their associates.

CHRIS R. SCHMIDT. A man of splendid intellect and superior talents, Prof. Chris R. Schmidt has been identified with educational work throughout his career, with the exception of the period when he served in the army during the World War, and is now principal of the Carbon County High School, located at Red Lodge. Under his management and direction this has been developed into one of the finest institutions of its kind in the state and is a distinct credit to Professor Schmidt's abilities and energies.

Chris R. Schmidt was born at Dysart, Iowa, January 21, 1890, and is a son of C. J. and Elizabeth (Kruse) Schmidt. The Schmidt family originated in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and was founded in the United States at an early day, the American progenitor settling in New York State. There was born the grandfather of Chris R. Schmidt, Jacob Schmidt, who in 1853 left the Empire State and came to Iowa, where for some years he was engaged in the cattle business and then settled down as the proprietor of the American Home Hotel at Dubuque, of which he was still the owner at the time of his death.

C. J. Schmidt was born at Dubuque, Iowa, and married Elizabeth Kruse, who was born at Waterloo, Iowa, a daughter of a native of Germany who immigrated to the United States in young manhood. Mr. Schmidt, who was a harness maker by trade, followed that calling for many years, or until his retirement, not long before his death, in 1929. He was prominent in the affairs of his community, and as a member of the school board rendered valuable service, as he did as a councilman. He stood high in his party and for years served as Democratic committeeman. His widow survives him and is a resident of Dysart.

The public schools of Dysart furnished Chris R. Schmidt with his early educational training, and after he had graduated from the high school, in 1908, he pursued a course at the University of Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this he went to Lead, South Dakota, where he had charge of athletics and taught chemistry in the high school for three years, and in the fall of 1915 came to Red Lodge and was put in charge of athletics and taught science in the Carbon County High School, of which he has been principal since 1928. Like those of many other young men of his day, Professor Schmidt's career was temporarily interrupted by the entrance of the United States into the World War. He enlisted in the Second Officers Training Camp about June, 1917, at San Francisco, California, and was sent direct to France, where he received further training in the American School at Saumur, spending three months. He was then assigned as second lieutenant to Battery B, One Hundred and Second Field Artillery, Twenty-sixth Division, with which he took part in the great battles of the Marne and St. Mihiel. During the latter engagement he was gassed and spent one month in the hospital at Biarritz, France, but rejoined his outfit in time to undergo the fierce fighting in the Argonne, through which, however, he passed safely. He remained in France until returned to the United States in April, 1919, being honorably discharged at Camp Devon, Massachusetts. Following this he was a member of the United States Reserves for one year, with the rank of second lieutenant. Immediately after his return he resumed his activities as teacher of the Carbon County High School, a position which he has continued to retain. This high school has eleven full time teachers and one short time teacher. Miss Gertrude Drake, a graduate Bachelor of Pedagogy, Mankato (Minnesota) Normal School, teaches mathematics; Miss Myrtle Fisher, a graduate of the University of North Dakota, Bachelor of Arts, teaches English and expression; Adolph Hartwig, a graduate of the Montana State Teachers' College, teaches agriculture and bookkeeping, and is a Bachelor of Science; Miss Grace B. Larkin, a graduate Bachelor of Science from the University of Montana, is a part-time teacher in girls' physical training; Miss Flora M. Beaver, a graduate Bachelor of Arts of Intermountain College, teaches Latin and English; C. W. Conger, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, Bachelor of Science, teaches Smith-Hughes work; Leo R. Spogen, a graduate of the University of Montana, Bachelor of Arts, teaches science and chemistry; Miss Gladys Jackson, a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Bachelor of Arts, teaches citizenship and mathematics; Dagney M. Hassel, a graduate of the University of North Dakota, teaches history and social sciences; Joseph Durfee, a graduate of the University of Denver, Colorado, Bachelor of Arts, teaches English; and Miss Margaret Rogers, a graduate of the Iowa State Normal School, Bachelor of Pedagogy, teaches the commercial department. The high school belongs to the North Central Association and the Northwest Association, meets all requirements as to laboratory equipment, ventilation, etc., lives up to the standards of the requirement, and has been a member since 1912. There are about 250 pupils in attendance, and the class work is so arranged that no teacher teaches over six periods a day, no teacher meets over 150 pupils a day, and there is one teacher for every twenty-five pupils or a fraction thereof enrolled in the school. Professor Schmidt is recognized as one of the able educational instructors and executives of the state, and is a valued member of the Montana State Teachers' Association, of which he has served as a committeeman, and the National Education Association. He is a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a past high priest of the Royal Arch Masons and also holds membership in the American Legion. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal Church, to the activities of which he has been a generous contributor.

In 1920 Professor Schmidt was united in marriage with Miss Winifred Castle, of Delta, Colorado, a daughter of N. H. Castle, who is now engaged extensively in the cattle business in Wyoming. Mrs. Schmidt received her early education at Delta, Colorado, where she was graduated from the high school, and then pursued a course at the University of Colorado, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the P. E. O., and takes an active and intelligent interest in civic, educational and religious work. To Professor and Mrs. Schmidt there have come two children: Mary Alice, born January 20, 1925; and Chris R., Jr., born March 7, 1927.

HAROLD BOSKILL has been in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company during virtually the entire period of his residence in the United States, and with this great public-utility corporation he has won consecutive advancement, his present executive position being that of manager of the company's large and important office in the City of Billings, county seat and metropolis of Yellowstone County.

In the matter of nativity Mr. Boskill has the distinction of having been born in Auckland, New Zealand, and the date of his birth was March 29, 1894. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Nicholl) Boskill, his father having been a skilled accountant and having followed this vocation until his death. The subject of this review has one brother, Stanley, who is engaged in the automobile business in Spokane, Washington.

The schools of his native city afforded Harold Boskill his early education, and after his graduation in the grammar school he found employment in connection with a business concern in Auckland. While thus engaged he advanced his education by attending night school for two years, and when he was sixteen years of age he made the long voyage from his native island continent to the United States. He arrived in Spokane, Washington, in 1911, and there found employment as messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1913 the company thence transferred him to a clerkship in its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, and his loyal and efficient service won him advancement, in 1919, to the position of office manager. He was manager of the Western Union office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, two and one-half years; thereafter he held a similar position at Lewiston, that state, during the period of eighteen months; and he was then transferred to the management of the

Carl E. Schreiner

company's offices at Lewistown, Montana, where he remained six months. April 25, 1925, he was advanced to his present executive office, that of manager of the Western Union office and business at Billings. He is one of the popular young business men of this city, is a member of the Billings Commercial Club and the local Kiwanis Club, and his affiliation with the Knights of Pythias includes his membership in the Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan, at Lewiston, Idaho. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church in their home city, and both are popular in the social circles of this community.

In Salt Lake City, on the 16th of July, 1914, Mr. Boskill was united in marriage to Miss Camille A. Motherwell, daughter of James and Ella (Parker) Motherwell, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom still resides in Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Boskill have one child, Miss Bonnie, a winsome lass who is ten years of age at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1928-9. The family home in Billings is maintained in the Kendis apartment building, and the executive headquarters of Mr. Boskill are at 19 North Twenty-seventh Street, where the Western Union has its large and well appointed office.

CARL E. SCHREINER, the popular sheriff of Meagher County, is a native of Montana and represents the third generation of the Schreiner family in this state. His own child is of the fourth generation of the Schreiners in Montana.

Sheriff Schreiner was born in Broadwater County, Montana, April 23, 1897. The founder of the family was his grandfather, John Schreiner, who came to Montana Territory in 1884 and was a rancher and merchant at Wicks, later selling his store to his son, and then moved to a ranch at Townsend. After selling that property in 1906 he became a dealer in horses at Helena, buying and shipping horses to the Canadian market. He died in Helena, January 16, 1915, at the age of seventy-four, and his widow survived him three years. Both are buried at Helena. The wife of John Schreiner was Margaret Sharp. Their children were: Anna, of Helena; Henry, now a resident of Norris, Montana; Fred; William and John, both deceased; Helen, living in Oklahoma; Mrs. Christina Rooks, who died and is buried at Helena; Mrs. Lennie Stewart, of Huntley, Montana; Margaret, a widow living at Anaconda; and William, who died at Helena.

Fred Schreiner, father of Sheriff Schreiner, was born at Middleport, Ohio, grew up there until he was twenty years of age, had a public school education, and came out to Montana Territory in company with his father and his brother, Henry Schreiner. For two years they were at Livingston and Cook City, and Fred Schreiner in 1884 located in Broadwater County, where he has been engaged in ranching for over forty years and is one of the very substantial citizens of that community. He married Nora Sullivan, who was born in the North of Ireland. Their children are: Henry, associated with his father in ranching and mining at Townsend; Carl E.; Fred, Jr., also associated with his father at Townsend; and Olive, wife of Richard Hays, of Bozeman.

Carl E. Schreiner was born in Broadwater County, April 23, 1897, grew up on his father's ranch and had the advantages of the public schools. He has always been a man of resourcefulness, great energy and industry, and from the age of fifteen made himself useful on ranches and farms. When he was seventeen years old he took employment with Gordon Deans for the Deep Creek Stock Association, with whom he remained until 1919. He had charge of the stock of this association for two years, until 1921, and then engaged in county road building in Broadwater County for two years.

His home has been at White Sulphur Springs since November 7, 1923. He was in the R. T. Ringling meat market, for two years drove a mail stage to Sheep Creek for Henry Glasser, and for eighteen months was clerk for the firm of Fowlie & Ford. In February, 1928, he bought a draying business, and conducted that until he was elected sheriff.

Mr. Schreiner made the race for the nomination in 1928, against two competitors, and in November, 1928, defeated his opponent in the general election. He succeeded Ed McReynolds on January 7, 1929. In 1930 he was again nominated for sheriff. He was registered during the World War. Mr. Schreiner is a member of the Royal Highlanders and is a Republican in national politics. He married Helen Munding. Their child is Wallace Edwin Schreiner.

FRANK MATTHEW OLSON. Public affairs are well directed in Park County, progressive movements are encouraged, prosperity prevails and both in cities and rural communities law and order rule. It is not unreasonable to attribute this condition in some degree to the sterling character of the public officials of the county, and one of these, very justly held in high esteem, is Frank Matthew Olson, of Livingston, chief of police, and an overseas veteran of the World War. A native son, he was reared and schooled here, and received several years of practical training in the cattle business on his father's ranch. In the tragic year of 1917 he became a soldier, entering Camp Lewis, Washington. Nine months of military training followed and then transfer to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, the crossing of the sea to Liverpool, England, and to Havre and Boncourt, France, and this great division of the army of American help reached the battle zone from which many never lived to return. Mr. Olson was a corporal in his company and was one of the brave participants in the engagements of Saint Mihiel and Argonne Forest, and still bears battle scars from the latter. He returned to the United States and was honorably discharged March 1, 1919. In 1925 he was appointed under sheriff of Park County. On August 21, 1929, Chief of Police Peter Holt and Traffic Officer Martin Zollman were murdered by one Rollin Davisson, who was hanged November 6, 1929, for the crime. Mr. Olson was appointed chief of police by Mayor D. J. Fitzgerald on September 6, 1929, and this position he now holds. With a different object in view, he is proving just as brave and resourceful as he was on a foreign shore. He is serving as commander of Park Post No. 23, American Legion.

Mr. Olson was born September 27, 1889, a son of Lars P. and Martha (Peterson) Olson, the father born in Oland, Sweden, and the mother in Dalsland, Sweden. When he reached his majority Lars P. Olson came to the United States from Sweden, and for ten years worked in the mines of Pennsylvania, although he was a tailor by trade. In 1886 he came west to Park County, Montana, and located at Cokedale, and here, too, during the first few years he was a miner, but later became a rancher and was in the stock business until 1917, at which time he sold and, moving to Livingston, is now living there retired. His wife came to the United States with her parents when she was fourteen years old, and they settled in Pennsylvania. The parents of Mr. Olson were married at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, and they are both living, although the father was eighty years old August 22, 1930. Mr. Olson of this review has three brothers: Gus Olson, and wife, and Al Olson, and family, living in Livingston, and Louis T. Olson, living in San Francisco, California.

Mr. Olson was married, November 19, 1920, to Miss Mattie Tangen, a daughter of Chris and Gena Tangen, emigrants from the Red River Valley, Minnesota, to Montana, and now living retired in Park County. Mrs. Olson was educated in the Moorehead, Minnesota, schools. Mr. Olson belongs to the American Legion and his wife to the Legion Auxiliary, and both of them are members of the American Lutheran Church. They have two children: Frances Anita and Russell Gordon. A Republican, Mr. Olson takes a very active part in politics, and is destined to travel far on the road that leads to public honors. Both he and his wife are deservedly popular throughout the county, where they have many warm personal friends, and their pleasant home is open to these upon many occasions, at which time a generous hospitality is shown by the genial host and his charming wife.

Rev. George Abner White, Ph. D., is not only a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church and a man of exceptionally high intellectual attainments, but he has also shown his versatility and his business ability in his successful management of his store at Conner, Ravalli County.

Doctor White was born in Owego, Tioga County, New York, August 26, 1862, and is a son of Abner and Anna Eliza (Watson) White, both likewise natives of the old Empire State, where they were reared and educated and where the father passed his entire life, he having given prolonged service as a railroad master carpenter. He established the family home at Elmira, New York, in 1874, and his death there occurred August 12, 1896. The widowed mother of Doctor White accompanied him on his removal to the West and remained a revered member of his family circle until her death, which occurred at Warm Springs, Montana, in 1912, she having been a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.

After completing his studies in the high school at Elmira, New York, Doctor White entered historic old Amherst College, and from that institution he received in 1887 his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for the work of the ministry he attended the theological seminary at Auburn, New York, and the Union Theological Seminary at New York City, that state, in which latter he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890. He was ordained the same year at Elmira, New York, as a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. From Huron College, South Dakota, Doctor White received in 1903 the scholarly degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Shortly after his ordination Doctor White came to the West and assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Volga, South Dakota, where he remained two years. During the ensuing year he held a pastorate at Hurley, that state, and he next served as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Artesian, that state, eight years. He then passed six months in Mulhall, Oklahoma, and in 1902 he came to Montana, where he held in turn pastoral charges at Stockett and Sandcoulee, his next incumbency having been that of pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Corvallis, Ravalli County. Upon retiring from this charge he returned to Union Church, Winfred, South Dakota, where he remained four years. He then came again, in 1910, to Ravalli County, Montana, where he has since continued to give the major part of his time and attention to the management of his store at Conner, though he is still active in church work and is called upon for varied services as a clergyman. He has given specially effective service as a lecturer in connection with Sunday School work, and along this line has traveled extensively through Montana, while in 1924-5 he did work of this order in behalf of the Presbyterian board of home missions, the headquarters of which are in New York City. He still continues to give a general supervision to his store and maintains his residence in the village of Conner, where he has served as postmaster since the year 1913. In politics he pronounces himself a Republican with independent proclivities, so that in local affairs he supports men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment and irrespective of strict partisan lines. After coming to Montana he taught for a time on West Fork and also in a school near Darby.

In South Dakota, in 1895, Dr. White was united in marriage to Miss Lena N. Demaree, whose parents moved to that state from Indiana. The death of Mrs. White occurred at Artesian, South Dakota, and the one living child of this union is Wellington Irwin White, who is deputy forest supervisor in the Flathead district of the United States forest service, his residence being maintained at Kalispell, Montana. Wellington I. White was graduated in the University of Montana as a member of the class of 1918 and with the degree of Bachelor of Science, he having taken a course in the forestry department of the university. In the World War period he served as a submarine radio operator with the United States Navy. He married Miss Marian Hayes, of Missoula, Montana, and they have two children.

The second marriage of Doctor White was with Miss Evelyn Visher, who was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, a daughter of John Visher, who was there taking a post-graduate course in Harvard University at the time of the birth of his daughter Evelyn, he having been a clergyman of the Congregational Church and having at one time been pastor of a church at Hobart, Indiana. Mrs. White attended school in the City of Chicago and likewise profited by the advantage of Hope College, Holland, Michigan. Dorothy, first born of the children of Doctor and Mrs. White, received from the University of Montana in 1924 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and her education was advanced by her attending also the University of Indiana, she being now a popular teacher in the high school at Dallas, Oregon. Another child, a son, died at two and one-half years. A second daughter, Mildred, died in 1921, on October 16. Winifred, youngest of the children, is attending school at Darby, Ravalli County, at the time of this writing, in 1929. The father of Mrs. White became a successful rancher in South Dakota, but in earlier years he prepared a publication entitled *Handbook of Chicago Charities*, this work having had three editions. One of the brothers of Mrs. White received from the University of Indiana the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and is now a professor of geology in Bloomington University, Indiana. Another is a physician and surgeon in Evansville, Indiana, and there is a sister, Mrs. J. D. Payne, at Teheran, Persia.

MRS. SARAH P. HOWARD, whose home is at Dillon, could make some strong claims to being one of Montana's oldest residents. Her home has been continuously in Beaverhead County since the first wave of migration came into the pioneer diggings at Bannack. However, she was at that time only a small girl of fourteen years, and her active recollections date from several years later.

Mrs. Howard, whose maiden name was Sarah P. Wadams, was born on a farm in Stephenson County in Northern Illinois, November 23, 1849. Her father, Wilson Wadams, a native of New York State, grew up there and when a young man moved west to Stephenson County, Illinois, acquired Government land and followed farming until the spring of 1860. He married Mary Jane Basinger, who was born in Kentucky. Her people were also pioneers of Illinois, where they developed a home from the wilderness.

In the spring of 1860 the Wadams family determined to go out to the Pacific Coast, to California. On May 13 of that year they left Illinois, traveling in the familiar pioneer fashion, in wagons drawn by ox teams. The first long stop they made was at Gold Dirt, Colorado, an old mining camp long since obsolete, located twenty miles west of Central City. While there word came to them of new and wonderful mining discoveries in the Territory of Montana, and this diverted their course permanently from California. In coming to Montana they drove four yoke of cows and a yoke of oxen to the wagons. The cows were milked three times a day, the cream was put in crocks and at night it would be churned into butter, and this rare product found a ready sale when they passed settlements.

It was in September, 1862, that the family arrived at Bannack, Montana's first capital. Wilson Wadams immediately turned to mining, but after a few years he took up a claim, developed a ranch, and lived as one of the honored ranchers in this community until he retired. He died September 6, 1902, and his wife on May 5, 1921. Of their five children Sarah P. was the oldest. Richard Wadams, born August 4, 1852, grew up in the West, was a rancher in Montana, and died in 1914. Lucy, born May 8, 1858, is the wife of James Doran and lives at Moran, Wyoming. Duncan, the first of the family born in Montana, was born at Bannack, October 26, 1866, and is a prosperous rancher in Canada. Alice, born at Bannack September 26, 1870, is now living in Oregon.

Sarah P. Wadams on March 8, 1863, became the bride of Mr. George Pratt, a miner and rancher. By this marriage there were three children: George, born at Bannack February 4, 1865, is a rancher living near Pocatello, Idaho, is married and has a family of eight children; Samuel, born at Bannack February 23, 1867, is also one of the prosperous ranchers in the vicinity of Pocatello, Idaho, is married and has six children; and the only daughter, Sylvia, died when three weeks old. Mrs. Pratt on May 28, 1870, became the wife of Mr. George H. Howard. Mr. Howard was born in Michigan, and was a veteran of the Civil War when he came out to Montana, having been all through the period of hostilities, with the Tenth Michigan Infantry. He was a rancher in Montana until he retired in 1910 and then moved to Dillon, occupying the home where Mrs. Howard now resides and where he passed away September 17, 1913. The two children of Mrs. Howard's second marriage, Maggie May and Daniel, both died in infancy.

Mrs. Howard is a member of the Montana Pioneers Society. It is doubtful if any other woman in Montana has so much direct knowledge of early affairs in the territory and can tell this information to better advantage. She has a delightful manner of recounting her early experiences. She spent thirty-two years on one ranch in Beaverhead County, Mr. Howard having bought up many ranches in the course of his growing prosperity. "I have lived all over Beaverhead County and never out of it since I came to Montana from Illinois," says Mrs. Howard. "I cleaned, I think, every old bachelor cabin in the county until we took possession of the ranch which we occupied until we came to Dillon." Many of the incidents she tells with a smile really reflect extreme hardships such as only those of pioneer stock were able to endure. And yet, in her opinion, the vicissitudes and hardships of those early days were not so wearing on the soul and body as the swift movement of modern life.

Clark R. Northrop. No city or community could have made such marked progress in comparatively so short a space of time as has Red Lodge, developing from an industrial village into a busy, modern city, without having a citizenship of energy and enterprise, public-spirited, unselfish and far-seeing enough to utilize public and private resources for the common weal. A citizen of this type is found in Clark R. Northrop, postmaster of Red Lodge, a leader in Republican politics in Carbon County, an able and upright business man and a supporter and encourager of many of the most substantial enterprises of this gem city of Montana.

Clark R. Northrop was born in Boone, Boone County, Iowa, June 12, 1881, a son of Clinton G. and Eva (Simons) Northrop, both of whom were born in New York State. In early life Clinton G. Northrop moved to Iowa and homesteaded in Boone County, but later moved to Chicago, Illinois, and was connected with the street railway system of that city. Still later he made another change, going to Russell, Illinois, and there he was engaged in farming, and there he died in February, 1918. He was a Republican, and a man of great influence in his community. His wife, Eva Simons Northrop, died May 25, 1930.

The paternal grandfather of Postmaster Northrop was Robert W. Northrop, a noted Methodist divine in New York State, where all of his ministerial work was done, and where he died, and where his wife died the day before she was ninety years old.

The Northrop family came to this country in the person of Capt. Robert Northrop and are of Scotch descent. Captain Northrop served in the American army during the War of 1812 and was a valuable officer, for he had been with the Queen's Guards before leaving England. The maternal grandfather of Postmaster Northrop was a canal contractor of Mexico, New York, and his family was an old one of the Empire State, and of Holland-Dutch descent.

Postmaster Northrop after completing his education in the public schools of Chicago began working for the telephone company of that city, with which he remained until his resignation, at which time he went to Idaho and homesteaded. After he had taken up his land he became cashier and bookkeeper of the Twin Falls, Idaho, office of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. Subsequently he was made manager of the Shoshone, Idaho, office, and still later was transferred to the Oakley, Idaho, office, as manager. Several other changes took him first to Cody, Wyoming, and later to Red Lodge, Montana, and each time he was manager of the local office. From the time of his arrival at Red Lodge, in 1911, until 1917, when he resigned, he remained with the Telephone Company, but then became assistant cashier in the Meyer & Chapman State Bank at Red Lodge, serving in that capacity until appointed by President Harding, in March, 1922, postmaster of Red Lodge. Subsequently he was reappointed by President Coolidge, and again by President Hoover, and is still holding the office.

On May 9, 1917, Mr. Northrop was married to Miss Kathryn Youngholter, a daughter of William and Anna Youngholter. There are no children. Mrs. Northrop was educated in the schools of Red Lodge and the Carbon County High School, having graduated from the latter.

Fraternally Postmaster Northrop belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was very active in his lodge. He also belonged to the Beartooth Booster's Club and is a popular man in his community. For several years he was clerk of the city schools here, and was secretary of the Red Lodge Volunteer Fire Company.

Mrs. Northrop is a past worthy matron of Venus Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and a leader in the civic and social life of her home city. She served as chairman of the Carbon County Chapter, American Red Cross, for two years. She and her husband are in thorough sympathy in their enthusiasm relative to Red Lodge and its future, and are doing all within their power to improve conditions and add to the advantages of residence within its limits.

J. EARL STEWART when he came to Montana was a willing worker, a young man determined to give a good account of himself, but was without capital, and located among strangers. In the years since then he has played his part as an industrious and substantial farmer and rancher, and is one of the intelligent and high minded citizens of Judith Basin County, his home being four and a half miles northeast of Windham.

Mr. Stewart was born at Caruthersville, Jackson County, Indiana, January 4, 1880. Four generations of the Stewart family have lived there since his great-grandfather came from Scotland. His great-grandfather was a hunter, and located his permanent home in a wilderness section of Indiana, where the Town of Caruthersville was subsequently located. His son, John Stewart, grandfather of the Montana rancher, was born in Jackson County, devoted his life to the farm, and is buried in the Caruthersville Cemetery. He was a member of the Indiana Home Guard during the Civil war. His children consisted of U. G. Stewart, of Kansas City; Robert, of Los Angeles; Mahlon P. and Milford A., of Jackson County, Indiana. J. Earl Stewart's father, Mahlon P. Stewart, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, and lived there all his life. He was a farmer, and for eight years was township trustee, one of the most important offices under the Indiana government. He was a Republican and was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Mahlon Stewart was born in October, 1856. He married Laura A.

Hamacher, who died in 1917. Her father, John Hamacher, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, and followed the business of timber working and lumber milling. The children of Mahlon Stewart and wife were: Iona, wife of L. W. Kaufman, of Bloomington, Illinois; M. A. Stewart, of Jackson County, Indiana; Lydia Stewart, also of Jackson County; J. Earl; W. C. Stewart, of Rathdrum, Idaho; Charles E., of Indiana; and Benjamin J., a rancher in Judith Basin County.

J. Earl Stewart grew up on an Indiana farm and attended the common schools near the old home. He was eighteen years of age when, in 1898, he left Indiana, and for seventeen months was in the vicinity of Bloomington, Illinois, working as a wage earner on a farm. At Hastings, Minnesota, he found an old schoolmate, and spent the summer in the harvest fields. During the winter of 1899 he was a lumberjack in the Wisconsin woods and for a time was employed on an extra gang of track men out of Minneapolis. From Minneapolis he bought a ticket to Fort Benton, Montana, and left the train and walked into Utica on April 4, 1900. For several years Montana had been his goal, but when he arrived in the state he had to make a beginning without any money but what he could earn. During the first six years he was employed on the ranch of William Peters, and at the end of that time he homesteaded in his present location, entering a quarter section in section 28, township 16, range 13. As a temporary home for the family he put up a log cabin and after three months completed a more commodious home of four rooms, but also built of logs. This building is still standing on the farm. It is the birthplace of three of his children. The Stewart family now occupy a modern and comfortable six-room frame house.

Wheat growing has been his chief program as a farmer during all the years he has been developing his homestead. Wheat has given him a crop justifying harvesting every year, even in 1919, when Montana practically failed as a wheat producer because of the drought. One year his wheat threshed fifty bushels to the acre. The lowest price paid for his wheat was 58 cents a bushel, and the price mounted to over $2 during the World war. Mr. Stewart now has a well balanced farm of 400 acres, and in addition to grain growing he runs a few cattle and in former years had a surplus of horses.

Mr. Stewart helped organize the first school district in his community, the Last Chance School, and has steadily served on its board of trustees. He has an interest in politics and in good government, and has taken part in primaries and elections. He cast his first presidential vote for Theodore Roosevelt. He is a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge at Windham. During the World war he was registered under the second draft law and he was a bond buyer and contributor to the Red Cross and other war funds. When the Farmers Elevator was established at Windham, Mr. Stewart was one of the first directors and subsequently he helped reorganize the company, and is now one of the five men who own the plant, and he is one of the directors.

Mr. Stewart married at Lewistown, Montana, January 16, 1903, Miss Evelyn Peters. She was a daughter of the veteran rancher, William N. Peters, for whom Mr. Stewart worked during the first

Olaf A. Haugan

six years he was in Montana. Mrs. Stewart was born in Michigan, in June, 1884, and was brought to Montana when a child, growing up in Fergus County and attending country schools there. Her father was born in Canada and her mother in Michigan, and of their family of four daughters and two sons the survivors are Mrs. Stewart; Alice, wife of A. V. Horne, of Lewistown; Lillian, wife of E. F. Deneen, of Los Angeles, California; and Myrtle, wife of William Bridenfeld, of Lewistown. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had a family of six children: Cecil, who died at the age of six years; Lena, wife of William Clark, of Windham; Earnest, who died in childhood; Phyllis, Leroy and Bernice.

OLAF A. HAUGAN, cashier of the Stockman's Bank of Martinsdale, is one of the substantial citizens of Meagher County, and one who has honestly earned the confidence he inspires in all with whom he comes into contact by years of faithfulness and careful performance of the duties entrusted to him. He was born at Lennep, Meagher County, November 30, 1893, a son of Albert Haugan, and grandson of Ole Haugan, the latter of whom was an educator of note, and two of his children, Albert and Knute Haugan, came to the United States, the latter now being a resident of Fishtail, Montana, county commissioner and president of the Woolgrowers Association of that locality.

Albert Haugan was born near Trondhjem, Norway, and was there reared. Upon coming to the United States he settled at Lennep, Montana, where he worked as a farm hand on ranches for several years. Finally he homesteaded, proved up his claim, which was south of Lennep, and resided upon it until his retirement. While on the ranch his life was devoted to cattle raising, and he increased his homestead until he owned one and one-half sections of land. When he retired from the farm he bought the hotel at Martinsdale, and there he died December 25, 1924, aged fifty-six years. His hotel bore his name, was well patronized, and he made money in operating it. He was one of the live men of the community in which he lived, and being a musician, organized the Lennep Band and was its leader for years, and he also organized and led the church choir. After coming to this country he took out his naturalization papers, and identified himself with the Republican party.

Albert Haugan married Trine Nelson, who was born in Norway and came to the United States as a child of eight years. She survives her husband and is still living at Martinsdale. Their children were as follows: Mr. Haugan, whose name heads this review; Josephine, who is the wife of Helmer J. Berg, of White Sulphur Springs, Montana; Clarence M., who resides at Martinsdale; Inga M., who is the wife of Frank J. Shaw, of Martinsdale.

Growing up on his father's ranch near Lennep, Olaf A. Haugan attended the country schools, and later on took a commercial course in a business college of Spokane, Washington, from which he was graduated in 1915. He returned to the ranch for a time, and then, in 1917, began working for the old State Bank of Martinsdale, first as bookkeeper, and later as assistant cashier. In April, 1918, he was inducted into the United States army, and sent to Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Washington, where he was in training until June 23 as a member of the infantry branch of the service. He was then sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, for shipment overseas, and he, with his command, sailed July 5, 1918, on an English ship bound for Glasgow, Scotland. He was a member of Company I, Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry of the Ninety-first Division. At Glasgow the troops disembarked and the following day entrained for Southampton, England, from whence they sailed for Havre, France. For a time they were in training, and then, in September, were moved toward the front lines. Mr. Haugan's regiment was held in reserve for the Saint Mihiel drive, and went into action in the Meuse-Argonne, September 25, remaining in that sector until October 2, when his brigade moved to Belgium, detrained near Ypres, marching through that town October 31, and on that day reentered the front lines. On November 4 they came out for a rest period, expecting to go over the top November 11. Instead they received the news that the armistice was signed, the war was over. After being moved about here and there the Ninety-first finally reached the coast on the frontier between Belgium and France, and remained there until January 1, 1919, when they were shipped to Appenai, France. That point remained their headquarters until March 25, when once more they were headed toward the coast, and they sailed from Saint Nazaire, April 2, on the ship *Mexican*, for New York, and landed at Camp Mills, April 15, without any special incident on the passage. From there the troops were sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and there honorably discharged May 2, 1919.

Returned to civilian life, Mr. Haugan went to the Ringling State Bank as assistant cashier in June, 1919, and remained there until May, 1922. In the summer he was in the employ of the Martinsdale Mercantile Company, and in the fall he made the race for county treasurer, defeating his two competitors for nomination, and was elected on the Republican ticket, without opposition. In this office he succeeded Theodore H. Sårter, but he resigned it in a few months to become cashier of the Stockmens Bank, being the first to hold the office in the newly established bank, which opened its doors for business September 1, 1923. W. W. Flatt was the first president, and M. T. Grande and Sanford M. Holliday were the vice presidents. The bank was capitalized at $20,000. The last statement shows a surplus of $8,000, and deposits of $222,000. The board of directors is comprised of all of the officials of the bank and A. C. Grande, Andrew Hoyen, Frank P. Sheehy and George K. Robertson.

Olaf A. Haugan was married at Lennep, August 12, 1919, to Miss Anna Lain, a native of Norway. Some of her brothers and sisters still live in Norway, and there her mother resides, but her father is dead. Mrs. Haugan was schooled in Trondhjem, Norway, and came to the United States in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Haugan have two sons, Harold and Albert Haugan.

Fraternally Mr. Haugan belongs to Harlowton Lodge, I. O. O. F., and to the local post of the American Legion. He assisted in organizing the Ringling Post of the American Legion, but it is now discontinued, its former members having transferred to other posts more conveniently located. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, and he gives to his church the same loyal service he does to every organization with which he is connected, for such is the nature of the man. In every way he is a splendid example of Nordic stock, and is a credit to his own country and that of his parents.

Burley Bowler. For sixteen years Burley Bowler has been identified with the newspaper business in Montana, and from the outset of his career in journalism his advancement has been steady and uninterrupted. The newspaper field is one which offers exceptional opportunities for those who have the peculiar qualities necessary for success, but it is highly specialized and the individual who has not the requisites finds himself traveling a difficult road. To literary talent must be added judgment and tact, "a nose for news" and solid business ability. The last is imperative, for in recent years everything pertaining to the publication of a newspaper has advanced in price. In reviewing Mr. Bowler's comparatively short but prosperous career it would seem that he is singularly gifted, for he is not only the owner of a thriving publication at Scobey, Daniels County, but also has an interest in newspapers in two other Montana communities.

Mr. Bowler was born in Grey County, Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1890, and comes of an old and honored family of the Dominion. His education was acquired in the public schools of Canada, where he completed his high school course. However, from boyhood and through his school years he had cherished an ambition to be a journalist, and eventually he accepted a place in a job printing establishment, where he gained a knowledge of the printer's trade. In 1914 he secured employment in the composing room of a country newspaper at Antelope, Montana, doing all kinds of work, including setting type at the case, making up, proof reading, assisting in the press work and helping in mailing the papers, for the country newspaperman must be an individual of many vocations. Many of the most prominent journalists of today, especially those identified with the big metropolitan dailies, owe their position in the business to the strict, varied and comprehensive education gained during their early years in the office of country newspapers. At any rate, Mr. Bowler found his work fascinating, if laborious, and he soon was qualified to take any job that offered. Later he went to Floxville, Montana, and subsequently to Plentywood, also in this state, and in 1920 took up his permanent residence at Scobey, where he accepted a position on the *Scobey Sentinel.* In 1924 he purchased the *Scobey Herald,* which at that time was just about ready to fail, and by the injection of his enterprise, personality and new methods soon made it so interesting that it became the leading paper of the county. In 1927 he purchased the *Sentinel,* of which he had formerly been an employe, and since then has published the two papers as one. This now has a large circulation throughout Daniels and the surrounding counties, and contains reliable local, national and foreign news, timely and well-written editorials and feature matter, having won the confidence and patronage of the people of the locality and therefore being an excellent advertising medium, which is given the support of the merchants and professional men. Mr. Bowler has an up-to-date plant, with full equipment for first-class job work, which forms a goodly part of his business. He also has an interest in two other thriving publications, the *Herald* at Plentywood and the *Daily News* at Havre. Both personally and through the columns of his paper Mr. Bowler has been a supporter of civic movements, but has not been a public man in the sense of seeking public office. As a fraternalist he belongs to the Masons, the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in all of which he has numerous friends.

In 1911, prior to coming to the United States, Mr. Bowler was united in marriage with Miss Maude Cryderman, of Saskatchewan, Canada, and to this union there have been born three children: Gwendolyn, Larry and Duane, all of whom are attending public school at Scobey.

CHARLES LINCOLN BOVARD, a distinguished figure in Montana Methodism, where he served as area secretary of the Helena area of his church and as president of the Montana Wesleyan University, died suddenly of heart attack, on March 13, 1930. He came of a family of distinguished men.

He was born at Alpha, Scott County, Indiana, October 10, 1860, son of James and Sarah (Young) Bovard. The family name is of French origin. The Bovards were adherents of the Huguenot faith and left France to find refuge in Northern Ireland. George Bovard came from Ireland to the United States in 1817, settling at Steubenville, Ohio, where five years later he married Miss Maria McKinley, member of one branch of the McKinley family who were pioneers in Eastern Ohio, and from whom came President McKinley. James W. Bovard was born March 23, 1823, was a school teacher and farmer, and was with Sherman on the march to the sea in the Civil War. He and his wife reared eleven sons and one daughter. The only daughter was Mrs. Maria J. Griffith, who died in 1911. Of the sons Marion M. became the first president of the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, and served in that capacity until his death, in 1891. Freeman D. was an early vice president of the university, later for many years editor of the California *Christian Advocate*, and finally general secretary of the Methodist Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. William S. was general secretary of the Methodist Brotherhood and superintendent of the Sunday School board, and is now corresponding secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, with headquarters at Chicago. Melville Y. has for years been a faithful and prominent pastor. Abner C., deceased, was for many years a journalist in Kansas City. George Finley Bovard has been closely associated with the work of the University of Southern California almost from its founding and has been president emeritus of the institution since 1921. Two other brothers were Morton E., who was an Illinois farmer, and Grant, who became a banker.

Charles Lincoln Bovard was educated in Hanover College of Indiana, took his Bachelor's degree at Illinois Wesleyan University in 1882, and in that year was licensed to preach. He was pastor of churches in Indiana until 1889, then in missionary work in Arizona for a year, and in 1899 came to Montana as pastor of St. Paul's Church at Helena. For three years he was pastor of Mountain View Church at Butte, and during 1910-11 was district superintendent of the Butte district. He served as president of the Montana Wesleyan University from 1911 to 1916. He was again district superintendent of the Butte district and from 1922 to 1925 was area secretary of the Helena area. Doctor Bovard was a delegate to the General Conference of 1916. He married January 30, 1883, Clamenta Smith, of Lexington, Indiana.

Leo H. Truax, rancher and automobile dealer at Lima, was brought to that town in Montana Territory forty-five years ago, and during his mature life has been one of the sturdy citizens of Montana, a solid business man, and probably no one is better known over Beaverhead County.

Mr. Truax was born in Mitchell County, Kansas, November 26, 1879, on Thanksgiving Day. A few weeks later his parents went out to Leadville, Colorado, and in 1884 established their home at Lima, Montana.

The Truax family was established in America at the time of Peter Stuyvesant and is of Holland-Dutch ancestry. The grandfather of Mr. Truax was W. D. Truax, who was born in Vermont, in 1830, and as a young man went west to Wisconsin, where he married Sarah Gibbons, who was born in England, in 1837, and was three years of age when her parents came to America. W. D. Truax was a blacksmith at Baraboo, Wisconsin. He went out to California over the plains in the early gold days, but after a year returned home. In 1864 he moved to Marblerock, Iowa, where he followed his trade until his death in 1897. His widow passed away in 1912.

Charles S. Truax, father of Leo H. Truax, was one of a large family of children and was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin, February 2, 1857. He had no formal schooling after he was twelve years of age. Being one of a large household of children, he left home at that time, and in spite of his youth was given the responsibility of driving stages, first at Platteville, Wisconsin, and then at Eau Claire, where he worked in a livery stable. He became a skillful jockey and rode race horses at fairs for several years. In the fall of 1873 he went to Sioux City, Iowa, and hired out as cabin boy on the boat called the *Miner*, bound for Fort Benton, Montana. As he told the story afterwards, it was his intention to desert the boat on reaching Fort Benton, but he could not do it because "the water was too cold to swim." He accompanied the boat back to Omaha and during the winter returned home, and the next spring he and two companions built a boat and went down the Shell Rock and Cedar rivers as far as Manchester. For a time he was at Platteville again, then returned to Eau Claire, where for two years he worked in a livery stable, and during the winters was cook in a lumber camp. In 1877 he went to Kansas, tried farming, but experienced the grasshopper scourge. On April 14, 1878, at his old home at Marblerock, Iowa, he married Miss Francelia Russell, whose father, William Russell, went from New York State to Illinois and later to Iowa, where he became an extensive farmer. After their marriage Charles S. Truax and wife returned to Kansas, and remained at Beloit for eighteen months, when they drove a team across the plains to Denver. Charles S. Truax worked in a brick yard there, and then hired out to work on the Alpine Pass, but after working three days he and his companions quit, though the guards tried to make them return to the work. For a time he was engaged in freighting over Alpine Pass and then went to Gunnison to make ties, and when the contractor went broke he lost all his earnings. He walked back to Denver in 1879, then worked in a smelter at South Golden, saving his money so that his family could join him there in 1882. In that year he became a fireman for the Union Pacific Railway, and during the winter of 1884-85 was transferred to what was then known as Spring Hill, now Lima, Montana. He became a locomotive engineer, and was in the railroad service until 1906. Since then his business energies have been chiefly devoted to the hotel business. In 1909 he bought the Peat Hotel at Lima, named for an old pioneer, John Peat, and he continued to conduct that under his personal supervision except for nine years, when he was living in Portland, Oregon. His wife died in Oregon in 1914. Charles S. Truax was elected the first mayor of Lima in 1917. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, the Lima Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a Democrat in politics. Charles S. Truax and wife had a family of four children: Leo H.; Grace C., a graduate of Montana Normal College, who was a clerk in Washington during the World war; Daniel, who died in infancy; and Cora, who died at Portland, Oregon, at the age of twenty-one.

Leo H. Truax grew up at Lima, Montana, and was the fourth student to register in the State Normal College at Dillon, at the age of eighteen. He also graduated from the Dillon High School. As a young man he did ranch work, and during 1908-11 was a brakeman with the Union Pacific Railway. After that he ranched for himself until 1915, and he operated the Peat Hotel for two years. Since 1917 he has been a dealer in automobiles and owns the largest garage in Southern Montana for a town of its size.

Mr. Truax married, May 4, 1908, Miss Anna Wilson, whose father, W. W. Wilson, was a veteran of the Civil war and a pioneer rancher of Minnesota. Mr. Truax is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Lima. He was a candidate for the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and has served on the city council. Largely through his influence the town was incorporated, and he promoted the building of a fine high school and was instrumental in the construction of the water works. At all times he has exemplified the character of a thoroughly public spirited citizen. He has been chairman of the Democratic central committee and has attended a number of state conventions of his party. Mr. Truax since 1905 has been a member of the Knights of Pythias and was in the Grand Lodge of the state for twenty years. He has been affiliated with the Virginia City Lodge of Elks since 1920. Mr. Truax homesteaded his ranch of 320 acres, two miles south of Lima, and has developed that into one of the best appointed farms and ranches in Beaverhead County. One of the directions of his public spirited efforts has been in road building in Beaverhead County, and from the first he advocated the use of modern power machinery for road making. Largely due to his influence the road to Red Rock Lake was constructed.

TOM KELLY is one of the honored and esteemed characters of Shelby, Montana, giving that community his service as justice of the peace. He has lived in Montana for many years, has been a rancher, and his life record is one that commands the respect of all his sons and acquaintances.

Judge Kelly was born in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, November 18, 1865, son of Richard and Anna (Neavin) Kelly. His father was a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, and his mother of County Tipperary, Ireland. Richard Kelly moved out to Wisconsin in 1847, when it was still a territory, and was living in

Milwaukee until that town was overtaken by a cholera epidemic in 1848, which drove him out into the country. He then took up 160 acres of Indian land in Winnebago County, and the log cabin on the farm in which his son, Judge Kelly, was born was put up by Indians. He lived as a farmer there until his death in 1882, and his widow survived him until 1906.

Tom Kelly was one of twelve children. He grew up in Winnebago County, had a country school education, and when his father died, in 1882, he left home and went west to Dakota Territory to work on a farm. In 1887 he arrived at Havre, Montana, and worked about over the state during the next year, then going back to North Dakota. At Larimore, North Dakota, he opened a livery business, and for twelve years operated a stage over a route thirty-two miles in length. While there he served six years as deputy sheriff of Grand Forks County.

Judge Kelly in 1909 returned to make Montana his permanent home and settled at what is now Devon, twenty miles from Shelby. Here he opened a general mercantile store, was in business as a merchant until 1915 and then bought a stock ranch near Devon. He was on the ranch until 1922, handling on the average about a hundred head of cattle.

Judge Kelly in 1922 moved into Shelby and was made deputy sheriff. In 1923, during the Dempsey-Gibbons fight, which brought so much fame into this section of Montana, he was acting as jailer. In 1926 he was elected a justice of the peace, and has given most of his time to the duties of that office. He has disposed of his ranch properties, and does a considerable business lending money. He is a member of Saint Patrick's Church.

Judge Kelly married, December 4, 1899, Miss Margaret Crowley. They have three children. The son Lyle J., of Conrad, Montana, attended school at Devon and the Great Falls Business College. Lucille is the wife of George Nedan, of Conrad, and has two children. Thomas R. Kelly, of Walla Walla, Washington, is married and has one child.

MARSHALL SEYMOUR CUNNINGHAM, better known as "Klondike Cunningham," is a native of Virginia, with a background of distinguished Virginia ancestry, but early transplanted himself to the Far West, went through the rigors of pioneering under the Arctic Circle, and the best years of his life have been given to the operation of a Montana ranch.

He was born at Staunton, Virginia, April 24, 1878. His grandfather, Jesse Cunningham, was a Virginia planter, and served with the rank of major in the Mexican war in 1846-48. The father of Mr. Cunningham was James W. Cunningham, born May 13, 1835, and died July 10, 1923. He was a graduate from the West Point Military Academy with the same class as Robert E. Lee, and he served as a first lieutenant in the United States Army, and when the Civil war broke out accepted command of a company in the Confederate army. He was promoted from captain to major. After the war he lived the life of a planter at Staunton. Maj. James W. Cunningham married Miss Elizabeth Randolph, a descendant of the famous John Randolph of the Roanoke family, and also related to John Marshall, the first chief justice. She was born March 21, 1846, and died in September, 1927.

Marshall Seymour Cunningham had the opportunities of a liberal education. When he was sixteen years old he left home and went to Sonora, old Mexico. Later he had another year in the University of Virginia, leaving that school to go to the Northwest. He was at Miles City as a ranger on cattle ranches, was at Bozeman, and in 1898 went to Alaska during the Klondike gold rush, spending eighteen months in the Far North. He was the first man to cross the Chilcoot Pass, on February 23, 1898. He and his party helped build boats at Fort Linderman and went down the Yukon River through the White Horse Rapids. During February and March of that year a thousand men started for Dawson City and only a hundred got over the Pass, and not more than sixty reached their goal at Dawson City. Since his Klondike experience Mr. Cunningham has been in Montana as a cattle man in the Centennial, Ruby and Madison valleys, and on the Crow Indian Reservation. At one time he had as many as 26,000 cattle on the ranch and 30,000 head of sheep. For years he has also been an outstanding horseman of Montana, and his ranch was probably the first in this section of the West to breed and raise Arabian horses.

His ranch is part of the great holdings known as the Rising Sun Ranches, comprising the Nine Quarter-Circle and Seven-Eleven ranches, owned by Mr. Cunningham, Julius W. Butler and Paul Butler. A gifted writer in describing the locale and the picturesque features of these ranches, located on Taylor's Fork of the Gallatin River, presents an interesting picture: "It has been a ranch for forty years. A ranch, not a home for aging cowpunchers. Cattle and horses have headed its skylines with black dots, its air has stung with the whine of ropes, and its log corrals have smoked with hoof-dust for forty lusty years. It's a wild country, this. In the old days the Indians ran elk herds and slaughtered with short bows for the tribe. The game is still here. The ranch is alive with it. One hundred and fifty moose make its thickets their home, and herds of elk graze on its bunch grass with the horses. In its hills are grizzlies, black bears and pumas. Deer, white-tail and black-tail, watch you from the streams in the morning mists. While above timber line bighorn rams bleat in the snow-fresh wind.

"Behind every project is a personality. Years ago one M. S. Cunningham made this ranch, and his brand, the Rising Sun, was the second to be registered in the state. The Rising Sun is not alone a cattle ranch any more. Passing out? Nothing like it! She is producing ponies of speed and sure-footedness on her ample slopes. She has already grown to twelve thousand acres—eighteen miles square. Within her skirts is the Seven-Eleven Ranch of Paul Butler, which raised and trained the famous polo pony, Houdini, number 21 in the 1928 international games. New buildings have been built on the ranch, log cabins of crack axemanship, beautiful in simplicity. There is a bath house. And wires to connect you with New York or the Orient as rapidly as any office service.

"Provisions have been made to accept a limited number of guests throughout the year. But this is not a 'Dude Ranch,' operating on the susceptibilities of eastern men-of-affairs. It is a ranch in its own right, a game preserve on its own feet, and offering hospitality. * * *

Geo K. Robertson

"Here is a ranch with a personality all its own. Here is riding—on the best of ponies, the best of saddle leather. If you have never ridden, here are men who can show you how without smirking. Here is mountain climbing by foot or pack train, camping in high altitudes by emerald lakes. Here is trout such as you have visioned in wild dreams. * * * And, under the care of people who look out for the individual, tired bones give new grip to tendons, lungs push for more room. Here is rest and the peace of ancient mountains."

Mr. Cunningham has also been interested in the oil business on the Cheyenne and Crow Indian Reservations. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Bozeman, the B. P. O. Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Democrat without ever having held office.

Mr. Cunningham married Miss Mattie Tuthill, of Bozeman. There are three children: Elizabeth, born July 3, 1904, is the wife of Edwin Darby, a resident of Long Beach, California, and has a daughter, Betty Jean; Robert, born May 19, 1907, a senior in the Montana State College at Bozeman; and Helen, born June 18, 1912, attending school in California.

GEORGE KNIGHT ROBERTSON. Sheep ranching is one of the leading industries of Montana, and has been developed, through the energy, enterprise and thoroughgoing methods of those engaged in it, into a very profitable business, so much so that some of the leading men of the state are engaged in it, one of them being George Knight Robertson, of Meagher County, whose magnificent ranch is located seven miles west of Martinsdale. He was born at Spencerville, Ontario, Canada, January 27, 1865, a son of George Fulton Robertson, a native of Scotland, brought to America during his years of minority by his parents, who located in Canada, at Spencerville, and there he grew to manhood. Carriage making became his trade, and after he had completed his apprenticeship he conducted a carriage shop at Spencerville, but later moved to Prescott, Ontario, and there continued in the same business until his death at the age of forty-five years. Of the Protestant faith, he espoused the creed of the Presbyterian Church, and continued faithful to it the remainder of his life, carrying his religion into his everyday life, and being governed by it in his business transactions. Few men of his locality were more highly esteemed than he, and when he died his community lost one of its best assets.

George Fulton Robertson married Ellen Stitt, who was born at Spencerville, a daughter of William and Margaret Stitt, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Robertson outlived her husband many years, being nearly eighty at the time of her death, and she is buried at Livingston, Montana, but her husband lies in the family lot at Spencerville, Ontario. The following children were born to George Fulton Robertson and his wife: Nellie, who is the wife of Perry J. Moore, of Two Dot, Montana; Mina, who is the wife of Harvey C. Pound, of Longview, Washington; Almon S., who resides at Livingston, Montana; George Knight, whose name heads this review; William, who died at Butte, Montana, leaving three children; and Percy F., who died at Big Timber, Montana, leaving an adopted son. George Robertson was the youngest child in the family of his parents.

His early childhood spent at Spencerville, Ontario, George Knight Robertson attended school there, and he learned his trade of a baker at Brockville, Ontario, becoming a journeyman baker, and later foreman of the shop in which he learned the trade. For eleven years thereafter he continued to conduct it, and in this way accumulated some money, and when he left the shop it was to come to the United States, locating at Castle, Montana, then an active mining town, but now practically extinct. When the mines were abandoned he, with the other settlers, left, and he went to White Sulphur Springs, where he established a bakery and restaurant. Until the panic of 1893 the town was in a thriving condition, business was good, and Mr. Robertson made money, but the effects of the financial crisis reached White Sulphur Springs, and Mr. Robertson found it necessary to close his business.

Not finding another opening in his old line, Mr. Robertson had the courage to enter a new one, ranching, as a ranch hand for Perry J. Moore near Two Dot, and there he remained for five years. In 1906 he came into the Musselshell Valley, locating on the Tice Ranch, seven miles from Martinsdale. While still on the Moore Ranch Mr. Robertson began ranching for himself, running sheep on shares during the entire five years he was there, and upon leaving he drove away 1,300 sheep of his own. He associated himself with Clarence Tooley and Ernest Baxter in the sheep business, and when Mr. Godfrey bought the ranch on Haymaker Creek, north of Two Dot, they ran it for a year, and then bought the Tice Ranch, owned by an uncle of Dr. Harry Tice, who joined the other three as a partner. In the spring of 1907 the four bought the Duffy Ranch, on American Fork of the Musselshell River, and also the Linton Ranch, immediately below the Duffy Ranch, on the same creek. All three of these ranches were stocked with sheep. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Robertson sold his stock in the company to his partners, and took over the Tice Ranch, then comprising about 6,000 acres. There he continued to run sheep until the fall of 1917, when he sold that ranch to J. O. Berg. In 1922, however, he resumed ownership of the ranch, and has been operating it as a sheep ranch ever since, and is now running 1,500 sheep, all thoroughbred Rambouillets.

In 1917 he purchased stock in the Stockmens Bank of Martinsdale and was its president until the bank failed in 1923. In the same year he purchased stock in the Ringling State Bank and was its president from 1917 until 1923, when the bank closed. When the Martinsdale bank was reorganized he purchased stock and is now one of its board of directors. He was also a director in the Two Dot Bank and the Bank of Wheatland County, at Harlowton, during this period.

Mr. Robertson was made a Mason at Harlowton, and he also belongs to Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Helena, Montana. During the World War he was one of the patriotic workers in behalf of the different drives. Becoming a citizen through naturalization, he cast his first ballot for Major McKinley in 1896, and has continued an active Republican ever since.

On October 31, 1888, Mr. Robertson was married at Brockville, Ontario, Canada, to Miss Annie Rothwell, a daughter of John and Jane Rothwell, natives of Ireland. By trade John Rothwell was a painter, and was engaged in house painting through life, and both he and his wife died at Brockville. They left three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Robertson died at Livingston, Montana, in July, 1898, and is there buried. There were no children by that marriage. On August 30, 1905, Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Mabel C. Spencer, a daughter of Minor and Mary (Snyder) Spencer, and she was born in Spencerville, Ontario, but was brought by her father to Fargo, North Dakota, and later was taken to Tacoma, Washington. Subsequently Mrs. Robertson came to White Sulphur Springs, being then a young woman, and made her home with an uncle, Almon Spencer, and while there she met Mr. Robertson. She is one in a family of three daughters and one son, all but Mrs. Robertson residents of Tacoma, where both Mr. and Mrs. Spencer died some years ago. The second Mrs. Robertson received the greater part of her education at Fargo, North Dakota, but she took a course in music in the Boston Conservatory of Music. When she had concluded it she began teaching school, the Little Elk School between Two Dot and Martinsdale. She also taught music privately, and was noted for her piano playing, both at home and at community entertainments. This talented young wife and mother passed away December 23, 1912, when only thirty-three years old, leaving two children: George Perry Robertson and Eloise Robertson, both with the Robertson Ranch. The son was graduated from the Harlowton High School, after which he had two years in the Bozeman, Montana, Agricultural College, since which time he has been associated with his father in farming. The daughter is the wife of Ole J. Sandeno, and she is a graduate of the schools of Bozeman. George Knight Robertson has been successful, largely, no doubt, because he has always worked with some definite object in view, and also because he was broad-minded enough to turn to something else when he has found that the course he was pursuing was not a wise one. While operating his own affairs upon a somewhat extensive scale, he has not neglected his civic duties, and is one of the outstanding figures in his community.

S. CLIFTON MCKITRICK came to Montana more than forty years ago. At that time he was a graduate of a veterinary college, but his career in Montana has identified him not so much with his profession as with the mining industry. For a number of years, however, he was one of the leading veterinary surgeons in Oregon and Idaho. Doctor McKitrick is now living retired at Pony, in Madison County.

He was born November 16, 1867, twenty miles from Marietta, Ohio, on Little Washington River, in Muskingum County. His grandfather, John McKitrick, was a native of Scotland, and on coming to this country settled in Guernsey or in Noble County, Ohio, where he owned a farm. Doctor McKitrick's father, Robert McKitrick, was born in Ohio and lived there all his life, engaged in farming. He served as a Union soldier in Hancock's Corps. His wife was Margaret Keysor, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Quaker ancestry.

S. Clifton McKitrick grew up on an Ohio farm, attended country schools, and when seventeen years of age went west to Kansas. His first residence in that state was at Minneapolis, on the Solomon River. There he was employed in a noted training stable, assisting in training racing horses. His salary was $45 a month, then a very satisfactory wage. His employer took a very friendly interest in him, and it was at the urging and encouragement of his employer that young McKitrick went to school, attending the McCallaps College of Veterinary Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1887.

His uncle, Alexander McKitrick, also a veteran of the Civil war, had come to Montana along with the pioneers in 1865, and had been an associate of John Bozeman, founder of Bozeman, and Nelson Story, one of Montana's wealthiest and most outstanding pioneers. Alexander McKitrick was a resident of Pony and one of the prominent mining men in that section. It was his offer of a promising opportunity that brought Doctor McKitrick out to Montana in 1887. Alexander McKitrick died in 1897. Doctor McKitrick through his uncle became interested in the mining industry, and that was his work until 1908, when he sold out his mining interests. While on a trip to San Francisco to witness the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet under Admiral Evans he met the president of his old college in Kansas. He persuaded Doctor McKitrick to resume the work of his profession after attending clinics in veterinary medicine, and accordingly he began practice in 1908 in Idaho, being located at Haley, Mountain Home and Boise, and achieved such success that his reputation as a veterinarian extended widely over the state. In 1913 he moved to Jordan Valley, Oregon, and remained in practice there until 1922, when he retired. On retiring he returned to Pony to live with another uncle, John McKitrick, who was also a veteran of the Civil war. John McKitrick had come out to Pony in 1891. He died in June, 1927.

During his career as a mining man Mr. McKitrick located the Mountain Meadow mining claim in the Tobacco Root Mountains at Pony. This proved to be the richest mine in the Pony district, and Doctor McKitrick made a comfortable fortune when he sold the property.

While active in his profession Doctor McKitrick was a member of the Idaho and Oregon Veterinarian Associations, but in recent years has given up membership in professional organizations. He has always voted as a Republican. He enjoys a host of friends in Montana, particularly at Pony.

GEORGE HENRY DAVEY is an educator of wide experience, having taught school in England before coming to Montana. He was formerly connected with the schools of Kalispell but is now at Twin Bridges as President of the Montana State Orphans' Home.

He was born in Devonshire, England, March 13, 1880. His father, George Davey, was born in Cornwall, was educated in the Camborne School of Mines in Cornwall, and spent his active career in engineering work. For nearly twenty years he was supervising manager of works for Messrs. Goddard, Massey and Warner of Nottingham, England, specializing in refuse destructors and during this period he was instrumental in the erection of many of these plants throughout Europe. He died in England in 1918. George Davey married Miss Ellen Adams who is still living in Devonshire.

George Henry Davey grew up in Torquay, Devonshire, was educated in the teacher training school of his native town and at the Day Training College, London, from which he graduated, receiving special honors for his art work. After leaving college he taught at Torquay, Plymouth, Hereford, and London in the public schools. For a period of nearly five years he took special work in horticulture and agriculture, later obtaining a fellowship of the Royal Horticultural Society, London.

Mr. Davey in 1911 left England with New Zealand as his destination. He crossed America and on the way stopped at Kalispell, being so impressed with the attractiveness of the country that he remained there and accepted the opportunity to enter school work. He was at Kalispell until 1924 and during the last ten years was principal of the grade schools. Mr. Davey in 1924 moved to Helena and took charge of the advertising and horticultural department of the State Nursery Company. On June 1, 1928 Governor J. E. Erickson appointed him President of the Montana State Orphans' Home at Twin Bridges. In his work as president he has the cooperation of his talented wife and both of them have found a great opportunity for useful service in directing the Home, where all the 269 children have gained the greatest respect and love for them.

Mr. Davey married Miss Frances Watkins. She was born in Hereford, England, graduated from a teachers' college there and taught school in England and finally at Kalispell, Montana, where she was associated with Mr. Davey in school work. Mrs. Davey also holds a Canadian teacher's certificate. They were married June 16, 1914. Mrs. Davey is now supervising director of school work at the Orphans' Home. Both are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Davey is President of the Twin Bridges Rotary Club, is a member of the National Education Association, the Montana State Teachers' Association and is affiliated with Kalispell Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., Kalispell Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, Cyrene Council No. 13, R. & F. M., Helena Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davey are members of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Davey is also a member of the P. E. O. Sisterhood.

WALTER NEIL MCPHAIL, M. D. While all of the professions call for special characteristics on the part of their followers, that of medicine is perhaps the most exacting, for it not only demands mental and physical qualifications, but of necessity must have a deep and genuine appreciation of the true value of service. It is the humanitarian profession, and unless a man can take a brotherly interest in his patients, and give them a warm sympathy from a generous heart, he cannot attain to the heights in his calling no matter how learned he may be. It is just this quality, in addition to others, that makes Dr. Walter Neil McPhail a leader in medical circles at Missoula.

Doctor McPhail was born at Drummond, Montana, November 24, 1894, a son of Archie and Mary Anne (McCabe) McPhail. Archie McPhail was born in Canada, but came to Montana in 1862, settling at Drummond, although before making a permanent home he remained for a short time at a small place called Chicago. He continued to reside at Drummond until his death, in April, 1928. Both he and his wife belonged to the Pioneer Society of Montana. She died in 1923. For years he was engaged in business as a stockman and mine operator. The paternal grandfather of Doctor McPhail, Archie McPhail, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, and it was he who established the family in Canada, where he was a farmer. The maternal grandfather, Matthew McCabe, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was in business as an undertaker. The McCabe family is of English-Irish descent. Doctor McPhail has two brothers: N. M. McPhail, who is a resident of Los Angeles, California; and R. D. McPhail, who is a realtor of Portland, Oregon.

Doctor McPhail was graduated from the Philipsburg, Montana, High School in 1912, after which he entered the University of Montana, and was graduated therefrom in 1916, with the degree of Bachelor of Science and Professor of Chemistry. Going to Montreal, Canada, he took his medical training at McGill University, and was graduated therefrom in 1923, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the subsequent three years he was connected with the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada, as resident physician, and when he left there, in 1926, it was to locate at Missoula. He is practicing alone; and maintains membership with the Western Montana, the Montana State and the American Medical Associations, and is secretary and treasurer of the first named organization. Doctor McPhail is physician for the local lodge of the fraternal Order of Elks; he is on the staff of Saint Patrick's Hospital, and enjoys a very large and valuable practice. At different periods he has visited clinics in New York, Boston, Detroit and Baltimore, and keeps himself thoroughly abreast of his profession. He is unmarried. In religious faith and practice he is a Catholic.

During the World war Doctor McPhail was inducted into the army at Fort Worth, Spokane, Washington, June 4, 1917, and placed in the Medical Corps. From Fort Worth he was sent to Fort Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, for six months, and from there to Camp Hancock, Georgia, for about two months. For the following month he was at Camp Green, Charlotte, North Carolina, from whence he was transferred to Camp Mills, Long Island, and after a short period sailed for France with the Forty-second Ambulance Company. During his time in France he was attached to the First Army Headquarters, with the rank of first sergeant. After about a year in France he was returned to the United States, and honorably discharged at Fort Russell, Wyoming, June 20, 1919, after which he took his medical training, as already stated.

CHANCELLOR MELVIN A. BRANNON. Science, in its widest significance, is the correlation of all knowledge. To know a truth in all its relations to other truths is to know it scientifically. By generalization from everyday experiences and from the historic or traditional experiences of the race, man has been led to the belief that natural events follow each other in an orderly and connected way. To investigate this orderly connection is the aim of all science, and in pursuing this aim the human mind, consciously or unconsciously, takes for granted the law of continuity, which postulates that in their development and interactions the phenomena of nature follow an intelligent plan which has never failed. In assuming intelligibility in nature science rests of necessity on the fundamental laws of thought. To express it otherwise, the end of science is the rational interpretation of the facts of existence is disclosed to us by our faculties and sciences.

In this broad, prolific, complex and interesting and inexhaustible field of thought, action and investigation, few names are better known in this country than that of Dr. Melvin Amos Brannon, chancellor of the University of Montana. In preparing a biographical sketch of such a man, whose brilliant achievements are based on an intimate knowledge of the intimate subjects above outlined, the historian feels the limitations of his knowledge as well as like limitations that attach to the ordinary reader. It must suffice in this brief review to trace the origin and progress of a rare personal career; briefly to present the life of an eminent citizen; to note the high professional honors which it has received, and to indicate some of the studies which have engaged the thought of a great man, with notations as to his presentation of them to the world as a demonstrator, an educator and an author.

Doctor Brannon was born at Lowell, Indiana, September 11, 1865, and is a son of James and Eleanore (Foster) Brannon. The former was born in Ohio and the latter in Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of five children, of whom Melvin Amos was the youngest. His first degree was that of Bachelor of Arts, from Wabash College, class of 1889, and in the following year he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He then studied at the Marine Biological Laboratory, at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, from 1891 until 1894. In 1912 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago, and in 1917 the degree of Doctor of Laws from Whitman College.

In the meantime, during 1888 and 1889, Doctor Brannon was laboratory assistant in botany at Wabash College, and from 1890 until 1894 was instructor of natural science at the Fort Wayne (Indiana) High School. He was professor of biology at the University of North Dakota from 1894 until 1914, and in the meantime, in 1907, organized the school of medicine at that institution. He became dean thereof in 1907 and served in that capacity until 1911, at which time he became dean of the college of liberal arts at the University of North Dakota, and from 1914 until 1917 was president of the University of Idaho. From 1917 until 1923 he was president of Beloit College, and in 1923 became chancellor of the University of Montana, a post which he has since retained.

During his long and distinguished career many honors have come to Doctor Brannon. In 1895 and 1896 he made the Federal survey of grasses and forage plants of North Dakota, and organized the biological laboratory at Devils Lake, North Dakota, in 1909, serving as a director thereof from 1908 until 1914. He organized the public health laboratory of North Dakota in 1909, and from 1919 until 1921 was counsellor of the North Dakota Chamber of Commerce. He was a trustee of Beloit College from 1917 until 1923 and since 1923 has been an honorary trustee of that institution. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the American Genetic Association Botanical Society, the American Botanical Society, the Central States Botanical Society; the North Dakota Academy of Sciences, of which he was president in 1922; the Wisconsin College of Associated Sciences, of which he was president from 1919 to 1921; the Phi Beta Kappa; the Sigma Xi; the Phi Delta Theta; the Beloit (Wisconsin) Chamber of Commerce, of which he was president from 1919 until 1921; the Beloit Rotary Club, of which he was president in 1920; the Helena Rotary Club; and the University, Chicago, Literary, Silver Bow, Beetle and Montana Clubs. Doctor Brannon is possessed of marked literary abilities, and among the many papers of which he is the author are: "Marine Algae," "Fresh Water Algae," "The Influence of the Salton Sea Upon Vegetable Tissues," "The Influence of Heat Upon the Maturition of Vegetables and Fruit," "Some Biographical Phenomena of a Dying Lake," etc. He is also a lecturer upon scientific subjects and a regular contributor to scientic magazines. With his family, he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Amidst his engrossing duties he has been a prolific contributor to his science; especially has he been called upon to prepare papers to be read at the various meetings of the leading scientific associations, which have been received with great favor and enjoyed wide popularity. Selecting some subject which had attracted his study, he has treated it in such a complete and exhaustive manner, lighting up its obscure points by flashes of genius and clothing a familiar subject with novelty and freshness, from the new lights which his observations were able to cast upon it, that he invariably has not only induced acquiescence in his view, but enthusiasm as well. This ability came not by chance; he has been through years a most diligent student, as well as a critical and careful observer. His mental faculties have grasp of conception in graceful and eloquent phrase, without the folly of sacrificing sense to expression.

On June 29, 1892, Doctor Brannon was united in marriage with Miss Lida Converse Lowry, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and she died November 4, 1919. To this union there were born two children: Eleanor Charlotte, the wife of Prof. Lloyd D. Ballard, of the faculty of Beloit College; and Lida Converse, who is in charge of natural science work at Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

GEORGE A. PIRRIE is one of the prominent Montana sheep men. His ranch and home is located seventeen miles northwest of Ryegate in Golden Valley County, with postoffice at Hedgeville. Mr. Pirrie is the son of a pioneer Montana sheep man.

His father, George Pirrie, was born in Scotland, in 1858, and was reared and educated in his native country. When about twenty years of age he came to America, accompanying a load of Galloway cattle for F. C. Powers. It is said that this was the first load of Galloway stock to be brought in over the Northern Pacific Railway. After about a year he made a trip to Scotland and then located permanently in Montana, where he began without capital and was a cowboy in Judith Basin and Fergus counties, also herded sheep for the firm of Smith & Eliot near Smoky Mountain, and after accumulating a little stock of his own started in business for himself in 1886. He went through the hardest winter Montana stock men have ever experienced. For several years he was associated with his brother David, who went back to Scotland in 1905 and is still living in that country. George Pirrie acquired his ranch in 1890, getting approximately 8,000 acres of land, and was a leader in the sheep industry until his death in April, 1914.

George Pirrie married Annie Trask, who was born in New England and is a sister of M. F. Trask, a prominent sheep man

Joseph F. Valadon

east of Billings. Annie Trask came to Montana in 1895, and she and her husband were married in 1898. There were three children: George A.; John, born July 7, 1902, who is a graduate of the Polytechnic School at Billings; and Edson, born in 1900, and died in 1913.

George A. Pirrie was born January 27, 1899, and was educated in the Polytechnic Institute at Billings and since 1917 has given his best energies to sheep ranching. He specializes in the handling of pure-bred Rambouillet sheep and has about 5,500 head. His father at the high tide of his business in 1903 had 25,000 head of sheep on his ranch. Mr. George A. Pirrie is a member of the State Wool Growers Association of Montana. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Ryegate, belongs to the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine at Billings, is a Republican and a member of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH FREITAS VALADON is an old-timer of Montana, was a sheep rancher for many years and is now a resident of Havre. Mr. Valadon, unlike most of Montana's stock men and farmers and citizens, came from a country where practically every one had a keen taste of seafaring adventure, and as a boy he was as much at home on the deck of a ship as on the land. By birth he was a citizen of Portugal, but is of Belgian ancestry.

Mr. Valadon was born on the Island of Flores, one of the Azores Islands, and that was also the birthplace and home of both his parents. His father, Francis Valadon, began his experience on the water at the age of eleven years, when he was taken to sea by one of his brothers on a whaling ship. During the greater part of his active career on the sea he was in the whaling industry, and navigated many ships to the Arctic waters and went to nearly all the whaling regions of the globe. When he retired from the sea he lived on a small farm, and died at Santa Cruz, Azores Islands, about thirty years ago, at the age of sixty-six. His wife, Mary Laurence Silveire, died in 1910, at the age of seventy-six. They had two children, Joseph F. and Francis Valadon, the latter of whom still lives at Santa Cruz in the Azores.

Joseph F. Valadon received his primary education in the schools of Santa Cruz and his mother tongue was Portuguese. He was about sixteen years old when he left school, and by trips with his father he became a practiced sailor and learned considerable of the science of navigation.

In 1882 Mr. Valadon came to America and located in California, where he joined his mother's brother, who owned a placer mine at Folsom in Sacramento County. After a few weeks he went to Suison in Solano County, working on ranches, and spent about ten years on the Pacific coast. In the spring of 1894 he came to Montana, traveling by train from Seattle, Washington, to Havre and brought with him such capital as he had been able to save from his wages in California. He entered as a homestead a part of section 17, township 32 north, range 16 east, three miles south of the Milk River Valley and eight miles east of Havre. His pioneer improvements were a two-room frame building, which he used for several years and then by addition created a more commodious residence. His second act of work on the homestead was building a post and wire fence, and following that came the task of clearing off the brush and breaking the soil. The first year he put in a crop of seven acres of oats, and that was the first and last time he tried that grain. It was in his first year as a Montana agriculturist that he was visited by a hail storm, and during the next twenty years his place was never once revisited by such a storm. Mr. Valadon did little as a farmer and in 1895 put himself into the sheep industry, buying 1,100 ewe lambs at a dollar a head. He seemed by nature especially fitted for this branch of Montana live stock industry. From year to year he enlarged his holdings, and at one time had 12,500 head on the range. He accumulated more land, developing a ranch of 1,500 acres. In 1910 he sold both his ranch and stock, and at that time his ewe lambs brought four dollars a head.

Mr. Valadon left the sheep ranching industry because he could foresee the time when the stock men would find their operations curtailed below the point of profit by the homesteaders and farmers, and his prediction has been amply fulfilled during the past twenty years. After selling his ranch and stock Mr. Valadon moved to Havre, where he has invested in city property and lands and has been busy with looking after his private interests.

He has had no ambition for politics, but has always manifested a desire to live up to his opportunities and possibilities as an American citizen. He became a naturalized American March 10, 1891, in the North District Court of San Francisco. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison and has subscribed to the doctrines of the Republican party through all the subsequent years. He and his wife were born of Catholic parents. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, belongs to the Eastern Star and the B. P. O. Elks.

Mr. Valadon went back to the Azores Islands to claim his wife. He married there in April, 1920, Annie Policcena Martins, who was born in the same locality he was, a daughter of Antonio and Leopoldina (Valadon) Martins. She was the only daughter in a family of three children. Mr. and Mrs. Valadon have three children: Josephine, born February 28, 1921; Mary, born March 15, 1925; and Ruth, born May 31, 1926.

CHARLES O. CAMPBELL is one of the alert and progressive business men of the younger generation in the City of Billings, judicial center of Yellowstone County, where he is manager of the Northwestern Auto Supply Company, one of the leading concerns of its kind in the Northwest.

Mr. Campbell was born in Kansas City, Missouri, April 21, 1897, and is a son of Charles and Nellie (Green) Campbell, the former of whom was in the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at the time of his death, and the latter of whom still maintains her home in Kansas City, the subject of this review having been about fifteen years of age at the time of his father's death.

In the public schools of his native city Charles O. Campbell continued his studies until his graduation in the high school. In 1915, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, in Kansas City, and he was thus engaged until the following year, when he came to Billings, Montana, and obtained the position of shipping clerk in the establishment of the Northwestern Auto Supply Company, with which he has since continued his connection and with which his loyalty and efficiency have won him consecutive advancement. He has served in turn as order clerk and as an executive in the traffic, sales and credit departments, and since 1924 he has held the position of manager of the large and important business of the company. This concern controls a substantial and widely disseminated business in the distribution of general automobile parts and accessories in Montana and Northern Wyoming, with its functions further extended to include the handling of garage equipments, motor oils, storage batteries, tires, and the celebrated Atwater Kent radios. A noteworthy and important adjunct of the company's operations is that involved in its ownership of the only radio broadcasting station of any consequence in the State of Montana, this bearing the operative title of KGHL and its service being a distinct contribution to the civic prestige of not only the City of Billings but also the entire State of Montana, as the station has gained attention on the part of radio enthusiasts in the most diverse sections of the United States and has received complimentary letters from many different states, as well as from Alaska. The large and well equipped headquarters of the company in Billings are established at 424 North Broadway.

Mr. Campbell gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, is a valued and appreciative member of the Billings Commercial Club, and in their home city he and his wife attend and support the Baptist Church. He finds his chief recreation in motoring, hunting and fishing.

August 4, 1919, recorded the marriage of Mr. Campbell to Miss Alice Dorian, of Minneapolis, her father, William Dorian, being deceased, and her widowed mother being still a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are popular factors in the representative social activities of their home community. They have no children.

MARION CLARENCE DIETRICH, superintendent of school district No. 2, Billings, Montana, is one of the scholarly men of unusual executive force of character, who has devoted his life to public school work. He was born at Burlingame, Kansas, October 8, 1889, a son of John and Emma (Jentry) Dietrich, the former of whom was born August 9, 1857, in Princeton, Kansas, and since 1910 has been superintendent of schools at Helena, Montana, and for the previous fifteen years was superintendent of schools at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Marion Clarence Dietrich attended the grade and high schools of Colorado Springs, and in 1910 was graduated from Colorado College. During several summers he took post-graduate work at the University of Chicago, having from boyhood been determined upon following in his father's footsteps. In the fall of 1910 he taught in the high school at Delta, Colorado, for one year; and for the next two years taught mathematics and was official coach at the Ballard High School in Seattle, Washington.

In 1913 Superintendent Dietrich came to Montana as principal of the Teton County High School at Choteau, remaining there until 1919. That same year, 1919, he came to Billings as principal of the high school, which position he retained until the spring of 1924, when he became superintendent of district No. 2. In the meanwhile he was director of the Billings Reginal Normal School during the summer of 1925 and that of 1926 as well as that of 1927, and he had taught there the two previous summers. He is a director of teacher training in the Eastern Montana Normal School, located at Billings, and is otherwise prominent in educational circles.

On December 26, 1912, Superintendent Dietrich was married to Miss Edna C. Thorp, a daughter of Harry L. and Nora (Crouch) Thorp, the former of whom was in the traffic department of the D. & R. G. Railroad, but is now deceased. The latter survives and resides at Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich have two children, namely: Ruth Edna, who is attending the Billings High School; and Marion C., Junior, who is attending the grades.

High in Masonry, Superintendent Dietrich was master of his lodge in 1918, it being Ashler Lodge No. 29, A. F. and A. M., and he has been advanced to the thirty-second degree. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and is a past president of the Billings Kiwanis Club, and governor of the Montana District of Kiwanis. In 1928 he was appointed chairman of the internal committee of vocational guidance of Kiwanis, the committee being composed of five men. In addition to the above mentioned connections he belongs to the Billings Golf and Country Club, the Billings Commercial Club, and for the past ten years has been on the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for four years on the board of trustees of the Billings Polytechnical College. From 1922 to 1928 he was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School at Billings, and is deeply interested in church work. In the case of Superintendent Dietrich, one of the leading assets of this popular gentleman is his pleasant, forceful personality, although his strong interest in civic affairs is another.

Ralph Earll DeCamp is now the one surviving member of a trio of distinguished western artists whose talents and creative artistry found expression in depicting life and scenery of the "Land of the Shining Mountains," whose work constituted a distinct contribution to the advancing of cultural interests in Montana, and whose various paintings preserve in enduring form the natural glories and the earlier methods and conditions of life in the great Northwest. Each of these talented artists claimed Montana as home, each made valuable contribution to our national art, and the name of each is entitled to a place of honor on the roster of pioneers who have appreciated and loved Montana and who rendered high tribute to the Treasure State through the medium of their art work. The deceased members of this trio of artists were Charles M. Russell and E. S. Paxson, and the one survivor is Ralph E. DeCamp, whose art creations have been many and varied and who now ranks as one of the honored pioneer citizens remaining in the fair capital city of Montana, he having maintained his home in Helena more than forty years.

Mr. DeCamp was born at Attica, Wyoming County, New York, September 17, 1858, and is the only child of Horace and Renette (Earll) DeCamp, both likewise natives of the old Empire State of the Union. Soon after the close of the Civil war Horace DeCamp removed with his family to Wisconsin and established residence in a suburban district near the City of Milwaukee, and it was within the period that the family home was in Wisconsin that Ralph E. DeCamp was enabled to initiate the study of art, the while he was favored in receiving such instruction under the direction of F. A. Lydston, a well known Milwaukee artist. In 1871, when the subject of this review was a lad of thirteen years, the parents removed to Minnesota and gained no minor pioneer prestige at Moorhead, the judicial center of Clay County. That city was then the head of navigation on the Red River and the terminal point of the only railroad at that time penetrating that part of the Gopher State. Horace DeCamp was a contractor and builder during much of his active business career, and at Moorhead, Minnesota, in which state he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, he gave twenty-three years of service as county recorder of Clay County.

The public schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota afforded Ralph E. DeCamp the major part of his early education, he having been sent to Duluth, Minnesota, to complete his high school studies. He was reared to adult age in Moorhead, Minnesota, which was then a frontier town, and in advancing his art studies and technical experience he received much help and encouragement from English artists who occasionally passed through the town on their way to Winnipeg, Canada. Mr. DeCamp finished his studies in the Duluth High School in 1873, and it was about 1879 he succeeded in finding ways and means to go to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and attend art school for a year.

After his return to the West Mr. DeCamp, through the considerate interposition of Charles S. Fee, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was accorded opportunity to go to the Yellowstone National Park and passed a season in painting a series of pictures that effectively delineated many of the magnificent scenic attractions of that wonderful region. Most of these pictures were taken by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and utilized for advertising purposes through various reproductive mediums. In making this memorable tour of the Yellowstone Park Mr. DeCamp traveled with an old-time pack train.

In the year 1886 Mr. DeCamp arrived in Helena, the capital city of Montana having at that time been little more than the frontier mining camp of earlier days. This city has represented the home and professional headquarters of Mr. DeCamp during the long intervening years, and he is honored in the city and state which he has in turn honored by his loyalty and his admirable art productions. His experiences in the life of the great West have been many and varied, and among those of later years it may be noted that in 1902 he accompanied O. D. Wheeler, author of the valuable work entitled *The Trail of Lewis and Clark*, over portions of that historic route and acted in the capacity of illustrator, so that many of his sketches found reproduction in the Wheeler publication.

In 1912 Mr. DeCamp was authorized and commissioned to paint six panels for the Law Library department of the Montana State Capitol, and in 1926 he was commissioned to paint four additional panels, the entire ten being now in place and adding much to the artistic and historical attractions of the library. To the production of these panels, each four by eight feet in dimensions, Mr. DeCamp brought to bear not only the fullness of his technical and artistic powers, a careful study and thought, but also an appreciative loyalty to the great state to which he was thus rendering service and tribute of enduring value. The panel that bears the title of *Bitter Root* depicts the waters, the mountains, the meadows, and the forest growth of the beautiful and far-famed Bitter Root Valley, and the scene depicted is near Hamilton, Ravalli County. Another panel portrays a scene from the Indian country where the revered Father DeSmet found and taught the Flathead Indians. The beautiful panel depicting *The Gate of the Mountains*, a marvelous scene on the Missouri River, has been pronounced "not only an earnest and effective portrayal of the beauty and majesty of Montana mountain scenery but also has historic significance as touching a phase of the Lewis and Clark Expedition." The panel entitled *Last Chance* brings to the beholder the appearance of the historic Last Chance Gulch that was one of the great gold-mining camps of the pioneer days and that ultimately became a part of the main street of the beautiful capital city of Montana in the present day. The scene of the panel entitled *McDermott's Lake* is laid in the Montana area now included in Glacier National Park. The other panels are *The Rosebud*, depicting a glacier-fed mountain stream; *Montana Power Plant at Holter*, a subject that reveals unexpected artistic values in addition to those expressive of industrial potentials; *Above Timber* is another of the admirable panels, and the remaining two are entitled *The Gallatin* and *Flathead Lake*.

Of the many other canvases that have revealed the exceptional artistic and technical talent of Mr. DeCamp and that bear perpetual evidence of his appreciation of the fair land of mountains and sky that has long been the stage of his earnest endeavors, it is not necessary here to speak. In his paintings he has written much and well.

While engaged in painting at the Gate of the Mountains, Mr. DeCamp met Miss Margaret Hilger, daughter of the late Judge Nicholas Hilger, one of the distinguished pioneer jurists of Montana, and in 1890 was solemnized their marriage. Mrs. DeCamp has made music a life study and is now recognized as one of the most talented violinists of the Northwest, her concert appearances having been many and her artistic triumphs having been equal in number. She, like her husband, has been a gracious factor in the advancing of cultural development and progress in Montana. Renan, only child of Mr. and Mrs. DeCamp, is a skilled electrical engineer and is now associated with the great Westinghouse Electric Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

ERNEST CLIFFORD SMITH. One of the phases of modern life that has lifted a heavy burden from the shoulders of woman is that which provides for the laundering of the clothing of the family not only effectively and expeditiously, but at a reasonable figure. Today one of the most productive lines of business in any community of ordinary size is that of laundering, and the inventive genius and efficient foresight of the founders are adding new features so that this once dreaded function of family life has become either a matter of collect and delivery on the part of the company handling the work; or such a simplification of it that what remains to be done is of but little moment. One of these thoroughly modern laundries of Billings that is enjoying a splendid trade is the Rex Laundry Company, of which Ernest Clifford Smith is president, manager and half owner.

Ernest Clifford Smith received his early schooling in Canada, May 28, 1883, a son of Henry Allen and Elizabeth (Walton) Smith, both of whom are living, making their home at Butte, Montana, to which Mr. Smith came with his family in 1897, although previously he had made short trips from Canada at different times. By occupation he was a carpenter, but is now retired. In addition to Mr. Smith of this review the parents have another son, Burt R. Smith, who is a graduate of the University of Montana, and is working in the office of the Anaconda Mining & Smelting Company at Anaconda, Montana.

Ernest Clifford Smith received his early schooling in Canada, but he had two years of high school work and a course in a business college after the family came to Butte. For some three or four years thereafter he was with the Lyceum Chautauqua Bureau, representing the Redpath in Montana and North Dakota. In 1912 he became interested in the laundry business, and for seven years was associated with the C. O. D. Laundry Company of Butte, but in 1919, with two associates, he bought the Best Laundry of Billings, changing its name to the Rex Laundry Company. From the beginning of his connection with this concern Mr. Smith has been president and manager, and under his good management and aggressive methods the volume of business has greatly increased.

On November 15, 1905, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Florence Evans, of Butte. Mrs. Smith lost her father in 1916, but her mother survives, and lives with them at Billings. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Russell, who is a junior in the law school of the University of Montana; Elizabeth, who is fifteen, is attending high school; and Marjorie, who is eight years old, is attending the grammar school. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith is a Mason, belonging to Billings Lodge No. 113, A. F. and A. M.; Billings Chapter, R. A. M.; Billings Council, R. and S. M., and Albedoo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is a past master of the Blue Lodge. He also belongs to the Billings Commercial Club, the Billings Rotary Club and other organizations, and is regarded as a good worker and faithful member of all. Mrs. Smith belongs to her Chapter of the Eastern Star, which she served as worthy matron in 1929.

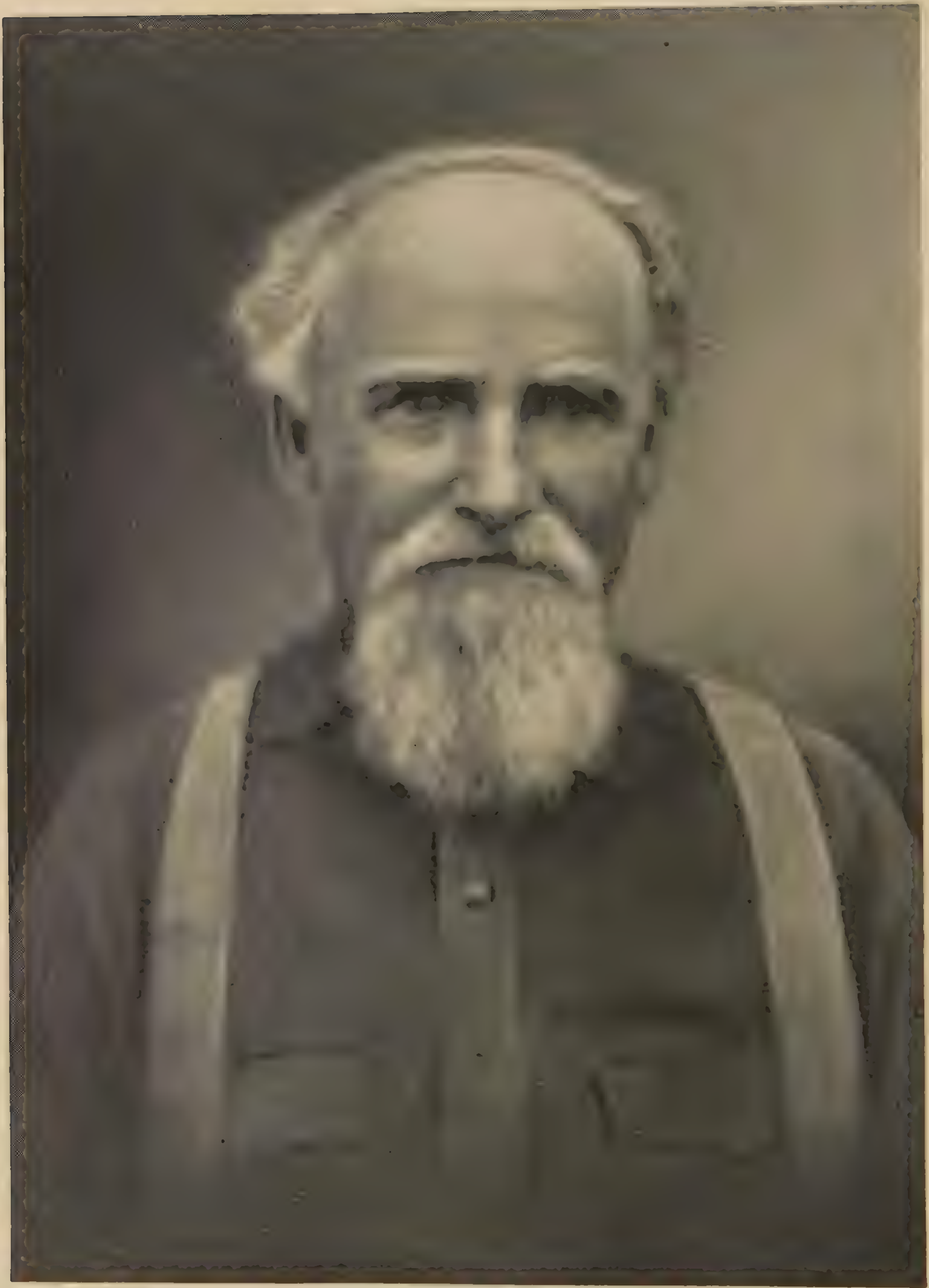
CHARLES N. BURGESS. More than half a century ago Horace Greeley gave voice to his sage advice "Go west young man; go west," and during the years which have followed many have profited by it, and one of them is Charles N. Burgess, of Townsend, mayor of the city, and a rancher of considerable importance, who came to Montana from Missouri in 1892, when he had just attained his majority. He was born in Lewis County, Missouri, December 22, 1871, and there he spent his childhood and youth, being reared on a farm.

James H. Burgess, father of Charles W. Burgess, was born near Mount Crawford, Rockingham County, Virginia, and remained there until after his marriage. During the war between the states he furnished a substitute for the Confederate army, as he was needed at home to take care of the parental estate. He married Miss Mary J. Roller, also born in Rockingham County. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Burgess came as far west as Missouri, in 1869, settling on the line between Clark and Lewis counties, and there they lived out their lives, he dying in 1903, surviving her five years, as she passed away in 1898, and they were buried at Williamstown, Missouri, where their remains still rest. Of the six sons and one daughter born to them two survive, Harvey Burgess, of Lewistown, Missouri, and Mr. Burgess of this review. Those who are deceased are: Edward B., who died at Williamstown, Missouri; W. H., who died at Cameron, Missouri; J. R., who died at Canton, Missouri; Oliver J., who died at Williamstown, Missouri; and Dora, who was the wife of Charles Fowler and died at Kirksville, Missouri.

Early in life Charles N. Burgess attended the country schools, but later on took a commercial course in Smith's Business College, Kirksville, Missouri, from which he was graduated. However, he did not go into the work for which he prepared himself, but instead entered the mercantile business at Williamstown, Missouri, where he found his business training of some practical use to him after all. There he remained for seven years, and then returned to Montana, which he had previously visited, in 1892. At that time he was in company with a few of his old friends, and, although all of them remained for a few months, none settled permanently at that time. Mr. Burgess found employment as a ranch hand for Mr. Tinsley on the Jeff Doggett Ranch. Later he went to another ranch, and, when he came back to Montana in 1908, he bought it, and still owns it. Before he returned to Missouri from his first trip to the state he spent a year as a clerk with the Townsend Mercantile Company. Mr. Burgess was, earlier in life, engaged in operating a threshing outfit and saw-mills, both of which industries were profitable, and he continued his connection with the threshing outfit after 1908. On the ranch he purchased he raised grain and stock upon an extensive scale, his crops being principally oats and alfalfa, and he saw no reason to change his program until he retired from active participation in ranching. This ranch contains 270 acres of land, five miles south of Townsend.

In 1918 Mr. Burgess was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Senate of Montana, succeeding Senator Muffly, and served one term of four years under Lieutenant-Governor McDowell, and belonged to the minority party. In the first session he belonged to the committees on mines and mining, towns and counties and banks and banking; and in the second session he was a member of the committees o finance and claims, banks and banking, and others. It was during the latter term that Governor Dickson called a special session of the Legislature to pass a law creating the state tax commission, which the Legislature failed to do, and the measure, submitted to the people, was adopted.

In November, 1893, Mr. Burgess married in Lewis County, Missouri, Miss Montana Baker, born in Missouri, a daughter of Robert K. Baker and his wife, the latter a member of the Travis family. Mr. Baker moved to Missouri from Kentucky, was a farmer of Lewis County, and died there, and there he is buried. He was twice married, his two wives being sisters, Mrs. Burgess, born in February, 1870, being of the latter marriage, and the only



R. T. Morris

survivor of her father's children. Her education was acquired in the grade and high schools of Lewis County.

During the World war Mr. Burgess bought war securities and contributed generously to all of the local war work. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he maintains membership with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his wife belongs to the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs, and she is also interested in civic affairs and politics, belonging to the same party as her husband, her first presidential ballot having been cast for Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Burgess first voted for William Jennings Bryan, in 1896, for the presidency. In April, 1928, Mr. Burgess was elected mayor of Townsend as the successor of Eugene McCarthy, and during his term the chief interest engrossing him and his alderman has been the financial condition of the city.

Many years have passed since Mr. Burgess first came to Montana, and even since he located here permanently, and during the latter period he has been privileged to participate in the many changes, and to further the progress of the commonwealth along different lines. While a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature he was able to get some very necessary and valuable laws on the statute books, and made a most enviable record as a statesman of good judgment and unwavering integrity.

Robert F. Morris was a Montana pioneer, one of the strong and resourceful men whose labors helped to conquer the wilderness of this region. He came to Montana Territory in 1877, and for many years was an honored citizen and rancher of the Milk River Valley in Blaine County. Mrs. Morris still occupies the old home ranch and farm two miles south and two miles east of Zurich.

Robert F. Morris was born in Holt County, Missouri, October 11, 1848. His father, Oakley Morris, was a New Jersey man and was one of the pioneer settlers of Western Missouri, going there in 1843 and taking up public lands in Holt County. He spent the rest of his life in that community and is buried at Newpoint. The wife of Oakley Morris was Henrietta Campbell, a native of Tennessee. They are buried side by side. Both were of the Presbyterian Church faith. Of their ten children the following grew up: William, who spent his life in Holt County; Miss Mary J., who is buried in Holt County; Ezekiel, who died in early manhood; Robert Fletcher; Andrew H., who lived all his life in Holt County; Margaret E.; James C. and Martha Susan, who continue to occupy the old homestead farm in Holt County; and John W., whose home is at Hahn's Peak, Colorado.

Robert F. Morris had to make the best of such advantages as were obtainable in the pioneer schools of Northwest Missouri during his youth. He was intellectually inclined, was always a student and reader, and after coming to Montana he taught two terms of school in Madison County.

When he left Missouri in 1877 and started west he traveled over the Union Pacific Railroad as far as Corinne, Utah, and came north riding on a freight wagon to Virginia City. During the summer he worked on a farm and made a trial of prospecting in the mining district during the winter, but nothing important followed his efforts as a miner. Until he married he worked as a farm hand, then became a tenant farmer and also cultivated a portion of the land of the farm of his wife's parents.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Morris came into the Milk River Valley, what is now Blaine County then being a part of Chouteau County. They left the railroad at Dawes, which was then the station, at a location one mile west of where Chinook now stands. Mr. Morris was attracted to this region by reading literature which set forth the claim that crops could be raised without irrigation. It had been necessary for him to irrigate in Madison County, and hoping to be relieved of that extra expense and labor he squatted on a tract of land in the Milk River Valley. During the next two years he and a number of others who were engaged in the same costly experiment had nothing to show for their labors. Having come here to stay, he and his neighbors considered the feasibility of irrigating the land. Mr. Morris, with August Worley, the Cook brothers and Perry Winecoop, formed a company which was later incorporated as the Paradise Valley Ditch Company. Mr. Morris was one of the first directors. The company dug the ditch, Mr. Morris having an active part in the building and completion. The plant and facilities of the old Paradise Company are still part of the property of the water company which is now providing irrigation facilities to the farmers of that district.

When the lands of the valley were surveyed Mr. Morris gave up his squatter's claim and entered a homestead and desert claim, as did his wife. The lands comprising his homestead have since been sold, but the family ranch still includes the other tracts acquired from the Government. Mr. and Mrs. Morris on coming here bought an old log building from Indians, dismantled it and erected a log house of three rooms, which served as their home for seven years. In 1900 was built the present commodious two-story, eight-room frame house on the Morris ranch, and it was here that Mr. Morris spent the declining years of his life, enjoying a prosperity and comfort well deserved. Mr. Morris passed away in the hospital at Great Falls, December 24, 1921, when seventy-three years of age. He was an active Republican in politics but never sought or filled a public office, though his work and influence as a pioneer citizen constituted a measure of important public service. His people were strong Unionists during the Civil war, and his oldest brother was a soldier in the Union army.

Mr. Morris married in Madison County, Montana, April 10, 1883, Miss Regina A. Deuble. She was born at Glenwood, Iowa, February 13, 1862, daughter of Charles Frederick and Catherine (Knowles) Deuble. In 1864, when she was two years old, the family started west, traveling in a wagon drawn by an ox team, and were on the road three months before they reached Bozeman. They crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, and after a time others joined them until the train comprised 150 people. They kept close together to protect themselves from Indian attack, and several times they met hostile parties, and one man of the company was shot with a poisoned arrow and died. The Deuble family spent their first winter in the Gallatin Valley, near where Bozeman now stands, and in 1865 moved to Virginia City, where Mr. Deuble conducted a dray and transfer business. In 1866 he moved his family to a valley farm. After a few years he and his wife separated and he went back to Iowa and spent his last years at Glenwood, where he died in 1927, at the age of eighty-nine. His children were: George H., who never married and who died at Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Ida C. Woodson, of Portland, Oregon, who died March 9, 1930; and Mrs. Morris.

The mother of Mrs. Morris subsequently married Edwin H. Combs, who came west from Ohio and lived in Colorado and Montana, and died at Yakima, Washington. Mrs. Combs spent her last days in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Morris, where she died November 6, 1917. By her marriage to Mr. Combs her children were: Adella, who became the wife of Jesse R. Francis and died at Bakersfield, Oregon, leaving a daughter, Lucile A. Francis, who since the death of her mother has lived in the home of Mrs. Morris; and Arthur Combs, who died when five years old.

Mrs. Morris was educated in some of the pioneer schools of Montana, attending one term of school at Virginia City. She is a worthy representative of Montana's pioneer womanhood, and is thoroughly western in character, public spirited, and has always been interested in the work of her community. For fifteen years she was clerk of the local school board. She is a Protestant in religion and a Republican in politics.

Mrs. Morris is the mother of three sons. The oldest, Arthur O., lives at the home ranch, is unmarried, is engaged in sheep raising and owns a dry land farm near the home ranch. The second son, James E., who is employed in a pickle factory at Minneapolis, married May G. Wiggin and has children named Vivian A., Gladys R., Robert E., and James W. George L. Morris, the third son, is a merchant in Minnesota. He married Myrtle A. Hawkins and has two children, Merle R. and Marva E. The sons are all Republican voters. They were registered at the time of the World war but were not called to active duty.

JOHN A. GRAVELEY. The life of John A. Graveley, of Townsend, has rounded out successfully. He has been largely instrumental in promoting the mill and elevator interests of Broadwater County; has developed a magnificent ranch he still owns, and many minor investments in which he is interested. Personally he is a man of strength of character, and is regarded as one of the most reliable and highly esteemed business men of the county seat. He was born in Saint Lawrence County, New York, April 4, 1871, a son of William Graveley.

The birth of William Graveley occurred near Martintown, Ontario, Canada, and he is still living in that community, although he is now over ninety-one years old. A shoemaker by trade, he was also a farmer at times, and lived as a private citizen, official life having no attraction for him. While he returned to Canada, for some years he and his wife lived in Saint Lawrence County, New York. By descent he is Scotch-English, but his wife was descended from parents born in Scotland. She was born Janet Monroe, near Martintown, Canada, a daughter of Donald and Janet (Urquehart) Monroe, and she died in the same community where her husband is now living, in 1895, when she was fifty-two years old. Their children were as follows: Daniel W., who died while living at Martintown, Canada, but had lived for ten years on his brother's ranch in Broadwater County, Montana; John A., whose name heads this review; Annie, who married Hugh McDermott and lives near Martintown; Lillie, who married James

McDermott, also living near Martintown; Charles A. and William A., both of whom reside at Avon, Montana; Nettie, who married Sam Rankin and resides at Cornwall, Ontario, Canada; and Maude, who is married and resides in California. The parents were reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, early united with that denomination, and the father is still loyal to it.

The first eighteen years of his life spent in Glengary County, Ontario, Canada, John A. Graveley was educated at Martintown, and from his youth up was taught to make himself useful on the paternal farm. In 1889 he came to the United States, and found employment in the lumber woods of Wisconsin during the winter months, and in the saw-mills in the summer ones, both work being done in Taylor County. In 1891 he left that locality and, in company with two other young men, left Wisconsin, and they had as their destination North Dakota. However, the three worked in the harvest fields around Valley City, Castletown, and threshed around Jamestown, and then separated, Mr. Graveley wintering at Berlin, North Dakota, while his companions returned to the Wisconsin Lumber woods. In May, 1892, he left Berlin and traveled to the Pacific Coast. It was a period of hard times, with but little employment, and he, with other young men in his circumstances, found it difficult to get along. Returning as far east as Montana, Mr. Graveley stopped at Helena and went to work for Donald Bradford on his ranch nearby. After a few months Mr. Graveley obtained employment on the construction of the Dearborn Canal, then being built by the Ames family of Saint Louis, Missouri, although he was still connected with Mr. Bradford, a member of the Ames family.

Going back to Helena, Mr. Graveley cut lumber for Raleigh & Clark, of Helena, for their placer mine on Nevada Creek. When he left that employment he drifted about, working for different people, and for two winters was in the logging woods. In 1896 he was married at Philipsburg, Montana, and he and his wife conducted a restaurant for a time. After a year in that community they moved to Marysville, and there Mr. Graveley went to work for the Drummond Mine people, owners of one of the famed properties of the region, and here he met with his first success, in 1897. The following year he went to Alaska, following the discovery of gold in the Klondyke, and was accompanied by Jimmie O'Brien, Al Turner and Ed Warren, all of Marysville. These travelers went over the Chilcoot Pass and on to Dawson, and made their first camp at the mouth of Indian Creek. During that summer they were engaged in prospecting in that locality, however without success, and Mr. Graveley returned home on the last boat that left Dyea that season for Seattle.

When he reached Marysville Mr. Graveley leased the Drummond Mine, and operated it for five years, then, in 1904, came to Confederate Creek Ranch, and this he has been since operating. He has developed about 3,000 acres, which are devoted to sheep and Whiteface cattle, but the sheep are his chief product. In 1920 he expanded his operations by buying the Intermountain Milling Company plant, and since 1922 he has conducted it under the name of the Montana Flour Mills and Elevator. As a citizen he has been a trustee of the Broadwater County High School for twelve years. He is a Republican, and an active party man.

Fraternally his connections are with the Masonic Order, and he has been advanced in the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Shrine. During the World war he was one of the leaders in the Liberty Loan sales, and he was registered in the last draft, but was not called.

On September 3, 1896, Mr. Graveley married Miss Agnes Matthews, a daughter of Robert and Agnes (McNeill) Matthews, born in Maryland. Mrs. Graveley was brought from her birthplace in early childhood to Virginia, the old home of her mother's people, and thence, in the early nineties, to Montana. Settlement was made at Marysville, and Mrs. Graveley's parents now reside on Confederate Creek, not far from the Graveley ranch. They had four sons and six daughters born to them, of whom Mrs. Graveley is the eldest, the others being: Martha, Belle, Annie, Marion, Hazel, James, Will, Charley and Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Graveley became the parents of the following children: Walter, who is with his father's ranch and was a member of the Students Army Training Corps during the World war; Gordon, who is a resident of Portland, Oregon; Allen, who is a student of the Townsend High School; and an infant daughter who lived but a few weeks.

Albert P. Stark, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, has been a member of the Montana bar since 1892, and his elevation to the Supreme bench was a consistent honor in keeping with his services as a lawyer, his integrity as a man and citizen.

Judge Stark was born in Cass County, Michigan, August 11, 1863, son of John K. and Eliza Jane (Cushing) Stark. Both parents were born in New York State, and his father spent his active life as a Methodist minister.

Albert P. Stark was educated in the public schools of Michigan, and attended Albion College in that state. Following that for two years he taught school at Ludington, Michigan, and subsequently read law with Charles A. Withey at Reed City, Michigan. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1891 and remained in the state one year, and in 1892 located at Livingston, Montana, beginning a practice which was continued without interruption as a service in the legal profession, counting his long judicial record as an important part of his profession.

Judge Stark has been thoroughly devoted to the law and his only offices have been in keeping with his calling. He served two years as city attorney of Livingston, was county attorney of Park County four years, 1903-07, and for ten years was judge of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, from 1913 to 1923. In 1923 he became an associate justice of the Supreme Court and about that time moved his home to Helena.

Judge Stark is a member of the Montana State and American Bar Associations, belongs to the social fraternity Sigma Chi, is a Knight Templar Mason, member of the B. P. O. Elks, Kiwanis Club, and is a Methodist and Republican.

He married, August 1, 1894, Miss Mary A. Fleischhauer, of Reed City, Michigan. They have three children: Albert P., Jr., an attorney at Seattle; Irma S., wife of Dr. Faris M. Blair, of Seattle; and Russell F., who is also practicing law at Seattle.

Oscar Monroe Lanstrum, M. D. In the sudden death of Dr. Oscar Monroe Lanstrum, which occurred June 20, 1928, his home city of Helena and the State of Montana lost one of its most valuable and highly valued citizens. His career had been one of intense activity and of splendid achievements, both in professional and public circles, and at the time of his demise he was recognized as a political leader of influence who was content to stand in the background and exercise his talents in behalf of others, although he was Republican national committeeman when death called him to his final rest.

Doctor Lanstrum was born at Galesburg, Illinois, November 26, 1869, a son of Christian E. and Susan E. (Crocker) Lanstrum. Christian E. Lanstrum was born in Sweden, in 1837, and at the age of eleven years was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled on a farm at Knoxville, Illinois. He was residing there at the outbreak of the war between the states, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, with which he served gallantly during four years of fighting, his engagements including such famous events as Shiloh, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. He returned to Galesburg after being mustered out of the service, with the rank of captain, and engaged in merchandising until 1916, when he moved to Seattle, Washington, and died in December, 1919. He was an active Mason for many years. Mr. Lanstrum married Susan E. Crocker, who was born in Kentucky, in 1843, and they became the parents of seven children: Carl, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Frank, deceased; Fred, deceased, formerly of Indianapolis, Indiana; Oscar Monroe, of this review; Evelyn, the wife of Howard Waterman, of Seattle; George, of Helena; and Claude, of Great Falls.

Oscar M. Lanstrum attended the public schools of Galesburg and was graduated from Knox College at that place with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891. His medical course was pursued at the medical school of the University of Illinois, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894, having the highest scholarship in his class. At the same time he received the degree of Master of Arts from Knox College, and was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and of the medical fraternity of Nu Sigma. During 1894 and 1895 he was engaged in practice at Chicago, and in December of the latter year came to Marysville, Montana, where he immediately built up a large and representative patronage. In 1905 he settled at Helena, where he continued to carry on his professional work with great success until his death. Doctor Lanstrum always was a student, and took advanced courses in medicine and surgery at the New York Post-Graduate School. Doctor Lanstrum was one of the organizers, with his partner, Dr. B. C. Brooke, in the founding of the Helena Medical Clinic. Among his accomplishments of nation-wide scope was his work as a member of the executive board of the Shriners' hospitals for crippled children, which have been established throughout the United States and Canada, and he took a foremost part in the projecting of the hospital plan.

Doctor Lanstrum took such a prominent part in politics that he was known as one of the leaders of Republicanism in the Treasure State. He served two terms, the eighth and ninth sessions, from 1903 until 1905, in the Montana House of Representatives; was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1908; chairman of the state central committee in 1910; chairman of the Montana delegation to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1912; and in 1918 received the nomination of his party for United States senator, defeating Miss Jeannette Rankin, who later became Montana's first congresswoman. His interests were wide and extensive, but he played politics as a game. A local newspaper, speaking editorially at the time of his death, said: "It was in brusque candor and aggressive action that Dr. O. M. Lanstrum excelled; he possessed elements of leadership which he combined with abiding friendships, and these qualities gained for him personal and political success. The more tender side of his nature was generally in hiding, but during the influenza epidemic he displayed an unselfish devotion to all classes of afflicted, which will long endear him to those who watched his untiring labors for his fellowmen. No man in Montana enjoyed politics better than did 'Doc' Lanstrum, and he played it with a zest and finesse exhibited by few Republicans. He delighted in political forays or ambuscades—the grand assault, the landslide or the coup d'etat thrilled him with boyish ardor. Seeking only such empty honors as national committeeman, national delegate or state chairman, he liked to stand in the background and make or unmake men, politically. His proteges thus made were many. In the best interpretation of the term he was a good political 'boss.' Socially, Doctor Lanstrum was gracious and charming, and in this role he had countless friends without regard to political affiliations. In his death Helena loses a colorful and positive personality and Montana a virile citizen who knew his Treasure State and loved it."

At the time of his death Doctor Lanstrum was a vice president of the Tru Blu Biscuit Company, vice president of the Montana Life Insurance Company and held wide mining interests. He had been president of the Montana Record Publishing Company from 1904 and for a number of years was managing editor of the *Montana Daily Record.* He was interested in ranching properties in Lewis and Clark County, and was a director of the Murgittroyd Drug Company of Spokane and the Montana Trust and Savings Bank. He was a member of the Lewis and Clark County Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. His religious connection was with the Lutheran Church. Doctor Lanstrum was one of the best known fraternalists in the state. He was an honorary thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason and was affiliated with Atlanta Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Marysville; Helena Chapter, R. A. M.; Helena Commandery No. 2, K. T., and a past potentate of Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was also a member of the Montana Board for the Masonic home. and held membership in the Montana Club and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City. He also was affiliated with Marysville Lodge, K. of P.; Montana Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F.; of Helena; and Helena Lodge No. 193, B. P. O. E. Doctor Lanstrum was also a member of the board of trustees of Montana Wesleyan University, and during the World war was prominent in all movements for the success of American arms, serving as a member of a number of committees. On the evening prior to his death Doctor Lanstrum had called up a newspaper on the telephone relative to the homecoming event that was to be held on July 4, 1928. He had arranged a meeting to be held at his office at Helena, at which time complete plans for the old-time celebration at Marysville were to have been made. On June 19 he had returned to Helena from the Republican national convention at Kansas City, apparently in the best of health. The following evening, while at his office, he was suddenly stricken with heart disease, and died half an hour later in the arms of two of his life-long friends, Harry L. Cunningham, president of the Montana Life Insurance Company, and Dr. B. C. Brooke.

On December 18, 1897, Doctor Lanstrum was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Gertrude Conrad, daughter of Joseph D. Conrad, public administrator, who came to Montana in the early '60s to become a placer miner and later a pioneer merchant. Mrs. Lanstrum was born at Cave Gulch, Lewis and Clark County, and she and Doctor Lanstrum became the parents of three children: Claude Conrad, born September 12, 1900; Frederick Crocker, born March 9, 1902; and Philip Monroe, born October 9, 1908, deceased.

W. G. KERSBERGEN is superintendent of Fromberg school district No. 30 in Carbon County. The members of the board of education are E. B. Switzer, T. J. Benson, A. C. Faust, M. F. Emmett and J. R. King.

Fromberg is justifiably proud of this splendid school system, which since 1924 has had the capable direction of Mr. Kersbergen. The high school was established in 1912, enrolls about seventy pupils annually and the graduates average sixteen each year. About fifty per cent of those go from the high school to college or university, chiefly to the state normals at Dillon, State College at Bozeman, the University of Montana and the Inter-Mountain College. All four of the teachers in high school have Bachelor's degrees and are doing post-graduate work. The high school has a well equipped commercial department, and departments in home economics and manual training. It is well represented in athletics, with basketball and track teams.

The physical plant represents a large valuation, the buildings having been erected in 1916 and 1924. There is a good gymnasium. The grade pupils number about 250, with nine teachers, all normal graduates.

Mr. W. G. Kersbergen, the superintendent, was born at Enid, Oklahoma, December 10, 1894. His father, Garrett Kersbergen, was born at Utrecht, Holland, was a graduate of the University of Utrecht as a civil engineer, and on coming to America, in 1887, located first in Iowa. He married Laura Lufin, who was born at Portland, Maine, and was a graduate of Cornell College of Iowa and a school teacher.

W. G. Kersbergen, oldest of five children, was educated in the Enid High School and an academy at Enid, attended the University of Oklahoma and graduated with the A. B. degree from the University of Montana in 1925. He has been teaching in Montana since 1915, his first work being at Grantsdale in Ravalli County, three years at Ringling, four years at Shelby and in 1924 became superintendent of schools of Fromberg. In the meantime he has carried on post-graduate studies in the University of Oregon.

Mr. Kersbergen married Miss Elizabeth Martin. He is a member of the Montana State Teachers Association, has taken fourteen degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, being affiliated with Masonic bodies at Fromberg and Billings, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. In politics he is a Republican.

JULIUS I. HAMMER. For over a score of years Julius I. Hammer has been connected with the commercial life of Stanford, and as secretary and treasurer of the Basin Trading Company, which he assisted in founding, he is playing an important part in supplying the needs of the people of the Judith Basin. He was born in the village of Olivet, Wisconsin, Pierce County, March 17, 1880, a son of Martin J. Hammer, remarkable because he was spared to pass his ninetieth birthday, dying at Spring Valley, Wisconsin, in July, 1928.

Martin J. Hammer was born in Trondhjem, Norway, and he came to the United States during the war between the states from Quebec, Canada, where he had landed several years previously. In 1866 he established his home in Pierce County, Wisconsin, and commenced farming, for which occupation he was well fitted, for he was a graduate of an agricultural college of his native land, and was able to carry on his work in a scientific manner. In the course of years he accumulated considerable property, and assisted in developing the neighborhood, of which he was a pioneer. Always a friend of the public schools and the churches, he was a generous contributor to all, both of his time and money, and while he was a Lutheran, he did not confine his efforts to his own denomination, for he felt that all Protestant churches ought to be encouraged and helped. The Republican party had in him a sound supporter, but he never had any lodge affiliations. While he was without striking peculiarities, he belonged to the old order of citizenship, was determined in character, and once he made up his mind, nothing could move him from his convictions.

After coming to Pierce County Martin J. Hammer married Miss Sarah Knippenberg, who was reared in the same Norwegian community as her husband. She came to the United States alone in young womanhood. After their marriage they established their home on the farm still occupied by Mrs. Hammer, now an aged lady of eighty years. The following children were born to the parents: John, who was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, was engaged in teaching in the common and high schools of his native state, and is now a member of the faculty of his alma mater; Julius Iver, whose name heads this review; Gerhard, who is in the automobile business at Colfax, Wisconsin; Emma, the wife of S. W. Gunderson, who is on the old Hammer farm; and Melvin, who is in the employ of an oil company of Great Falls, Montana.

Growing to manhood on the home farm, Julius I. Hammer learned the dignity of honest labor and the value of rigid thrift from his watchful parents, and he attended the rural schools in his neighborhood. While he did not leave the farm permanently until he was twenty-two, he had spent several winter seasons away from home, but returned in the summer to help with the crops. His first steady employment outside was in a hardware store at Spring Valley, and when he left there he went to Colfax, Wisconsin, and was in a hardware store there as well. When he left that last store it was to go into a confectionery business of his own, at Colfax, and continued to conduct it for two years. From Colfax he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and secured a position as traveling representative for Jenny, Semple, Hill & Company, wholesalers, his first territory being in Wisconsin, but in 1909 he was given Montana territory, with Helena as his headquarters. For a few months he continued with his company, but then, in 1910, resigned, and founded his present concern in cojunction with Walter Flitcroft. He has continued its secretary and treasurer from the beginning of business, and has developed into one of the leading citizens of Stanford.

During the time he has resided here he has participated in all worthwhile movements; served on the city council for six years, and for the same length of time he was on the school board, and in 1925, while he was a member of the board, the high school building was erected. He is a charter member of the local Kiwanis Club, and one of its directors. Casting his first presidential ballot for Colonel Roosevelt, he has continued to give a hearty support to the Republican ticket, casting his last presidential ballot for Herbert Hoover in 1928. While he was reared in a Lutheran household, and has continued to support church work, he is now a Presbyterian.

On December 21, 1909, Mr. Hammer was married, at Colfax, Wisconsin, to Miss Emma Moen, a daughter of Ole and Josephine (Larsen) Moen. Mr. Moen was born in Norway, and his wife was born at Racine, Wisconsin, and their lives were given to farming. Their children were as follows: Berdie, who is the wife of Ole Knudson, of Colfax, Wisconsin; Clara, who is the wife of Gerhard Hammer, of Colfax; Mrs. Julius I. Hammer, who was born May 21, 1883; Jule, who is the wife of Clarence E. Baker, of Great Falls, Montana; Nora, who resides at Colfax, and is unmarried; Orlu, who is a clerk with the Basin Trading Company of Stanford; and Winifred, who is married and resides at Colfax; and one son, Clarence Moen, who is a farmer of Colfax.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammer have two children, namely: Norma, who is attending the Stanford High School; and Paul Julius, who is attending the Stanford Grade School, both bright, intelligent young people.

During the World war Mr. Hammer registered in the last draft, but was not classified, the declaration of the armistice making it unnecessary for the Government to train more troops. However, he did his full amount of work as a patriotic citizen, and was in the first Red Cross drive at Stanford. He and Mr. Lester began the drive, and in one afternoon, working at Stanford, raised $3,000. Throughout the war period Mr. Hammer continued to exert himself to assist the administration in carrying out its policies, and is properly proud of the record he made in this connection. It is claimed that there are two kinds of men who make money. Those who make money only, and those who make money and make good as citizens. The first class is worth but little to the country. The second class has a value that cannot be measured. From the days when he assisted his father on the home farm to the present Julius I. Hammer has belonged to the better class of moneymakers and contributors to the welfare of his community. Within his sphere of action he has been as useful as the surround-

George Ramberg

ing conditions have permitted. No higher praise can be given to any man.

Social by nature, welcomed wherever he cares to go, Mr. Hammer could, probably, hold membership in many organizations, but his only fraternity is that of the Knights of Pythias, to which he gives a loyal support, and which in turn values his connection with it at its actual worth.

GEORGE RAMBERG, having lived in Montana nearly forty years, has a career replete with experiences that illustrate both the difficulties and the pleasant features of ranch life in the section of Blaine County in which he lives. Mr. Ramberg's ranch home is on the Clear Creek road seventeen miles from Chinook.

He was born at Moss, near Christiania, Norway, October 14, 1867, son of Louis and Marie (Nore) Ramberg. His parents spent all their lives in that section of their native land, his father living to be seventy and his mother to ninety years of age. They have eight children, five sons and three daughters. The daughters, all married and living in Norway, are Anna, Henrietta and Amelia. One son, Hans, is also in Norway. Another son was Capt. Torger Ramberg, captain of a sailing vessel. Two of the sons came to the United States and are living in Montana, George and Chris.

George Ramberg received a common school education, also attended high school for a time, and his early work gave him a knowledge of farming as practiced in Norway. He came to America on a Danish wooden vessel which landed him at New York City and from there without stopping he proceeded west, arriving in Helena, where he was a complete stranger except for one boy with whom he had attended school back in Norway. It was in 1888 that Mr. Ramberg came to Montana. He worked about the mines around Helena, hauling ore and wood in the winter, and it was there he made the acquaintance of his future wife and was married. He also worked for a time in the Sweitzer brick yard, and another employer was Sanford Evans, for whom he did teaming and logging. He had in mind at the time the purpose of getting a free home, but no land being available in that section of the state he came to participate in the opening of the Fort Belknap Indian reservation, homesteading in the Clear Creek Valley. He lived on his homestead seven or eight years, making some improvements, earning a living by freighting, and making some effort to get into the stock business. After selling his homestead he bought the property where he now lives, a half section of land. Part of the log home in which he lives today was his first improvement. Here Mr. Ramberg entered the live stock business, raising cattle, sheep and horses. For a dozen years he wintered a band of sheep for other ranchers. His own live stock was cattle and Percheron horses. He abandoned the horse industry in 1920, and, as he explains, he was two years late in making that change, since the market for horses fell off as soon as the war time demand ended. The last ten years he has concentrated on cattle and a small band of sheep. The sheep are quarter blood, producing a grade of wool which won the championship at the Helena wool show on the basis of length and fineness of staple. The Ramberg ranch comprises about 2,000 acres, including almost 100 acres of irrigated hay land. During the World war he tried growing wheat as a patriotic measure, but the dry years gave him no crops and since then he has raised only small quantities of grain for feed purposes. A small ditch had been started before he bought the land and he completed it by his own labor. In addition to the little log house there was a small stable. Since then he has added buildings of one kind or another until the structures accommodating his live stock, farm products and machinery comprise a rather prominent group of ranch buildings.

Mr. Ramberg has been a good and loyal citizen of his community. He helped redistrict the locality for school purposes and became a member of the first board of the new district. Politically he is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892. He was active in raising the quota for the Liberty loans in his locality. Mr. and Mrs. Ramberg were reared as Lutherans and adhere to that faith.

He married in October, 1890, Nettie Staff. Her father, Thomas Staff, brought his family from Norway to the United States and later settled in the same Clear Creek locality where Mr. Ramberg took up land. Thomas Staff died there in 1915, having survived his wife two years. Mrs. Ramberg was educated in private schools in Norway. To their marriage were born twelve children. Olive is the wife of Joe Sattleen, a rancher in the Clear Creek locality. Sigurd and Agnes are twins, Sigurd marrying Marie Newby, and Agnes is the wife of Ole Elang, and both families are ranchers in the Bear Paw Mountains. Sigurd was in training for service in the World war at Fort Keogh at Miles City. Margaret is the wife of William Knapp, living in the State of Washington. Harry, unmarried, and on the home ranch, was also in training camp during the war. Edward, on the Ramberg ranch, married Theresa La Franz. Frank is a summer guide in Glacier Park. Mabel is a trained nurse and is now assistant superintendent of a hospital in New York City. Walter, on the home ranch, married Martha Atkinson. Frances lives in Washington. Roy and Ray, the youngest children, are twins, born in 1913, and are attending the Chinook High School.

HON. CAPT. CARL L. KOEHN, M. D. There are few citizens of Carbon County who stand higher in public esteem than Capt. Carl L. Koehn, overseas veteran of the World war, a soldier, a scholar, an eminent physician and surgeon, and mayor of Red Lodge, whose sound, practical civic achievements since assuming that office have definitely proved that he is also a wise and clear-visioned business man. Mayor Koehn had educational advantages at Osage, Iowa, and Chicago, Illinois, in the latter city attending the Waller High School and Lewis Institute, and in 1911 was graduated from the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, and spent fifteen months as interne in the Cook County Hospital. In 1912 he accepted a call to the Carbon County Hospital at Red Lodge, where he remained until 1916. He then became assistant physician in the Illinois Post Graduate Hospital, Chicago, and the Chicago Lying-In Hospital. With this country's entry into the World war he returned to Red Lodge to enter the army, and in July, 1917, was commissioned a first lieutenant at Camp Lewis, Washington. Showing special interest and skill in gun-shot fractures, October 3 he was sent to the Chicago War College in Rush Medical College to take a course along that line, and remained there for six weeks, from December 28, 1917. Returning then to Camp Lewis, he rejoined his regiment, the Three Hundred and Sixty-third, Third Battalion, United States Infantry. The Third Battalion, ordered overseas, was sent east through Canada, starting June 19, 1918, at Calgary and on down the Canadian Pacific Railroad, reaching New York in July, and in the same month, France. Doctor Koehn was attached to the Three Hundred and Sixty-third Field Hospitals during the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne and Ypres offensives. In January, 1919, he was commissioned a captain, while with the army in Belgium, and after his return to the United States, was honorably discharged from the service May 20, 1919. He is now a member of the United States Reserve Corps, assigned to the Fourth Infantry.

Doctor Koehn returned to Red Lodge and entered into medical practice. He is a member of the Yellowstone Valley Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Military Surgeons Association of the United States and other scientific bodies. At present he is surgeon for the Northern Coal Company of Montana and the Montana Coal & Iron Company. Interested in all progress in his profession, he took post-graduate work at Leland Stanford University, and frequently attends clinics.

Born at Osage, Iowa, December 13, 1888, Doctor Koehn is a son of Ferdinand and Martha (Troge) Koehn, natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1870, when but fifteen years old, and located at Bloomington, Illinois, where he worked in office for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Later he moved to Osage, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for many years. His death occurred October 19, 1928. A member of the German Lutheran Church, he was very active in its work. The mother came to the United States at the age of ten years, about 1870, and she lived to be thirty-five years old, and passed away about 1895. The paternal grandfather, August Koehn, also a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1870, locating first at Bloomington, Illinois, and later at Osage, Iowa. By trade he was a cabinetmaker. In his native land he was very active in politics, and his family was a prominent one. His wife was a baroness in her own right, and was connected with royalty.

Doctor Koehn is a Chapter Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to Cashon Post No. 17, American Legion, Red Lodge, of which he was first commander. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the leaders of his party. In 1925 he was elected a member of the city council of Red Lodge, and after he had served for a year, in 1926, he was elected mayor of the city, which office he has since continued to hold. His program for the city has included reducing the city's indebtedness, reducing the taxes, and improving the highways leading into the ctiy. That he has carried this out is shown from the fact that he has succeeded in reducing the indebtedness at a rate of $10,000 annually, which includes the reduction of the sewer indebtedness from $16,000 to $5,000; the reduction of taxes seven mills, and an admirable general improvement of the highways. He has a sinking fund of $75,000 for the erection of the water works, and he has built a new head gate costing $2,000. All in all he is the leader in civic progress and a great booster for Red Lodge. The Episcopal Church holds his membership. He is county military aid for the State of Montana; and representative of the Military Training Camp Association for Carbon County.

In June, 1922, Doctor Koehn married Miss Ella Kerrigan, of Red Lodge, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kerrigan, the former of whom came to Montana from Illinois at a very early day, being one of the pioneer ranchers of Carbon County.

THE HUNTLEY PROJECT SCHOOLS. The people of the Silver State can justly be proud of its educational system, which, year by year, is being developed to a high state of perfection. An excellent example of what may be accomplished through intelligent and progressive work in this direction is found in the Huntley Project Schools, of Worden, Yellowstone County, the superintendent of which is B. F. Gaither, one of Montana's thoroughly experienced and capable educational executives.

The high school at Worden was established in 1913, and ever since its inception a large percentage of its graduates have entered institutions of higher education. In 1928 there were twenty-six graduates, of whom sixty percent are now attending the State University or Normal College, while in 1929 there were twenty-eight graduates, and at the present writing, in 1929, the high school has a student body numbering 160. There are seven teachers, all of whom are college graduates from Montana, Iowa and Kansas, and in addition to the regular subjects there are taught home economics, agriculture and many extra curricular activities. The high school has carried off honors constantly, and at present holds first and second district scholarship honors made in contests. Athletics are not neglected and the school has expert basketball and football teams.

In addition to the high school there are eight grade school buildings, attended by 632 students, taught by twenty-five teachers, all of whom are normal school graduates. The school district covers an area of 200 square miles, and the students are transported to and from their homes via a modern bus system.

B. F. Gaither, superintendent of the Huntley Project Schools, was born in Indiana, where he was reared and received his early education. He attended high school at Clinton, Missouri, and then became a student at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, from which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1913. For a time after his graduation Superintendent Gaither was engaged in the banking business, but subsequently turned his attention to the profession of educator and taught school in Texas until 1924, when he came to Montana to assume his present duties. He is a constant student himself, and has taken two summer courses at the University of Wisconsin, and is a valued member of the Montana State Teachers' Association and the National Education Association. Among his achievements as superintendent, which have been numerous, has been the building up and development of the school libraries, of which the high school library has approximately 1,500 volumes and the grade schools 4,000 volumes, all carefully and intelligently selected.

Mr. Gaither is unmarried. He is a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason, a past master of the local Blue Lodge, and a member of Karem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Rawlin, Wyoming. He is a grandson of John Gaither, who passed his life as an agriculturist in Southern Indiana, and his father, Rev. William N. Gaither, who died in 1926, was for a long period of years a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Superintendent Gaither's mother, Mrs. Maude (Fawcett) Gaither, who survives her husband and makes her home with her son at Worden, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, but in girlhood accompanied her parents to Indiana, where she met and married Mr. Gaither.

ARTHUR T. HARVEY, former treasurer of Judith Basin County, and long associated with the agricultural interests of this part of Montana as a rancher, is a man who has never been found wanting no matter what call has been made upon him. His record as a veteran of the Spanish-American war does him credit, and his public career has been equally honorable. He is a native of the City of Dublin, Ireland, where he was born January 25, 1871, and there he continued to live until he was seventeen years old, during that period receiving the equivalent of a high-school education.

Mr. Harvey is a son of Peter Harvey, born in Wicklow, Ireland, but brought to the United States by his parents when he was but a child, and they settled in what were then the wilds of Wisconsin, and there Peter Harvey was living when gold was discovered in California. He was one of the argonauts of 1848, and went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco, from whence he went to the far-famed mining camp on Sacramento River. For some years thereafter he prospected for gold, met with success, and became the owner of a paying mine, and was a promoter of other prospects. In connection with his promotion work he returned to Ireland, and there became very much interested in a process designed to compress peat, but this did not prove successful, and he lost a portion of his capital. While there he married Miss Phoebe Skeehan, who was born in Queens County, Ireland, a daughter of Thomas Skeehan, of Kildangan, County Kildare, Ireland, and he and his bride crossed the ocean, and he engaged in lead mining in Wisconsin in company with several of his brothers. Later Mrs. Harvey, becoming critically ill returned to Ireland, and not being greatly benefited, was joined by her husband, and it was during this period that Arthur T. Harvey was born. Once more Peter Harvey returned to Wisconsin, but finally went back to Ireland, and died at Dublin, some years after the passing of his wife, and they are buried at Monastrevan in Kildare, Ireland. They had two sons, the brother of Arthur T. Harvey being Edward Bagnell Harvey, who served with the First Montana Infantry during the campaign in the Philippines, and died at San Francisco, November 20, 1927, without issue.

When Arthur T. Harvey arrived in the United States as a lad of seventeen years from the steamship *Egypt* from Liverpool, England, he found employment as a clerk with Fox & Callahan, corner of Ninth and Broadway, New York City, and he continued with that firm until he went to Kingston, Canada. For one year thereafter he sailed the Great Lakes out of the port of Kingston, on boats engaged in hauling wheat and steel rails to Duluth, Minnesota, but when he landed in that city on his last voyage he decided to go farther west and chose Deadwood, South Dakota, in the Black Hills, then newly come before the public as a mining camp. For some time he was engaged in that vicinity in mining and prospecting, and then, in 1891, came to Montana, first stopping at Miles City, but soon thereafter left it by rail for Great Falls, where he found work as a laborer. Subsequently he went south to Chinook, and later on to North Dakota, and at Towner, that state, he worked at different kinds of common labor. An extra gang on the Great Northern Railroad had him as a member of its ranks for a time, and he did good work with the pick and shovel. From Towner he returned to Great Falls, and soon afterwards, in the spring of 1892, he went overland to Lewistown, passing through the Judith Basin Valley. At Lewistown, and its vicinity, he found employment in the gold mines, and he did some prospecting, digging many holes in the hills, but never making a dollar from the mineral he found.

In his prospecting he had drifted to old Stanford, and there worked for a time on ranches, but left it a few days prior to the declaration of war by the United States on Spain. Without hesitation Mr. Harvey returned to Lewistown and enlisted. He was assigned to Company I, First Montana Infantry, commanded by Capt. Guy H. Preston and Colonel Kessler. The regiment assembled there for a short time in training, after which it was transferred to the Presidio, San Francisco, California, and sailed from there for the Philippines, on the transport *Pennsylvania,* in July, 1898. The passage to Manila was made without incident save for the three-day stopover the soldiers were given at Honolulu. The boat arrived in Manila Bay August 23, 1898, and the First Montana Infantry was quartered in old Fort San Diego, Cavite. Later this regiment was transferred to the barracks formerly occupied by the Spanish Marines, and there they remained until sometime in September, when once more they were transferred, that time to an old warehouse on the banks of Passing River in Manila. They were in garrison there until the insurrection started, and the Filipinos attacked them, February 4, 1899. Mr. Harvey's first engagement was in company with his comrades in defending the City of Manila, followed on the night of February 4 by the advance on Laloma, and its capture by the American forces. Mr. Harvey continued to participate in all of the engagements from there to San Fernando, some fifty different engagements with the enemy, and concluding his regimental service with the one just outside of San Fernando, when the American forces repelled Aguanaldo's attack, June 29, 1899. The First Montana was then moved back, after being divided into battalions, two of which were stationed at Bacoor, and the third at Cavie, it being the one to which Company I belonged. This battalion was in charge of the Filipino prisoners of war, and also held a segment of the line facing the enemy near Cavite Vahoe. The troops were kept there during a portion of July and August of 1899, and then were placed aboard the transport *Visalia* and returned home. The *Visalia* steamed in sight of the Island of Formosa, through the China Sea on to Nagasaka, where Japanese coal was taken aboard. Proceeding from there they sailed through the straits of Shiminacki and saw the wonderful scenery of the Inland Sea of Japan. A stop was made at Kobi, and a few of the men of the command were given the privilege of going overland by the Japanese Railroad to Tokio. From Kobi the transport sailed on to Yokohama, and, proceeding by the upper route, the men soon found themselves suffering from the change in temperature. Inured as they were to the heat of the tropics, they found it difficult to believe that a temperature of seventy-one degrees would so affect supposedly sound soldiers as to make them shiver and their teeth chatter. All of the long before discarded underwear and the old blue uniforms were donned to defend the Montana troops from the rigors of the cold of the northern route. Without further incident the *Visalia* arrived at San Francisco, and the men were glad indeed to see once more the Golden Gate. While being detained aboard for medical examination the troops put in several anxious hours at anchor, but were allowed to land the following day. Marching through the streets of San Francisco, crowded with enthusiastic spectators, they took up their quarters in the splendidly appointed camp on the Presidio. There they remained about a month, without duties save to report for meals. Company I, feeling that their cook deserved a vacation, employed a civilian to do their cooking.

A few of the men of Company I and other companies were detailed on clerical work preparing the musterout record of the regiment, and they were the only soldiers of the First Montana Infantry who had any duties to perform. The troops left San Francisco October 18, 1899, and the Montana contingent went back to their state over the Oregon Short Line Railroad. They were entertained by the citizens of Dillon, and received their first meal in Montana at the hands of the people of that prosperous city. It had happened that when the regiment was leaving for the front the men were similarly entertained. Company I's chronic jokester remarked to the ladies attending to the needs of the hungry soldiers that they appreciated very much the hospitality shown them, but thought that it was a long time between meals. When Butte was reached the regiment paraded the streets, and received a very noisy and enthusiastic welcome, and its members remember that parade, as it was the last one in which they participated as the First Montana Infantry. Leaving Butte the different companies were sent to the localities from which they had volunteered, and Mr. Harvey, himself, went back to Great Falls, from whence he traveled by team to Lewistown.

Beginning civil life again, Mr. Harvey engaged in insurance work, and received the appointment of city clerk of Lewistown. However, he was not yet cured of the gold fever, and in the winter of 1900 he went into the South Moccasin Mountains, and, resuming prospecting, continued there as long as his funds held out, but in June, 1901, returned to Lewistown, and accepted the appointment of night marshal of the city, and held that office until November 1902, when he left the employ of the city and went on the road for George Meldrum & Company, of Chicago. Until 1912 he continued to sell goods for them. and then, becoming interested in land, took up farming on the Big Dry River, and continued in that occupation until in July, 1917, when once more he responded to his country's call and entered the United States service; took the examination, and was assigned to Company Three, Sixteenth Provisional Regiment, Officers Reserve, and trained at the Presidio, San Francisco. The termination of the World war made unnecessary, of course, the sending across of any more troops, and Mr. Harvey was never called into active service, very much to his regret.

Upon his return home from San Francisco Mr. Harvey resumed farming, and continued it until March, 1921, when he was appointed to a clerical position in the office of the assessor of Judith

Basin County. With the exception of about a year, parts of 1922 and 1923, he continued in the employ of this county's assessor's office, and then, in May, 1927, accepted appointment as county treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of C. I. Ray, who had resigned, and served as treasurer until March 1, 1929. Mr. Harvey cast his first presidential ballot at Lewistown, for William Jennings Bryan, but he is independent in his political views. He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans Association, and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is a past commander of Big Bald Post of the latter organization.

On March 25, 1908, Mr. Harvey married, at Lewistown, Miss Mary A. Rooney, a native of Minnesota, but reared in the Judith Basin country, to which she was brought in childhood by her parents M. T. and Catherine (D'Arcy) Rooney, the former of whom was a stockman and farmer. There were two children in the Rooney family, Mrs. Harvey's brother, her elder, being Frank Rooney, of Honson, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have three children: Arthur D'Arcy Harvey, who is a student of the University of Montana; Donald Harvey, who is in the Stanford High School; and Kathleen, who is in the grade school of Stanford. The Harvey home is on the ranch Mr. Harvey owns, four miles east of Stanford, and here he is carrying on wheat raising. Few men have had as varied or interesting a career as Mr. Harvey, and yet his many experiences have not unfitted him for his present work; in fact he is all the more contented with the even tenor of his way because he has traveled widely and participated in much of the world's work, and knows that after all the man who furnishes the foodstuffs of the world is the most useful, and is most fully discharging his debt to humanity.

ROSCOE G. MARTIN, proprietor of Martin's Funeral Home, is one of the men of his profession who is giving to the people of Carbon County a service that is appreciated by those who have the saddest of reasons to send for him, for he knows exactly how to assume all responsibility for the last rites and to conduct them with becoming dignity and proper respect. His establishment is one of the best and most modern in Montana, and it is patronized by those who send to him from over a very wide territory.

The birth of Roscoe G. Martin occurred at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 14, 1895, and he is a son of Robert M. and Annie E. (Foster) Martin, natives of Topeka, Kansas, and Alberta, Canada. The father was a captain of police at Colorado Springs, but died when his son, Roscoe G. was an infant, being survived by his widow, who passed away at Berkeley, California, July 5, 1920.

The public schools of Long Beach, California, educated Roscoe G. Martin, and he began working in the postoffice as a special delivery boy before he completed his school work, so that he went to school at night during the latter years of his course. Subsequently he worked at glass making, and in Mather's undertaking business. Another line of work he followed was sailing private yachts for private parties on the Pacific. Coming to Montana in 1913, he located at Red Lodge and for about two years managed the grain elevator. Then for two years he was in the employ of the Montana Mercantile Store at Red Lodge. During all of these years he was working hard and trying to accumulate a sufficient amount to get a start in a business of his own. This he accomplished in August, 1915, when he bought the undertaking business owned by Mr. Mooney of Red Lodge, but before he assumed charge of it he went to Chicago, Illinois, and took a course in embalming, and received a license to practice his profession in Montana that same year. Since his return to Red Lodge he has built up fine connections and takes a pride in having his equipment thoroughly modern in every respect. Mr. Martin is a past exalted ruler of the Red Lodge B. P. O. E.; and he belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in political faith, is active in his party, and for eight years was coroner of Carbon County.

On July 30, 1927, Mr. Martin married Miss Alma Anderson, of Joliet, Montana, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson, both of whom are still living. Mr. Anderson is a rancher and very wealthy. A native of Sweden, he came to the United States, and first lived in Colorado, but later moved to Joliet, Montana, where he has resided for over thirty years. Mrs. Martin was educated in the public schools of Billings and Joliet, Montana. She is a member of the Eastern Star, and a leader in the social, club and civic life of Red Lodge. The Episcopal Church holds her membership. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have no children. During the years he has resided at Red Lodge Mr. Martin has become thoroughly embued with the spirit of the place, and no man has greater faith in its future or pride in its present welfare. It is such men as he who bring about improvements and help to maintain law and order.

ARTHUR L. STONE was the first dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Montana. He took up that work after a long and successful career of individual experience as a newspaper man, and his own experience and ideals have been reflected in the development of the institution in which he is in charge.

Dean Stone at the state university and among newspaper men in their practical everyday work is always heard with respect and attention. One of the finest statements of the ideals of newspaper men ever made is found in an address deliverd by Dean Stone before the American Association of Schools of Journalism. Some of the salient thoughts of that address might well be used to introduce this brief personal sketch.

"A successful newspaper maker," said Dean Stone, "must build his reputation upon the foundation of truth. Once he has established this degree of confidence he needs no picture, he requires no sample, to convince his readers. They know his story is correct because they know he tells the truth—and he has imparted to his paper his personal reputation—then his paper prospers."

"Journalism," he continued, "must progress as the world advances—it must always be a day's march ahead. The message which it sends back must be truthful. I have no fears for the future of American journalism. We may for the moment be dismayed by mergers and chains. We may be disconcerted by the symptoms, which give ground for the allegations regarding 'standardized' news and opinions. But there will be men and women all the while—perhaps in some obscure corner; but there nevertheless—keeping alive the torch of true journalism. This torch was but a rushlight when it was first kindled—sometimes the wind of opportunism or the draft of prejudice has caused it to flicker—but since the first newspaper was published it has burned on. Passing generations will hand it back to those who take their places and the lights will penetrate more and more the dark places. We cannot evade the responsibility of our opportunities by a repetition of that specious epoch-making question 'What is Truth?' We must seek it continuously, its quest must be our inspiration and our endeavor."

Arthur L. Stone was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, August 17, 1865, son of Emerson and Charlotte C. (Boyden) Stone and grandson of David Stone and Samuel Boyden. His paternal grandfather was a native of Alabama and spent his active life as a planter in that state and in Florida. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Boyden, was born in Massachusetts and lived in that state all his life, being a boot maker. Emerson Stone was born in Montgomery, Alabama, May 5, 1840, went to Massachusetts when a youth, enlisted in the northern army in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, becoming a captain and after the war was a leading Republican. He was postmaster and county commissioner of Worcester County, Massachusetts, for many years, was a deacon in the Congregational Church, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic fraternity. He died in 1906. His wife, who died in 1908, was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, February 22, 1840.

Arthur L. Stone was educated in the Spencer High School, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and he was a student in chemistry at the institute for one year. Dean Stone came to the West in 1884 and for four years was field chemist for the Union Pacific Railway at Laramie, Wyoming. In 1888 he became teacher of science in the Helena High School of Montana and for three years was superintendent of city schools at Anaconda. In 1891 he took up the work of a practical newspaper man with the *Anaconda Standard*, and was with that paper until 1907, serving successively as reporter, telegraph editor, Sunday editor and managing editor. From 1907 to 1914 Dean Stone was editor and manager of the *Missoulian*. In 1914 he accepted the call as dean to the newly established School of Journalism of the University of Montana.

Dean Stone is a past secretary and a past president of the American Association of Schools of Journalism. He is a member of the Congregational Church and the Rotary Club, and his hobbies are fishing and Montana history. He has been a contributor to professional magazines and other publications for many years and is author of a book, *Following Old Trails*.

He married, December 23, 1889, Miss Adelia S. Norwood, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, daughter of George and Ann (Rowe) Norwood. Her people on both sides were among the original settlers on Cape Ann, Massachusetts, and her father owned and was captain of a clipper ship, which made several voyages around the Horn and was lost at sea. Mrs. Stone finished her education at Colby, Maine. She died in 1917. There were six children. George T., born November 10, 1890, graduated A. B. from the University of Montana in 1912, and died in December, 1926, in Chicago, where he was a reporter for the *Chicago News*. Dr. Emerson Stone, born in June, 1892, at Anaconda, graduated from the School of

Journalism of the University of Montana and also took a degree in music, subsequently completed the course of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and is now practicing his profession at Missoula. Miss Alberta Stone, born in 1894, graduated A. B. from the Universtiy of Montana, completed the library training course in Western Reserve University of Ohio and died in 1928. Percy N. Stone, born in 1896, was educated at the University of Montana, served with the Aviation Corps during the World war as a second lieutenant at Tours, France, and is now on the staff of the *New York Herald-Tribune.* Charlotte B. Stone was educated in the University of Montana and is the wife of S. L. Murphy, a broker at Missoula. John B. Stone, the youngest of the family, was born in 1900, graduated from the School of Journalism of the University of Montana, and is now with the *Herald-Examiner,* Chicago.

JOHN W. COBURN. One of the learned members of the Glacier County bar, and a successful farmer of this region, John W. Coburn, of Cut Bank, has risen to a high position in both callings, and is widely known throughout this part of Montana. His boyhood environment gave him a thorough knowledge of farming, while his natural inclinations, thoroughly trained, make him a formidable lawyer in defending his client, or representing the state in the leading litigation of this section.

John W. Coburn was born at Marcus, Iowa, Cherokee County, October 24, 1883, a son of George F. and Mary (Pettingell) Coburn. George F. Coburn was born at Belvidere, Illinois, May 12, 1856, a son of Alanson Coburn, who was born at Lewistown, Maine. The Coburns are of English origin, and were established in the American colonies prior to the Revolution. In their ranks are to be found farmers and professional men, and one of the ancestors of Attorney Coburn served Maine as governor.

Reared in Maine, George F. Coburn came as far west as Iowa in 1870, and, securing a section of land, was engaged in farming upon an extensive scale. He handled a large amount of live stock, and was interested in a number of business projects. For four terms he served as a member of the Iowa State Legislature, and was state senator in Iowa for two terms. For years he served on the school board of Marcus, and became one of the town's most solid business men and bankers, and was known all over the state, and at that very favorably. A very ardent Republican, he served for years on the county and state committees of his party. The death of this eminent citizen occurred March 17, 1929, and his loss was recognized as a public calamity. Resolutions were passed by many bodies with which he was or had been connected; expressions of sympathy were tendered his family, and everything was done to render dignified and appropriate the final ceremonies pertaining to his earthly career. A very high Mason, he had been advanced through all of the bodies of the York and Scottish Rites, and was a thirty-second degree and Knight Templar Mason. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Coburn survives her husband, and still resides in the family home. There were five children.

John W. Coburn attended the local schools, through the grades and high school; Buena Vista College, at Storm Lake, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and the law school of the University of Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1909, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Following his admission to the bar Mr. Coburn entered upon the practice of his profession at Pierre, South Dakota, in 1909, but remained there for only a few months, then returning to Iowa for a time. In 1910 he began his career in Montana, when he located at Cut Bank, and here he has remained ever since, with constantly augmenting success, not only as a lawyer, but also as a statesman. Like his distinguished father before him, he has paid considerable attention to public matters, and represented Teton County in the Montana State Legislature from 1914 to 1920; and in the State Senate he represented Glacier County. For many years he has been a member of the school board and he has been its chairman for ten years. As city attorney of Cut Bank he drew the city charter and organized the town; and he also was author of the bill which created Pondera and Glacier counties; and in 1919 he organized the County of Glacier, and was its first representative in the Senate. In 1910 Senator Coburn began ranching, and now has a ranch of 520 acres, all under cultivation, and raises some live stock. On his ranch he has a comfortable country home, but he also has a fine residence at Cut Bank.

On October 22, 1923, Senator Coburn was married to Miss May Aubrey, a daughter of Charles and Louise Aubrey. Early in the history of Montana and the Northwest Charles Aubrey was one of the celebrated pony express riders whose courageous performances were potent factors in the development of this part of the country. Later Mr. Aubrey was a partner of T. C. Power.

Senator Coburn belongs to Cut Bank Lodge No. 82, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member and a past master, and he was its first junior warden. He has been advanced in the other bodies of the Scottish Rite to the Consistory, and also belongs to Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

In all that he undertakes Senator Coburn is noted for the keenness of perception, his willingness to cooperate in public matters, his broad and abundant sympathies, and his devotion to the ethics of his profession, so there is little wonder that he has advanced so far and rapidly, or that he enjoys in so large a manner the full confidence of his associates all over the state.

THOMAS DONALD CAMPBELL, whose contributions to agricultural engineering and whose tremendous success in solving the practical problems of production by the application of business methods and principles have made him an international figure, is a Montana man, and is, in fact, a native and a representative of the great Northwest. The center of his activities for the past ten years has been in the vicinity of Hardin, on the lands of the great Crow Indian Reservation. His wheat and flax fields have been filmed for the news reels and other publicity purposes, and the metropolitan newspapers, the agricultural press, and all the important magazines have from time to time run stories describing and analyzing the Campbell enterprises and telling what sort of man Campbell himself is and getting his views on national and international agricultural economy. He has been agricultural adviser to three presidents of the United States, was prominently mentioned for the portfolio of agriculture in the cabinet, and during the winter of 1928-29 was in Russia at the invitation of the

Department of Agriculture of the Soviet government to give his practical advice in remodeling the grain growing facilities of that vast empire.

Thomas D. Campbell is a technical man, a scholar, has several degrees from educational institutions, but all his life has lived in close touch with the agricultural problems of the Northwest. In an article which he wrote for the *Magazine of Business* on the vital needs of the American farmer, Mr. Campbell described his early environment and experience in these words: "I first became interested in the underlying principles of farming when I lived on a farm in the Red River Valley near Grand Forks, North Dakota. My mother and father pioneered and I realized as a boy that something must be wrong in the scheme of things when it was necessary for my mother and other farmers' wives to work so hard and put in so many hours of toil.

"I learned as I grew older that farming was the oldest business in the world, that it had survived and continued to grow under most unfavorable conditions, and I felt that if it were possible to apply the ideas which were used in other industries, farming too could be made successful.

"My parents were progressive farmers. We had the first steam threshing machine in the Red River Valley. The old engine is exhibited in the State Fair held in Grand Forks each year.

"My parents realized the necessity of an education, and as I was mechanically inclined I took the engineering course at the University of North Dakota and then went east to Cornell for post-graduate work and to study the opportunities of applying industrial methods to the problems of agriculture."

His own brief introduction to his career should be amplified by some more specific biographical details. Thomas Donald Campbell was born at Grand Forks, North Dakota, February 19, 1882, a son of Thomas and Almyra (Richards) Campbell. His father was a native of Scotland, and his parents came to America when he was five years of age. He grew up in Ontario, Canada, and when a youth went west to St. Paul and became associated in the great task of empire building with the late James J. Hill. During most of his life he was a farmer, and operated a large place of three thousand acres near Grand Forks. Thomas Campbell died in 1910 and his wife in 1922. They had gone to the Dakotas in 1876, making their way into that country with an ox team, and their first home was a sod house.

Thomas D. Campbell attended one of the early country schools of what was yet Dakota Territory, finished his high school work at Grand Forks, graduated A. B. from the University of North Dakota, and took the degree of mechanical engineer in 1904. He combined the academic and engineering courses, each four years, in five years time, and was the first graduate of the Engineering College and the only member of his class. Then for a few months during 1904-05 he pursued his post-graduate work in Cornell University in New York, but on account of the illness of his father returned home. In fact, at the age of sixteen he had had complete charge of the management during his father's illness. All the time he was in the University of North Dakota he walked back and forth the distance of three miles, keeping in contact with the job that has been his life work. The North Dakota farm was under his direction until his father's death in 1910, but during that time he also did some interesting work as an engineer, building the Grand Forks Street Railway and serving as chief engineer of the Pembina Portland Cement Company and as chief engineer and general manager of the Northern Dakota Railroad.

From 1910 to 1918 Mr. Campbell was in California, making his home at Pasadena. For two years he was Pacific Coast representative and engineer of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, engaged in harbor construction work. He was then associated with Mr. J. S. Tarrant, of the Tarrant Marshall & Company of Los Angeles, handling engineering work in building construction. Much of his time was also taken up with large agricultural development projects in which engineering skill was required. He managed the Chino Ranch of 56,000 acres and was called in as an engineer in other big ranch projects in the far West.

When America entered the World war it was his ambition to go to France as an officer of an engineering unit. But before he was given a commission he had made the suggestion that vast acres of idle Government land could be devoted, for war purposes, to wheat growing. He was called to Washington, where Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Andrew Tardieu and Herbert Hoover convinced him that his duty was to raise wheat to feed the army, rather than hide his talent among the army engineers.

Under instructions from Secretary Lane, Mr. Campbell made a special investigation of available farm lands on the Indian reservations, and in 1918 Mr. Campbell returned to Washington with a favorable report, recommending the use of some immense areas in several reservations for intensive grain growing for war purposes. Mr. Campbell was then urged by Secretary Lane to undertake the job himself, and a contract with the Government for the leasing of Indian lands was worked out. This was the origin of the Montana Farming Corporation, in which J. P. Morgan and other New York bankers financed the project to the extent of about two million dollars. As soon as the war ended the eastern financiers were quite willing to surrender their direct responsibility in the enterprise, and in 1921 Mr. Campbell bought out the interests of the New York bankers, and changed the company to the Campbell Farming Corporation, of which he has since been the active and controlling head.

In the fall of 1918 Mr. Campbell put 7,000 acres into winter wheat, and the drought of 1919 took most of the crop. The second year he put 45,000 acres into crops, and the market collapse of 1920 brought financial loss. The third year he had 55,000 acres in crop, and the grasshopper scourge in 1921 completely destroyed 15,000 acres of growing wheat. Each year since then he has made money on his farming operations, and out of experience and technical study he has devolved a system and method which promise immunity from heavy loss, even in the worst of climatic and market conditions. His crop acreage in 1923 was 24,000, in 1924, 32,000, in 1925, 35,000 acres, and in recent years his operations have involved an area of approximately 100,000 acres, producing approximately in a recent year 580,000 bushels of wheat and 80,000 bushels of flax. The Campbell Farming Corporation is a great scientific agricultural unit and a business enterprise. On the lands around Hardin may be seen the most advanced application of the principles of summer fallowing, plowing, seeding, together with the utilization in utmost efficiency of power machinery, cost accounting, and all the other elements approved by big business.

Mr. Campbell is frequently referred to as the world's greatest wheat grower. He has done much more than organize a great individual unit for production. Out of his inventive genius and experience he has contributed at least two very important mechanical inventions to modern agricultural engineering practice. One of these is known as the Windrow method of harvesting and threshing grain, in which a row of harvesting machines offset behind an enormous tractor delivers the unbound straw, by means of extension conveyors, to a single windrow, making it possible for the following combine to thresh the grain at a saving over the former cost, estimated at approximately three dollars an acre. In this connection he has also invented what is known as the Campbell grain dryer, used with the combine, employing the heat of the exhaust from the motor to take away the excess surface moisture from the grain.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Association of Engineers, the Society of American Military Engineers, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1929 the University of Southern California at Los Angeles conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Engineering. In order to be present at the ceremony he traveled by airplane to Los Angeles, and immediately afterwards flew back to North Dakota, where three days later, on June 11th, the University of North Dakota conferred upon him the Doctor of Laws degree. Mr. Campbell is one of the most conspicuous among the alumni of the University of North Dakota. Recently the student body picked ten of the outstanding graduates of the university, one of whom was Thomas D. Campbell. Mr. Campbell delivered the commencement address at his alma mater on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation, in 1929. What Mr. Campbell has to say and what he writes on the agricultural situation is heard and read with a great deal of respect in these recent years. In 1928 he delivered an address on the American Farm Problem before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a paragraph or two from that address will indicate in a general way the trend of his thought and his attitude toward farm economics. In the solution of the present farm problem, he says: "More effective and positive will be the application of engineering and industrial methods. There are but two types of successful farming in the United States today under present economic conditions, namely, the small farm on which the farmer and his family do all the work, and there is no payroll; and the large farm operated on an industrial basis with economical units, skilled workmen, high wages and scientific business management. * * * The farmer is trying to compete in an unorganized way with the thoroughly trained and organized purchasers of his products. He needs the support of the business man and the Government until he can better organize his production and marketing. He is not entitled to any special privilege nor extra consideration, but the same recognition, the same perfection and the same advantages that other industries enjoy through our national laws and regulations will give him unprecedented prosperity."

Mr. Campbell has always been a Republican in politics, but his attitude toward politics has been that of the farmer business man. He served as a member of the National Cooperative Board with Governor Lowden of Illinois and other prominent agricultural experts. He is himself an eminent engineer and for years has been a personal friend and admirer of Herbert Hoover, and he was spoken of in connection with the secretaryship of agriculture in the Hoover cabinet. Mr. Campbell is a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, the Pasadena Twilight Club, the Union League Club of Chicago, the Racquet Club of Washington, the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena.

Mr. Campbell married, October 3, 1906, Miss Bess McBride Bull, of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Her father, George Bull, moved to the Dakotas from New York, was a miller and started the Cream of Wheat mills at Grand Forks. He died in 1898, and her mother in 1905 became the wife of Webster Merrifield, whose name is enshrined in the memories of North Dakota people. Webster Merrifield from 1884 to 1909 was connected with the University of North Dakota, and much as any other one man built up that institution and from 1891 to 1909 served as its president. Mrs. Campbell's mother is now living at Pasadena. Mrs. Campbell attended the Grand Forks High School, graduated from a special school at Newburgh, New York, and from the Ogontz School for Girls at Philadelphia, in 1905. She had a prominent part in the social and civic life of Pasadena while they were living there, and has been one of the directors since its organization of the Pasadena Day Nursery. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had four children, the only son, Thomas D., Jr., dying at the age of two years. The daughters are Elizabeth Ann, Jean and Catherine.

DAVID RIVENES. The name of Rivenes was launched in Dawson County in 1901 by David Rivenes, now a business man of Glendive, who came here from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he had spent some sixteen years, engaged first as a carpenter and later as the proprietor and promoter of an art store stock with art goods, picture frames, etc. He was induced to come farther west by the presence at Glendive of two brothers, one of whom, Jens Rivenes, was a lawyer, clerk of the District Court, and the other, Einar Rivenes, an employe of the Glendive Mercantile Company. After a visit to the Pacific Coast country David Rivenes made a stop-off at Glendive, and on looking the new town over decided to locate here and enter the clothing business with his brother Einar. This proved the beginning of his connection with Glendive and Dawson County, the latter of which at that time comprised all the territory now in Wibaux, Richland, McCone and a part of Prairie counties, with about 900 voters. The growth and development which have occurred here during his residence may be adjudged from the fact that the City of Glendive alone now contains some 1,800 voters.

Mr. Rivenes remained in the clothing business for several years after his arrival. His own immediate work was the contracting business, in addition to which he was an architect, with offices at Glendive and Miles City, but this latter was subsequently taken over at Miles City by still another brother, Brynjulf Rivenes, one of the famous architects of the United States. At that time David Rivenes went into the hardware business at Glendive, as a member of the firm of the Rivenes-Wester Hardware Company, and was active in this firm until 1921, when he sold out and the business was subsequently closed. When Einar Rivenes passed away he and his brother David were the owners of five stores, at Fallon, Circle, Sidney and two at Glendive. Being thus burdened with affairs, it behooved David Rivenes to dispose of all of these interests, and, with the intention of retiring, he closed out his affairs within the period of a short space of time. After several weeks of idleness he found this to be too great an ordeal for one of such an energetic nature as his, and accordingly he resumed business in connection with the electrical business, now known as the Glendive Electric Company, of which he is the active head. Following the death of his elder brother, Jens, who carried on an insurance business, Mr. Rivenes took over this line of industry and was devoting himself to it successfully. Mr. Rivenes is not only one of the prominent business citizens of his community, but has also taken an active part in public affairs, and was a member of the city council of the city for two terms under Mayor Baker's regime.

David Rivenes was born at Voss, not far from Bergen, Norway, May 12, 1866, and the farm of his parents provided him with his early activities. His schooling was liberal and he finally graduated from the military institution at Bergen in 1887. It was his wish to leave for the United States at once, but the government declined to permit it, inasmuch as he had been educated as a soldier and they wished some service from him as a matter of reciprocation. The matter was finally presented to King Oscar himself, and it was arranged that he should have twelve months leave of absence to study "military affairs in the United States," as was inserted in his papers by the War Department of Norway, and he sailed from Bergen May 1, 1887, for Hull, England, then taking the ship *Circassian* from Liverpool, England, to Quebec, Canada. Next he made his way successively to Detroit, Chicago and Farmington, Minnesota, his destination. On this journey he was in the company of a young fellow about of his own age who died soon after they reached St. Paul. After his arrival at Farmington he waited all day, sitting on his trunk, as any newcomer might, looking for someone who looked like one of his own countrymen. He was satisfied finally that he had found his man and approached him for information about his aunt who lived near Newmarket, Minnesota. The party approached was acquainted with the aunt and Mr. Rivenes put his trunk aboard the cord wood wagon and went to the stranger's home, where he left his trunk while he walked on to the home of his aunt, feeling under deep obligation to the man for the lift. He found his first job with his relatives, doing heavy farm work, the first he had ever done, his salary being thirty-six dollars per year, which he certainly earned. One day, while mowing with a heavy scythe, he turned over a nest of bumble bees; on another occasion was infected with poison ivy; subsequently enjoyed the fragrance of a near-by pole cat; and infested with ticks, and on a further occasion got his chaps filled with chinch bugs, all of these experiences combining to make up a life full of what were to be remembered as hardships. The insect life, while interesting, did not appeal to Mr. Rivenes. He had no love for the way the wood ticks made their living, nor for the mosquitoes, which in those days he believed carried lanterns at night with which to locate their victims. Bedbugs, too, were a pest and singled him out particularly for some reason. After remaining on the farm with his aunt for a year Mr. Rivenes went to St. Paul, where he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, and at the end of two years entered an architect's office in that city. In 1893 he returned to Europe and visited his old home, and on his return to the United States the Ferris Wheel at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago had stopped and business was at a standstill. Mr. Rivenes, however, went back to St. Paul, where he found employment in an art store, making picture frames. After working for this concern for nine years, one of the partners asked him to join him in the founding of another art enterprise, and this connection continued for a year. Then Mr. Rivenes came west for his Pacific Coast trip, which landed him finally at Glendive.

Mr. Rivenes is a son of the late Iver Rivenes, a soldier who was decorated by King Oscar as quartermaster of the Norwegian army, having spent his life in military affairs and being retired on an army pension when sixty-two years of age. He came to the United States twice, going through Yellowstone Park, Fort Harrison and Fort Snelling, and having a royal time with the soldiers with whom he visited here. He died December 25, 1926, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a member of the Norwegian Parliament for a time, and had banking interests of importance. Mr. Rivenes married Anna Klove, who also visited the United States, and spent many months with her sons at Glendive. She died two years before her husband. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom only two now survive: Lars, a city engineer of Bergen, Norway; and David, of this review.

David Rivenes after his coming to Glendive went to Minneapolis, where he was united in marriage with Miss Inger Sattre, daughter of Ole Sattre, one of the pioneers of Minnesota, in which state he served in the Legislature. He had come to the United States with his parents when a boy from Norway and the family first settled at Koskenong, Wisconsin, near Deerfield, that state, when Milwaukee was the only trading point of the region. Later they moved to Olmstead County, Minnesota, near Rochester. While in Wisconsin Mr. Sattre made the acquaintance of Knute Nelson, while both were boys at school, and later knew Mr. Nelson as United States senator and governor. Mr. and Mrs. Rivenes have no children. He is a past noble grand of the Odd Fellows, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Grand Lodge of the latter order. Politically he votes the Republican ticket in national elections.

Many other incidents in the early life of Mr. Rivenes during the early history of Minnesota are remembered in his maturity as he looks back over the years and finds much that gave his career the tang of spice. One or two occurred at St. Paul at the time he first arrived in that city. He was without money to provide himself with bed or board, and his first night in the city he dug a hole in a smoking manure dump and crawled into it as a protection against the cold of the night. At that time he approached a carpenter and asked for work that he might begin learning the trade, but was flatly turned down. A heavy rain fell soon after this and he went back to the carpenter to repeat his request. The cellar of the carpenter's house was full of water from the down-pour, and that worthly informed young Rivenes he might help him to get the water out, furnishing him with a small hand-pump with which to do it. This pump made little impression upon the water and the pumper saw that it might take several days to so drain the water out. He invented in his mind a pump that would bring the floor of the cellar into view in a few hours and asked the carpenter for six-inch boards of a certain width and length. These he nailed together into a square box, made a plunger to fit into the box snugly and padded it with leather. When it was ready for use he slipped the box through a cellar window and tried to pull the plunger out, but it did not respond to the pull. He asked the carpenter to aid him in his next pull and the new pump began to suck the water up the box and out upon the ground outside. In two hours' time the cellar was dry and the originality of the boy seemed to please his employer, who asked him to stay a while and let him sleep on the bare floor of his home and furnished him his meals. This the boy regarded as some progress, for whereas he was once without food and shelter, now he had both and had established confidence with a mechanic which might turn out, and did turn out, to his own great advantage.

William J. Burns is a physician and surgeon practicing at Sheridan, Montana, and is a young man of marked talent and ability, dependable, and has made a splendid record in his chosen profession in his native state.

Doctor Burns was born at Anaconda, Montana, October 11, 1895, son of Frank A. and Alice (Cudahy) Burns. Both his grandfathers were born in Ireland. William J. Burns, his paternal grandfather, on coming to America settled in Iowa, and lived on a farm there the rest of his life. The maternal grandfather, Pat Cudahy, first located in Michigan, and came out to Montana and was master mechanic during the construction of the Anaconda Smelter, and was identified with the Anaconda mines during the rest of his life. He died about 1924. He also became a leader in the Democratic party of Montana and was active in fraternal organizations. Frank A. Burns was born in Iowa and came to Montana about 1889, the year that Montana was admitted to the Union. He was for over a quarter of a century connected with the Anaconda Smelter as superintendent, but is now retired and living in Los Angeles. He served four years during the administration of Governor Smith as state boiler inspector. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus.

Doctor Burns grew up at Anaconda, was graduated from the high school there in 1913 and completed his literary and professional training in Creighton University at Omaha. He graduated Bachelor of Science and in 1919 received his M. D. degree, and later took clinical instruction there. Doctor Burns was an interne in the Holy Cross Hospital at Salt Lake City and for about three years practiced at Rock Springs, Wyoming. On returning to

Montana he located at Sheridan. Doctor Burns has complete equipment for treating diseases by electro therapeutics. While living at Rock Springs, Wyoming, he was local surgeon for the Union Pacific Railway and also for the Superior Rock Springs Coal Company. He is a member of the visiting staff at St. Joseph's Hospital at Butte, and for the past five years has been health officer of Madison County.

Doctor Burns during the World war was a member of the Students Army Training Corps at Creighton University. He has come to high professional standing, and his career is the result of his own efforts. He worked his way through college and university. He is a member of the Montana State and American Medical Associations, is local physician for the Fraternal Order of Eagles and a member of the B. P. O. Elks. He is an independent Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Rod and Gun Club.

Doctor Burns married in 1920 Miss Dora Monteer, of Salt Lake City. She was an infant when her father died. Her mother is Mrs. Charlotte (Angel) Monteer. Mrs. Burns attended school in Salt Lake City and is a graduate nurse of the Holy Cross Hospital there, and a member of the Registered Nurses Association. They have one son, William M. Burns, born February 22, 1924.

Leroy Thomas Tillery, one of the most interesting of the surviving pioneers of Montana, lives in the Spring Hill community, nine miles north of Bozeman. Mr. Tillery came to Montana when he was a youth of twenty years. He is now head of a large family, comprising children, grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

He was born on a farm in Clay County, Missouri, June 3, 1844. His grandfather, William Tillery, was a native of Scotland, and lived first in Kentucky and then in Missouri. William Wesley Tillery, father of Leroy T., was born in Kentucky, and spent his life as a farmer. He married Susan Jane Poe, also a native of Kentucky.

Leroy Thomas Tillery was one of a family of three sons and three daughters, and grew up in Northwest Missouri in comparatively pioneer times, attending a backwoods school. He left that district at the time of the Civil war and started for the West at St. Joseph, Missouri. From St. Joseph he went to Atchison, Kansas, where he joined a caravan of ten wagons, each drawn by four yoke of bulls. The entire party comprised thirteen men. They left Atchison, Kansas, May 25, 1864, and arrived in Virginia City September 16 of the same year. The Indians kept away from this train, which was made up of a party of fearless and determined men, ready to use their arms effectively in case of attack. The party arrived in Virginia City the day before the hanging of the notorious road agent, a scene that has been described by Nelson Story. Mr. Tillery engaged in mining at Virginia City and in the spring of 1865 moved to Diamond City, Montana, where he helped build the third house. In the fall of 1866 he made another move, to Indian and Crow Creek, and in 1875 came into the Gallatin Valley, where he homesteaded on Sixteen Mile Creek. This is the place where he spends the summer months and where he has a section of Montana's finest grazing and grain land.

Mr. Tillery married, December 12, 1875, Miss Flora Rannie, of Wisconsin. She died in Montana in 1905. They were the parents of thirteen children, but several of them died at birth or in early infancy. Annie, the oldest child, is the wife of Harry Bowler, of Seattle, Washington, and has two daughters, Flora and Wilma, Flora being the wife of Earl Sackett, of Seattle, and mother of Mr. Tillery's only great-grandchild. Albert Tillery, a rancher at Aspen Grove in British Columbia, is married and has one child. Flora married Killis Reardon, of Seattle, and has a daughter, Marie. Wesley died when nineteen years of age. Bertha is the wife of Frank Simpson, of Ellensburg, Washington, and their children are Violet, Logan and Benjamin. Hattie has a daughter, Gertrude, by her first husband, Frank Ryan, who was killed during the World war, and she is now the wife of Frank Thompson and lives at Seattle. The son Edward died when ten years of age. Elmer, who lives on a ranch in the Gallatin Valley, is married and has one child.

Mr. Tillery is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Montana Pioneers Society. Among other accomplishments he has been widely known as an old time fiddler, and has participated in many contests. In 1929 all his expenses were paid for a trip back to Missouri in order to participate in one of the old time fiddlers exhibitions.

LOYD E. SEDGWICK, merchant and auctioneer of Suffolk, is one of the best known and most popular men of Fergus County, and one who has been connected with the business life of this region since 1913. While his mercantile transactions are of considerable importance, it is as an auctioneer that he renders the most effective service to his community. Good auctioneers are born, not made. The auction business is a profession, and the qualification necessary are indeed numerous. To become successful in it a man must be a good judge of values, also be able to give an intelligent and elaborate description of the thousands and thousands of articles that he is called upon to cry. A person can learn to be a doctor, a lawyer or a minister, but there never were such advantages offered the man who wanted to be an auctioneer. Furthermore, it is the only profession wherein a person can display whatever ability he may possess in different respects and can intermingle comedy if he sees fit. There is not anything by which he may refer to for reference and every thought is extemporaneous and he must guide himself accordingly. Therefore it is easy to see how few are really fitted for the work, and when a man is so talented his services are in almost constant demand. Such a man is Loyd E. Sedgwick.

The birth of Loyd E. Sedgwick occurred in Lancaster County, Nebraska, December 18, 1889, and he is a son of Edmond Sedgwick, and grandson of Thomas Sedgwick, the latter a native of England, as was his wife. They died in the infancy of their son, Edmond, who was born in Illinois. Edmond Sedgwick married Jennie Waggner, and they became the parents of three children, of whom Loyd E. Sedgwick is the second in order of birth, the others being: Alta Lucile, who is the wife of Roy Gill and resides at Moulton, Montana; and William Harold Thomas, of Orraville, California, who was in training for the World war, but was not called overseas.

When an infant Loyd E. Sedgwick was taken to Thayer County, Nebraska, and in the vicinity of Davenport he spent the early part of his childhood. His schooling was acquired at Davenport, and he was graduated from its high school, and while attending school he worked in his father's hardware store. In fact he and his father have been associated together more than is usual with father and son, and the former is now with Mr. Sedgwick at Suffolk.

In 1913 Loyd E. Sedgwick came to Montana, when he was twenty-four years old, and homesteaded in the Winifred locality of Fergus County, and this he proved up and still owns. In the meanwhile he worked for the Staffords, merchants, as a clerk, and when he married, in 1917, he located at Christina, Montana, and until 1920 was in a general merchandise business for himself in that town. For the following three years he was out of business, and then, in 1923, he came to Suffolk and entered business as successor to Reeves & Day, under his own name, and he is still operating the business, although his wife is oftentimes in full charge during Mr. Sedgwick's frequent absences.

As had been already stated, however, the main part of Mr. Sedgwick's active life has been spent as an auctioneer, which profession he entered in 1914, when he cried his first sale at Winifred for John Anderson. It was a stock sale of high-grade Holstein cows, and he obtained $176 for one of them, and $175 for another, record prices for that period. His success in this sale led to his being called upon to cry others, and so encouraged him that he went to Decatur, Indiana, where he took a four-weeks' course in salesmanship and psychology that gave him confidence in himself.

Working in his profession, Mr. Sedgwick has got into every phase of its ramifications, although he is especially good in livestock sales. In 1928 he held an auction at Lewistown for Hereford bulls, and the prices he obtained averaged $303 per head. One of his best sales was held in 1923, when he sold live stock to the amount of $10,000 in three and one-half hours for Mr. Qualls, near Judith Gap. Because of his success, his reputation as an auctioneer has extended as far as Townsend, Montana, and his services are in great demand. He also buys and sells cattle, and has come to be well known as a dealer and shipper. For some years he has been identified with the Community Club of Suffolk. While he cast his first presidential ballot for Woodrow Wilson, he is a Republican at present because he believes that this party most clearly represents the best interests of the people.

On January 3, 1917, Mr. Sedgwick was married at Fremont, Nebraska, by Reverend Sisson, to Miss Verna A. Marr, a daughter of James and Nancy (Weaver) Marr, the former of whom was reared in Iowa, and the latter at Ainsworth, Iowa, and Ruskin, Nebraska. He was engaged in the grain business at Fremont, Nebraska, for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Marr have two daughters: Mrs. Sedgwick, and Flossie, the wife of H. E. Barnes, of Cody, Nebraska. Mrs. Sedgwick was principally educated in the normal school of Fremont, and she was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Nebraska and Montana for five years. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, an infant daughter, died unnamed. A lady of unusual intellectual attainments, Mrs. Sedgwick is active in the Community Club of Suffolk. Like her husband,

Mrrdda M. Runyan.

although she cast her first presidential ballot for Woodrow Wilson she is now a Republican. Her church is the Methodist Episcopal. Mr. Sedgwick is a member of Lewistown Chapter No. 37, Royal Arch Masons.

LEVI NELSON RUNYAN lived in Montana for thirty-six years of his life, being one of the early settlers of what is now Blaine County. He was a homesteader, and his industry and good management were responsible for the development of what is known as the Runyan Ranch, a property that today reflects his systematic enterprise and affords opportunities for several members of his family.

Mr. Runyan was born in Ohio, November 6, 1866, son of Hiram and Mary Elizabeth (Melvin) Runyan. His father spent his life as a farmer and passed away November 13, 1898. Hiram Runyan was twice married. Of his first marriage two children grew up, Peter and Amanda. Neither married. Peter Runyan came to Montana, but spent his last years in San Diego, California. Amanda Runyan died in Ohio. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Melvin) Runyan passed away January 14, 1892, shortly after Levi Nelson Runyan had gone West. Her children were: Monroe, a farmer at Barclay, Kansas; Luetta, wife of Charles McClennan, of Ohio; Mrs. Etta Neer, who died in Ohio; Levi Nelson; Amos, a business man at Huxley, Alberta, Canada; Fred, who died in San Diego, California, leaving a wife and son.

Levi Nelson Runyan grew up in Northern Ohio, attended country schools there and was about twenty-three years old when he left home and in company with a cousin went out to Kansas, where they found employment as farm hands near Kansas City. Levi N. Runyan then came to Montana, joining his brother Peter at Great Falls. Mr. Runyan and the late Charles Russell, "The cowboy artist," batched together for the two years in Great Falls, before either one married. Peter Runyan was a sheep man and Levi learned the sheep business while helping herd the flocks on his brother's ranch. This ranch was in Cascade County, and after about three years he moved into what is now Blaine County in 1892. He brought with him a little capital from his earnings as a sheep herder and, locating in the Bear Paw Mountains, entered a homestead, on which the ranch headquarters are today located. They are situated about twenty-one miles south and a little west of Chinook. He erected a one-room house, and soon after his marriage added another room. Later this home was succeeded by a two-story, nine-room frame house, one of the most commodious in that section of Montana.

Having learned the sheep business when he first came to Montana, Mr. Runyan remained a sheep man all through his years in Montana and at one time about nine thousand head grazed the range about him. Later he entered the cattle business, and when at his best had about five hundred head. His ranch represented the accumulation of a number of years. In addition to his homestead he took a desert claim, his wife also acquired some desert land, and he added some "scrip" lands. The Runyan Ranch today comprises nearly seven thousand acres in a body, the Lloyd and Cleveland road passing through it. In addition to his extensive live stock and land holdings Mr. Runyan was for a time president of the Lohman State Bank of Chinook.

After he settled on his homestead he helped form the first school district, becoming one of the trustees of the Lloyd School. Politically he was always a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He contributed of his means to the support of church causes and was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He came of a Methodist family. During the World war he bought Government securities and obeyed the injunctions of the Government to concentrate on food production. The late Mr. Runyan was a fine type of the quiet, efficient citizen. He was always busy, and there was seldom any time when either his body or mind was not occupied with some interest. He was a reader of newspapers and magazines and was quite well informed on the current events of the world. He was sixty-two years of age when death called him May 3, 1928, and he is buried in the cemetery at Chinook.

He married at Havre, Montana, July 25, 1894, Miss Ida M. Stine. Mrs. Runyan, who now lives in Chinook, was born at LaFayette, Illinois, daughter of Henry and Theresa (Kirkenwitz) Stine. Her father was born in Russia while the mother was born in Germany and they were married in Wisconsin. Henry Stine was a Union soldier in the Civil war. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1880 moved from Illinois to Nebraska, taking up a homestead in Hitchcock County, where he lived until his death in 1903, at the age of sixty. Her mother passed away at the age of eighty-three and both are buried in Nebraska. They were Lutherans and her father was a Republican. Mrs. Runyan was born August 24, 1869, and the other children of her parents were: Fred, of Los Angeles; Nettie, Mrs. Dan LaFrantz, of Blaine County, Montana; Ernest, of Baldwin Park, California; Minnie, who had a son by her first husband, Fred Runyan, and is now the wife of Fred Carter; Louis, of Riverside, California; William, of Padroni, Colorado; and Emma, wife of Seth Joy, of Culbertson, Nebraska.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Runyan are: Ray L., on the Runyan Ranch; Lorena, wife of Howard Larkin, also on the home ranch; Violet, wife of Parker Holmes, of Ringling, Montana, and mother of two children, named Gwen Lee and Carrol Nadine; and Miss Letha, who lives with her mother in Chinook. The children were educated in Chinook and Great Falls, and Miss Letha attended the Montana State College at Bozeman.

Fred Sweetman, who was the first conductor on the Northern Pacific Railway and was for many years a prominent character in Montana and the Northwest, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, March 4, 1831. His father was Irish and his mother Scotch. His first trip to the United States was in 1847 as a companion to his cousin, Martha Williams, a Quaker lecturer who traveled and spoke in many communities along the Atlantic Coast in the United States and Canada. Martha Williams had been a missionary in China, but was driven out of that country by the hostility of the Chinese. In continuing her work as a lecturer she took along her cousin, Fred Sweetman, then only sixteen years of age. Leaving her at Montreal, he went to Buffalo, found work at different things and later returned to Ireland, where he finished his education, in a collegiate institution giving him the equivalent of a high school training. Following that came a very thorough apprenticeship in a wholesale dry goods house, where he worked in all the different departments, both import and export. The tea firm of Phillip Riley & Sons then secured his services, and this gave him an opportunity to travel in England, to London and Liverpool and other large cities, his work being that of salesman and in supervising tea shipments of the company.

Mr. Sweetman made his second trip to the United States in 1854. At Buffalo he worked in a grain elevator at thirty dollars a month, then went to Rochester and worked for Thomas Martinsdale, who operated a large stevedore business. He was paid fifty dollars a month while with Martinsdale. He spent two weeks in the Last Chance Gulch at Helena and then returned east to Buffalo, where some real estate deals netted him a profit, of $4,000. While in the east he entered the railroad service, at first with the New York Central and then with the Mexican Central under Adam A. Dill, who became the first superintendent of the Northern Pacific. In January, 1870, he went to Detroit, where he became acquainted with Gregory Smith, the first active president of the Northern Pacific. He was given a job at Bridge Square, Detroit. The first rails for the Northern Pacific were shipped from Duluth and in 1870 a few miles of track were laid and Mr. Sweetman was in charge of the first train on the Lake Superior line. In the fall he was made yard master at Duluth. Again he was given a train on the Northern Pacific, as promised by Superintendent Smith, operating the work train during track laying. In addition to his duties as conductor he also operated a steam shovel.

The primitive train operations were carried on according to a time table printed on a small sheet of paper. Once Mr. Sweetman held his train on a siding for four hours waiting for the train of Superintendent Hobart. The superintendent's train was off the track and when it finally appeared Sweetman was criticised for remaining on the siding for so long. Sweetman asked the superintendent if he had a time table and the latter replied that he had one in his head, to which Sweetman retorted that his table was on paper and it did not permit him to go out on the main line. Hobart said that he was no railroad man and had better go back to the road he came from. The contractor interposed then in the argument, informing Hobart that he should forget that he was superintendent, as he did not understand his own time table. This ended the argument.

When the Minnesota division was turned over to the operating department, in the spring of 1872, Sweetman was the first passenger conductor running over the new bridge over the Mississippi west of Brainerd and later was on the Dakota division to Morehead and Jamestown. He continued running passenger trains until 1876, but in a short time was called back into the service by the military exigency when General Custer was at the outset of his final Indian campaign. Mr. Sweetman had charge of the train operations for moving the soldiers. He took his orders from General Custer, running the Custer family car through the snow drifts to Bismarck, and on his arrival there he was ordered by wire to return to Brainerd, and Superintendent Town had him discharged on account of the incident.

On returning to Bismarck by Government stage Mr. Sweetman went to work as field manager for John Smith, merchant, delivering goods to soldiers. During 1877 he worked for the Government and in 1882 came to Colson, now Billings. Colonel More, locating engineer, authorized Mr. Sweetman to buy the town site for

$33,000, but was not able to negotiate the deal for that price. For several years during these pioneer days Mr. Sweetman had operated a teaming business. In 1897 he became foreman of a gang of men working for Dan Boyle, and later had a gang of 190 Japs, and with these laborers never used a time keeper. Mr. Sweetman was the first justice of the peace at Billings, serving six years, from 1882 to 1888.

In 1904 he was appointed road master, and assisted in the construction of the M. & W. Southern Railway, and this was his final service as a railroad man.

He married, in 1880, Capitole Johnston. Two children were born to their marriage, and his wife and daughter are deceased. Mr. Sweetman is now living at Red Lodge, Montana.

GARLAND G. COONROD. The Coonrod family has a military record of which the present generation may well be proud, for three generations served the country bravely and loyally as soldiers; a stepfather of Garland G. Coonrod of this review was also a soldier of the war between the states, and Mr. Coonrod's father-in-law belonged to the regular army, cavalry branch. Garland G. Coonrod distinguished himself in the war with Spain, and would have liked nothing better than to have entered the service during the World war had he not been considered more valuable as a railroad employe. He was born at Fort Riley, Kansas, September 21, 1876, a son of Aquilla Coonrod, and grandson of Karl Konrod, a native of Hamburg, Germany. The latter came to the United States in young manhood, settled at Bryan, Ohio, changed the spelling of his name to Coonrod, and there he completed his life span, and, dying, was interred in the cemetery of that place. There was but the one son, Aquilla, born to him and his wife, but they had two daughters, both of whom continued to live at Bryan, where they also died.

Aquilla Coonrod was born, reared and educated at Bryan, and was taught to espouse the cause of liberty and honor the flag of his father's adopted country. When war was declared between the states he was one of the first to enlist from Bryan, and was a member of an Ohio regiment that became a part of General Sherman's army. He was in the campaign against Atlanta and on to the sea, from whence the great conquering army swept on north through the Carolinas, and he participated in the grand review at Washington.

Instead of taking his discharge, Aquilla Coonrod continued in the service, being under the command of General Miles. With his command he came west, and as a member of the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., was stationed at the cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River. He was also stationed at Fort Riley, his family having joined him. This brave soldier and excellent man was killed at the mouth of Burney's Creek by road agents who held up the Government paymaster, Maj. Charles S. Whipple. Aquilla Coonrod's remains lie in the little cemetery, with those of the others of his command who died during those early days, at Crow Agency, Montana.

Aquilla Coonrod was married to Miss Mary S. Brummit, whose father was a Baptist minister of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where she was born. She passed away at Miles City, June 17, 1926, aged eighty-two years, and she is buried in the cemetery of that city. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Coonrod was married to George H. Cahoo, also a veteran of the war between the states, in which he had served from Ohio. He, too, continued in the army, and took part with the expedition of General Miles against the Chief Joseph tribe of Indians in the Northwest. Mr. Cahoo lived to see the Indians established on reservations and no longer a menance to the white settlers. Mr. Cahoo survives his wife, and is still a resident of Miles City, where, at the age of eighty-seven years, he is possessed of a mentality as active as a man of middle age. Mrs. Cahoo was the second wife of Aquilla Coonrod, and their only child was Garland G. Coonrod. By his former marriage, however, Aquilla Coonrod had two sons and a daughter, all of whom resided at either Bryan or Defiance, Ohio, but are now deceased.

Growing to useful manhood at Miles City, Garland G. Coonrod attended the public schools, and was graduated from high school, after which he entered Wesleyan College, Helena, Montana, and took two years' work there. He then became engaged in ranching on Tongue and Powder rivers, working with horses and cattle until 1898. In that year, in response to the President's call for troops, he enlisted at Fort Keogh, in the Second United States Infantry, Col. John C. Bates commanding, and was sent to Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, and thence to Tampa, Florida. From the latter point the regiment was transferred to Cuba, under General Shafter's command, and Mr. Coonrod participated in the engagement with the Spanish troops at Siboney, after which an advance was made to Las Guasmas, where the command was held in reserve for the Roosevelt Rough Riders. With that famous command Mr. Coonrod took part in the battle of Santiago, after which the Island of Cuba was surrendered to the American forces. As the ceremonies were held in front of the trench in which Mr. Coonrod's regiment was stationed, he had a splendid opportunity to observe all that was taking place, and this forms an interesting memory for him, and one which he will always cherish. With his regiment Mr. Coonrod was sent to Montauk Point, New York, in August, 1898, and went into the hospital there. Subsequently he was in Saint Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, for, like so many of the veterans of the Spanish-American war, he felt the effects of the climate, and it was some years before he was able to throw off entirely the hold the malaria had upon him. When he was discharged from the hospital he returned to Fort Keogh on a furlough, after which he rejoined his regiment at Camp Shipp, Alabama, and accompanied it to do police duty at Savannah, Georgia. Still later the regiment returned to Cuba as part of the Army of Occupation, and Mr. Coonrod, as one of its soldiers, was stationed at Caibarien Barracks, and there he was honorably discharged, July 9, 1899, and returned to Miles City.

From 1899 to 1902 Mr. Coonrod was in the quartermaster's department, under civil service, but in the latter year he went with the Northern Pacific Railroad as clerk, and he was stationed at Miles City, Glendive, Sidney, Manden and Billings. In 1918 he left the Northern Pacific and came with the Chicago, Milwaukee &

Saint Paul Railroad at Great Falls, Montana, as ticket agent, but after a month was transferred to Lewistown, where he has since remained, his headquarters being in the depot of his company.

Fraternally Mr. Coonrod belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the United Spanish War Veterans.

On June 2, 1902, Mr. Coonrod was married at Miles City, Montana, to Miss Jeanette Stafford, a daughter of T. W. and Mary (Daly) Stafford. Mrs. Coonrod was born at Walla Walla, Washington, where her father was serving with the First Cavalry, U. S. A., but she was reared from early girlhood in California. She is one of four daughters, and she and her sisters were educated at San Francisco, she being a graduate of the high-school course of that city. Mrs. Coonrod died at Lewistown, November 15, 1925, leaving one son, George S., a graduate of the Lewistown High School, now with the Central Bank & Trust Company of this city. Mr. Coonrod married, second, Miss Thelma Fergus, a daughter of Robert Fergus, and granddaughter of the man for whom Fergus County was named.

William Nichols, a typical mining man of the Northwest, has followed the trails over the mountain and stuck his pick into near and remote places of promise all over Montana, Wyoming and the Black Hills of the Dakotas. Along with mining and prospecting he has had some experience as a rancher, but the best years of his long and interesting life have been devoted to the mining industry.

Mr. Nichols, whose home is at Cook City, in Park County, was born in Cook County, Illinois, in 1850, a son of James Nichols. Mr. Nichols when a young man of twenty-six started for the West. The most promising field at that time was the Black Hills mining district of South Dakota, then Dakota Territory. He came into contact with the wild and rough life of that section during 1876-77, and in the fall of the latter year came on to Montana, locating at Miles City. For a time he was a cowboy on the Diamond Ranch in Custer County, and for several years his business was hunting and trapping, with headquarters at Fort Custer. In 1882 he located at Cook City, and made a business of killing game for supplying the miners with meat. He killed over 2000 elks, hundreds of deer, several hundred mountain sheep and also carried on a business as trapper for the marten, fox, bear and other animals for their furs. In the course of his trapping experience he caught one silver fox whose fur was worth about $700.

Mr. Nichols during the past forty years has prosecuted his prospecting and mining over many districts. He has opened up several valuable deposits, and recently sold his Brooks claim for $10,000 cash. He now has three claims, on which he has spent about $5,000 in development.

Mr. Nichols in the course of his mining and hunting came in contact with Indians on many occasions. On a trip along the Tongue River, while sleeping in his wagon, a band of fourteen Indians tried a surprise attack, but he woke up in time to drive them off with his Winchester. He has also spent some time in mining in Wyoming, and is familiar with almost every trail in the Rocky Mountains through the states of Montana and Wyoming. Many years ago he discovered a valuable vein of coal near Red Lodge, and sold the claim to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Mr. Nichols, like many miners and prospectors, has never married and his legal residence for many years has been at Cook City. He has had actually no settled abode or domicile. In politics he has always favored the Democratic candidate.

WILLIAM WARREN COON left behind him several years of practical experience as a printer when he came to Montana, and while he resumed his connection with the printing and newspaper business in this state for a brief time, practically all his time has been taken up with farming and ranching. Mr. Coon owns one of the well improved farms of Valley County, located fourteen miles south and one mile west of Saco.

He was born in Nebraska, in 1880, son of James and Emlie (Frazier) Coon, being one of their two children. His brother, Orville, died in California in 1918. Mrs. Emlie Coon came out to Montana in 1906, and her husband joined her here in 1908, taking up a homestead north of the land now occupied by the son. James Coon followed farming all his life and passed away in 1915.

William Warren Coon attended school at Ashland, Nebraska, and a course in Boyles Business College at Omaha. He learned the trade of printer, and worked at it steadily, chiefly in Omaha, and also in other places. Mr. Coon came out to Saco, Montana, in 1903, and soon afterward bought the Roach Brothers ranch. He occupied the place in the fall of 1904, and has lived there now for a quarter of a century. He operated his land solely as a sheep ranch until 1911. For seven or eight years he was in the horse business and since 1919 has made cattle raising the chief business, specializing in the Hereford strain. He owns 2,800 acres, leases several adjoining sections and has part of his land in cultivation.

Mr. Coon owned and conducted the newspaper at Saco for a few months during 1912. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Coon married at Omaha, in 1901, Miss Luella Taylor. Her father, Austin Taylor, was a pioneer in the country south of Saco, Montana. By this marriage Mr. Coon has one daughter, Eva. In 1912 he married Miss Tillie Beavers, of Montana, daughter of C. E. and Gertrude Beavers. Her father came from Nebraska to this state. Mr. and Mrs. Coon have two daughters, Wilma and Irene.

GEORGE W. HARDEN during a residence in Montana of over thirty years has found all the opportunity to satisfy an ambition for a broadly diversified career of business success and political and public honors. Mr. Harden is a resident of Harlowton, where he owns and conducts an abstract of title business.

He was born in Poweshiek County, Iowa, March 6, 1870, son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Patterson) Harden, and grandson of Washington Barton Harden. His grandfather was a Virginian, settled in Indiana and spent his last years in Iowa. Thomas J. Harden was born in Indiana, but grew up and received his education in Iowa. He was one of two brothers and two sisters. For three years he was a Union soldier in Company C of the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac, and among other battles he participated in the engagement of Antietam. He was for many years identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and at one time commander of Montezuma Post. Thomas J. Harden and wife had a large family of children: Joseph E., of Montezuma, Iowa; George W.; Thomas J., Jr., a contractor at Montezuma; James P., of Ringling, Montana; John M., of Montezuma; Catherine, wife of R. A. Mortland, of Oscaloosa, Iowa; Edith, of Denver, Colorado; Nellie, who died in Redwood City, California, wife of George H. Bell; Charles P., of Montezuma; Lucy, wife of G. G. Dorwood, of Denver; and Mrs. June Keating, of Montezuma.

George W. Harden grew up on a farm, attended country schools until he was about nineteen, finished his high school course at the age of twenty-two, and four winter terms of teaching gave him most of the means required for getting through Iowa State College at Ames, where he spent four years, graduating in the class of 1895. He completed the four years of work at Ames in three and a half years, received the A. B. degree and was chosen class orator at commencement. The year after he graduated he acted as collector in Iowa for the McCormick Harvester Company.

On May 10, 1897, he came to Montana from Montezuma, Iowa, and at Billings went to work for the Yegan Brothers Milling Company in the mill. In the spring of 1898 he took a six months review course at the State Normal College at Dillon, and in September of that year became principal of the school at Castle. He taught for two years and in June, 1900, took the Government census in the district. In the fall of 1900 he was elected clerk and recorder of Meagher County on the Republican ticket. Meagher County then included what is now Wheatland County. In 1902 he was reelected and served four years, and then remained under his successor as deputy clerk and recorder. In the fall of 1906 he was nominated for representative of Meagher County, was elected and participated in work of the Tenth Session of the Montana Legislature. He was chairman of the enrollment committee, member of the insurance and other committees. He had no special measures of his own to promote, but actively supported the bill creating the Montana Railroad Commission, and cast his vote for Joseph M. Dickson for the United States Senate.

At the close of his work in the Legislature he returned from Helena to White Sulphur Springs, and was appointed, and on July 1, 1907, became postmaster for a vacancy appointment. He was then appointed for a four-year term and continued postmaster there until March, 1916. On leaving the postoffice Mr. Harden compiled a complete record of abstracts for Meagher County, and with the creation of Wheatland County he moved his business to Harlowton in 1917.

Mr. Harden in the fall of 1916 was elected county treasurer of Meagher County on the Republican ticket, was reelected for a second term in 1918, and served until January, 1921. In the meantime he had been nominated and elected clerk and recorder, the same office he had held twenty years previously. He retired from that office in January, 1923, and then moved his home to Harlowton, where he has given his time to the abstract of title business, and has an insurance agency.

Mr. Harden was elected a trustee of his school district in 1924, and in April, 1927, was reelected for another three-year term, and for the past two years has been president of the board. He is a

Walter R. Knaack

former president of the Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and during the World war was secretary of the County Red Cross Chapter. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and for several years a member of the board of the Presbyterian Church.

He married at Harlan, Iowa, September 6, 1905, Miss Clara McNaughton. They became acquainted while she was teaching school at White Sulphur Springs, Montana. Her father, J. F. McNaughton, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and moved from Wisconsin to Iowa. Mrs. Harden was the fourth in a family of four daughters and two sons. She was educated in Chicago and in Drake University, and taught school until her marriage, and since then has given her time to home making and the work of women's organizations. She is a Presbyterian and a Republican voter. Mr. and Mrs. Harden have one daughter, Louise M., a junior in high school.

WALTER R. KNAACK, county attorney of Toole County, is an ex-service man of the World war, and it was after his return from France that he completed his law studies.

He was born at Rock Island, Illinois, January 27, 1895, son of W. C. and Sophia (Runge) Knaack. His father was born September 21, 1864, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where his ancestors had lived for generations. He grew up there, and in 1882, on coming to America, settled at Rock Island, Illinois. He engaged in the steamboat business, and was a captain of Mississippi River steamers for thirteen years. One of his boats was the *Vernie Swain*. After leaving the river traffic he moved to Des Moines and was a furniture merchant for six years, then came out to the Northwest at Bellingham, Washington, bought and operated a ranch for three years and then returned to the furniture business there. In 1916 he established a manufacturing plant. He and his wife have lived retired at Bellingham since 1921.

Walter R. Knaack spent the years of his childhood and youth at Rock Island, Des Moines and Bellingham. He attended high school at Bellingham and went east to complete his law education. He attended George Washington University at Washington, D. C. Before completing his law education he had enlisted and was in training as a soldier, and was sent overseas with the Second Army Corps Headquarters in France as an army field clerk in the operations section of the general staff. Mr. Knaack was given an honorable discharge February 27, 1919, and attended the Northwestern College of Law at Portland, Oregon, from which in June, 1921, he received the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to practice in Portland, Oregon, on September 12, 1921. He has been engaged in a general law practice at Shelby since September 11, 1922. His abilities made a favorable impression from the start and his maturing experience has earned him a very high place at the Montana bar. In 1928 he was elected county attorney, and is serving his first term in that office.

Mr. Knaack is affiliated with Shelby Lodge No. 143, A. F. and A. M., is a member of Over the Top Post No. 81 of Veterans of Foreign Wars and of Toole Post No. 52 of the American Legion. He also has membership in Royal Arch Chapter of Masons at Portland. He is a charter member of the Shelby Lodge of Masons and now holds the post of senior deacon. He is a past secretary of the Shelby Lions Club. Mr. Knaack married, June 3, 1923, Miss Stella Gunter, of Shelby.

T. W. HICKS, the present county clerk and recorder of Wheatland County, is an old time Montana man, and has seen the changes and developments of over forty-five years in the Northwest and from the standpoint of stage driver, business man, rancher and public official.

He was born at Avoca, Wisconsin, November 27, 1860, but grew up in Iowa. His father, Judge Franklin Hicks, served as a regimental quartermaster in the Union army during the Civil war, was college educated and earned many high honors, serving on the bench and twice was elected to Congress, once from Iowa and once from South Dakota. He was a Baptist. Judge Hicks died at Rapid City, South Dakota. He married Miss Rosecranz, who died and is buried at Avoca, Wisconsin. Three of her six children grew up: Fannie Goodwin, who died at Los Angeles; T. W. Hicks; and Walter Hicks, of Miles City, Montana.

T. W. Hicks grew up at Clear Lake, Iowa, where he attended public schools, and later moved with the family to South Dakota and completed his education at Rapid City. He left there as a young man and went out to Wyoming, and was in the service of the Northwestern Transportation Company, at first as a caller and later as one of the stage drivers. He drove a stage from Fetmans to Sand Creek through a sagebrush country which was without inhabitants except at the stage stations. However, his work was never interrupted by bandits or robbers.

After leaving Wyoming, Mr. Hicks came to Montana, in the spring of 1884, and his first work here was hauling ore from the mines to the smelters. At Butte for the greater part of four years he drove a delivery wagon for William Jack, and then became the stage driver between Helena and Diamond City.

For eighteen years Mr. Hicks was located in Yellowstone Park, in the service of the Yellowstone Transportation Company, operating a line of stages for transporting tourists about the park. His particular duty was in charge of the horses of the company, with headquarters on Black Tail Creek, about five miles from Mammoth, Hot Springs.

On leaving the Yellowstone Park Mr. Hicks engaged in sheep ranching on the Stillwater River, where he entered land in what was then Sweet Grass, now Stillwater, County. He developed a homestead and pastured all the land he could fence. His period of active ranching covered about seven years. He finally sold his flock and disposed of his land to his sister-in-law, and then moved to Harlowton. At Harlowton Mr. Hicks conducted a pool hall for a year, and for eleven years was a clerk with the Urner Mercantile Company.

In 1924 he made his first canvass for nomination for the office of county clerk, being defeated by the narrow margin of seventeen votes. In 1926 he won the Republican nomination, was elected in November of that year as the successor of Walter Hanson, and in 1928 was reelected without opposition. He has given a splendid administration of his duties in the office. Mr. Hicks cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison and comes of a Republican family. For many years he has been a churchman, and has been a trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Harlowton. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a past grand of Harlowton Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and attends the Grand Lodge sessions.

He married at Livingston, Montana, Emma Fitzgerald, who was born at Emigrant, Montana. Her father, S. M. Fitzgerald, came to Montana from Iowa, and was a contractor and hotel man at Gardiner. He is now eighty-eight years of age and a resident of Fish Tail, Montana. Mrs. Hicks is one of a family of eight daughters and three sons, the daughters and one of the sons still surviving, and all of them are in Montana except Mrs. Emma Anderson, in California. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have two children: Theron, of Harlowton; and Mary, wife of Morley Minyard, of Spangle, Washington, and mother of a son, Wayne Minyard.

JOE F. WRIGHT, one of the most prosperous and highly esteemed citizens of Roy, Fergus County, is a man who has been through many varieties of Montana experience, having been through perhaps a more than normal share of the adversities that are found in the records of pioneering and homesteading in a new country.

Mr. Wright came to Montana with the background of a city man. He was born practically in the heart of the City of Chicago, in a building across the street from Bricklayers Hall at Peoria and Madison streets, Chicago. His birth occurred August 6, 1892. His father, K. W. Wright, was a native of England, was a man of college education and came to the United States when a young man with a view to starting a factory for the making of iron bedsteads. However, he changed his plans and engaged in the teaming business at Chicago, and eventually built up a rather extensive business and service in teaming and storage. He also came out to Montana and took up a homestead, but did not give up his business in Chicago and returned to that city. He died at Oak Park, a Chicago suburb, February 6, 1928. He married in Chicago Miss Kate Mooney, who was born in that city, of Irish ancestry. She is now living at the family homestead seven miles north of Roy. Their children were: Will, of Chicago; Joe F.; Esther, the wife of Clarence Soper, who is now continuing the transfer and storage business built up by K. W. Wright; Harry, a homesteader in the Roy locality; Viney, connected with the Western Electric Company at New York City; Charles, who is employed by a large company in Bermuda; John and Walter, ranchers along the Missouri River in Montana; and Daniel, a student in Chicago.

Joe F. Wright attended school only through the grades, and he was still very young when he began helping his father in the teaming business. On reaching his majority, in 1913, he left Chicago and came out to Montana, filing on a homestead seven miles north of Roy. On his land he built a home of logs, a two-room cabin, and that was the shelter for the family all the nine years they remained on the homestead. Mr. Wright worked hard and earnestly, but his efforts as a Montana farmer were beset by an unusual train of adversities, and eventually he saw his capital dwindle away and his mortgaged farm itself disappear. He then gave up the struggle and went to work as a cowpuncher for the P. R. Ranch, later worked for the Murray-Deeton Cattle Company, and eventually leased a ranch of 3,000 acres at the head of Bear Creek. A number of years ago he began milking cows, and the daily feature of his business has been one of the most important and has probably been the factor that has enabled him to pull through. He delivered milk to the market at Lewistown, and eventually had a herd of fifteen milk cows. The revenue from his milk has been a steady resource to the family ever since.

Besides his dairy cattle Mr. Wright has developed a large herd of Whitefaced cattle, approximately three hundred, all high graded, his young stock coming out of registered sires. His efforts as a rancher and dairyman have enabled him in seven years' time to accumulate enough money to purchase the old Sanford Ranch at Dove Tail, to which he is now planning to move his headquarters. He also retains his leased ranch to furnish range and water during the summer.

Mr. Wright married in Chicago in December, 1909, Miss Mary Hennessy, daughter of Patrick Hennessy. Mrs. Wright was born in County Limerick, Ireland, and was reared and educated there. She was sixteen years of age when she came to the United States, and before her marriage she was a maid in the homes of Judge Donahue and Alderman Brennan of Chicago. She has a brother, Patrick, living in New York, a brother, Michael, in Chicago, and a sister, Mrs. Kate O'Brien, also living in Chicago. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wright are Jennie, Laura and Willie.

Mr. Wright votes as a Democrat in national affairs. He belongs to no fraternity or church. During the World war he offered his services, but was rejected because of physical conditions, and was also turned down on his second effort to get into action. Mr. Wright's cattle brands are "KY connected on right ribs; S4 on left hip; and barLL on left hip."

Mr. Wright's daughters are young women of unusual energy and enterprise and have gained some interesting distinctions. Both are accomplished in horsemanship and are valuable factors to their father in ranching. They have also accumulated some cattle of their own and have their own stock brands. Their knowledge of the live stock business is the result of association with their father and steady training and experience through all the years since they were young girls. Miss Jennie Wright is known throughout Fergus County as a range rider. She breaks her own mounts, knows all the cattle brands of this section of Fergus County, and some of her interesting experiences and accomplishments have made her known as far away as Chicago. She is popular at home and elsewhere, and has been at home in the saddle since she was five years of age.

CHARLES A. SHAWVER is one of the interesting figures of the Pendroy community of Teton County. He homesteaded there in 1910. Subsequently the railroad was built and the Town of Pendroy was established on part of his homestead. Through his influence many other families came to the locality, and much of the pushing, progressive spirit of Pendroy is due to Mr. Shawver's influence.

Mr. Shawver was born at Des Moines, Iowa, March 27, 1857, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Shawver. His father was of German ancestry and moved west from Pennsylvania. He died when his only child was very small and Mr. Shawver was left an orphan by the death of his mother when he was five years old. Both parents are buried in the cemetery at New Rumley, Ohio. They had gone to Ohio, to Harrison County, when Charles A. Shawver was an infant. He lived there until he was thirteen, getting his first school advantages. After the death of his mother William Arbaugh was appointed his guardian, and an agreement was made with Philip Shambaugh, a German, to take the boy and educate him. Later Shambaugh broke his agreement, refusing to allow his ward to go to school. On the advice of his guardian Mr. Shawver left Ohio, at the age of thirteen, and joined his maternal grandmother at Austin, Cass County, Missouri. From that age he was working to support himself and also attended school at Butler, Missouri, and later at Lees Summit. For three semesters he attended the "one-study" university at Scio, Ohio, a justly celebrated old school no longer in existence. Mr. Shawver as a boy showed an earnest spirit, a determination to make the most of his advantages, and there were friends who repeatedly took a keen interest in his welfare and progress. However, he was determined to do for himself and choose his own way, and in consequence he declined offers from a lawyer, a doctor, and a minister of the Gospel who wanted to take him into their homes and educate and prepare him for their respective professions. Much of his early experience was in business lines. He had worked in a store at New Rumley, Ohio, at Lees Summit and Grand View, Missouri, and at Grand View he became a merchant for himself and was appointed postmaster. While at New Rumley, Ohio, he served as deputy postmaster. Grand View is a suburb of Kansas City and is located in Jackson County, and Mr. Shawver was in that community from 1888 until he came out to Montana. While there he acquired a farm and other real estate at what is now Seventy-fifth and Prospect streets in Kansas City. He was also in the real estate business and at Fifty-seventh and State Line laid off an addition on the Kansas side known as Westport View, a part of the country club region.

Mr. Shawver made himself a factor in Republican politics while in Jackson County, Missouri, serving as township committeeman of Washington Township. He came to know many of the Republican leaders in the city and for four years before coming to Montana was in the office of the city marshal and was also on the police force.

His first visit to Montana was made for the purpose of visiting relatives, including Mr. W. D. Jones, of the Pendroy locality. In investigating the country and seeing the great amount of public domain awaiting settlement, he filed on a 160-acre homestead on the bench adjacent to the village at Pendroy, though at that time there was no village nor had the railroad yet been built. His choice of this particular tract was due to the presence of a generous spring in a coulee, and this spring has made an oasis of the region. His settlement brought not only his own family but other relatives and friends, and he and two of his sons have accumulated over 700 acres of land around Pendroy.

After acquiring his homestead Mr. Shawver broke a considerable area of the sod and now has half a section under cultivation. His chief crop is wheat and in 1928 some of the land produced fifty-five bushels to the acre. His home is one of the most attractive around Pendroy. When the Great Northern Railway built a branch from Great Falls a village was started and Mr. Shawver's quarter section was chosen as the location of the station and grounds. One item of the negotiations was that Mr. Shawver should have the naming of the town. He chose the name Longview, from the fact that here is to be found the longest view to the Rocky Mountains in the United States. However, the railway company failed to keep its agreement and instead gave the village the name of Pendroy. Mr. Shawver as a Republican cast his first presidential vote for General Garfield. He has been a Republican practically from the time he was eight years of age. After the assassination of President Lincoln an aunt had a long talk with the boy, explaining to him what a wonderful character the martyr President had been and how he had given his life for humanity and the freedom of the slaves, and when he came to manhood Mr. Shawver had no other thought than to vote according to the party principles of the great emancipator.

Mr. Shawver married Miss Mary Connely, who was one of the eight children of L. D. and Caroline (Wyatt) Connely. Her father was at one time editor of the *Lees Summit Ledger* and later a merchant at Grand View. Mr. Shawver and wife had two sons, Clyde S. and Earl W. Clyde, who died in Kansas City in 1916, is survived by a widow and two children, his widow being a teacher in the Linwood School of Kansas City. Earl W. Shawver, now at Long Beach, California, where he is general manager of the Neon Light & Sign Company, was a soldier in the World war. He was trained at Camp Funston, went overseas with the Eighty-ninth Division, and was in the great Argonne campaign. He was one of the thirty-nine men of a company of 250 who returned at the close of the war. After the armistice he was in the Army of Occupation, near Coblentz on the Rhine. Earl W. Shawver married Nina Nowlin.

Mrs. Una B. Kinneman, D. C., is giving loyal and effective service as a well fortified exponent of the benignant science and system of chiropractic, and is established in the successful practice of her profession in Missoula.

Doctor Kinneman was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and was a child at the time of the establishing of the family home in Missoula, Montana, where she was reared to adult age and received the advantages of the public schools. The Doctor is a daughter of Charles B. and Lucy Jane (Ailport) Hawkins, the former of whom was born in the vicinity of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter at Battle Creek, Michigan. Charles B. Hawkins was long in service as an efficient locomotive engineer, and in this capacity was retained in turn by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Northern Pacific Railroad, he having come to the Northwest in 1893 and having met his death in a railroad accident near Couer d'Alene, Idaho, in 1895, his widow being now a resident of Missoula, Montana.

At Missoula was solemnized the marriage of George B. Kinneman to Miss Una B. Hawkins, and soon afterward they established their home on their well improved ranch in the Bitter Root Valley, near Stevensville, Ravalli County, this ranch estate being now one of the show places of the beautiful Bitter Root Valley and Mr. Kinneman having rank as one of the most progressive and successful representatives of modern ranch industry in this section of the state. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Kinneman is maintained in Stevensville, and is known as a center of gracious hospitality. Though Doctor Kinneman continues to preside as the popular chatelaine of this home she is, as previously noted, engaged in the practice of her profession in Missoula. Mr. Kinneman is a past master of the Stevensville lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Scottish Rite of the time-honored fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree, besides being a Noble of Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in the City of Butte. His wife is affiliated with the adjunct Masonic organizations, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of the Nile (White Shrine).

Doctor Kinneman has no children, and it was her spirit of human sympathy and helpfulness that led her to enter the profession in which she is doing splendid work and winning marked success and prestige. In 1924 she was graduated in the Palmer College of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, and she then engaged in practice at Stevensville. She thereafter passed three months at Vineland, New Jersey, where she assisted professionally one of her former classmates at the Palmer College. After her return home she continued in practice at Stevensville, and in November, 1928, she broadened the field of her professional activities by opening her present office in the Higgins Building, Missoula, where she has provided the best of appointments and general equipment and where she is proving unequivocally successful in her practice. Doctor Kinneman was reared and educated in this part of Montana, here has maintained her home since childhood and here her circle of friends is coextensive with that of her acquaintances.

HON. JOHN L. MEARS, of Judith Basin County, member of the Montana State Senate since 1921, in which he has distinguished himself by his good service to his constituency and the wisdom he has brought to the various legislative problems of the state in recent years, is an old time Montana citizen, having lived in the territory and state nearly fifty years.

Mr. Mears comes of that stalwart stock of people from the old State of Maine and was born in the City of Augusta, January 6, 1859. His grandfather was born at Bristol, Maine, and of his family of four sons and two daughters one was Edmund Mears, who was born at Bristol and spent all his life in his native state. His life work was in the shoemaking trade, at that time a very profitable business. He was active in church, became a Republican on the formation of that party, and lived to be seventy-two years of age, passing away in 1885. He married Eliza Fountain, daughter of John Fountain, who had seven daughters. She died in 1897, at the age of eighty-two. There were ten children and eight of them grew up. Two of the older sons, Josiah and James, were soldiers in the Union army, Josiah being killed in the second battle of Manassas or Bull Run, while James was in the war for the Union three years. The three surviving children are: Mrs. Laura Williams, of Berkeley, California; Mrs. Sarah Whittemore, of Wakefield, Maine; and Senator Mears.

John L. Mears grew up in Maine, as a boy frequently helped his father in the shoemaking shop, and finished his education in the Kent's Hill preparatory school. His intention was to complete a college course, but things intervened to prevent his carrying out that ambition. He was a young man of twenty-one when he started for the far West, arriving in Montana in 1880. He made his first stop near Centerville in Broadwater County, where he worked as a harvest hand. For three years he was in the mines of Jefferson County as a miner and mill hand. After spending about four years in this way Mr. Mears took steps to establish himself permanently in the country and entered a homestead near Arrow Creek. That homestead since he owned it has been in the jurisdiction of three different counties, Meagher, Cascade and now Judith Basin. His ranch lies along the Arrow Creek, nestling in a cove of its narrow valley, almost under the foothills of the Highwood Mountain. After doing his first preliminary work on the claim he spent the winter in Butte, working in the mills of the old Parrott plant. After the beginning of spring he started work on his land, putting up a cabin for his home, stables and sheds for live stock, and he has been a stock raiser all through the years. He raised both cattle and horses, since there was a good market for horses until the advent of the automobile. For ten years, 1894-1904, he operated a stage line from Lewistown to Great Falls. This became the Judith Inland Transportation Company, a large organization, at one time owning and using 190 head of horses and operating three lines, one from Great Falls to Lewistown, one from Harlowton to Lewistown, and the other from Fort Benton to Lewistown. About the time the railroad was built into Lewistown Mr. Mears sold his interest in the stage company, but for three and a half year conducted a stage line into Kendall. Since then his time and labors have been concentrated on his ranch. He has developed a property of 800 acres, and his leased lands bring the acreage under his control up to 3,000. At one time his ranch supported as many as 400 head of cattle. He was an annual shipper to the Chicago markets, and came to know many of the leading commission men at the Chicago Stock Yards. He now has about a hundred cattle on his ranch.

The substantial interests accumulated in a material way represent only part of the activities of Senator Mears since coming to Montana. He helped organize the first school district of the Geyser locality, and served as clerk of the school board. In politics his choice has always been the Republican party and he cast his first presidential vote in the state in 1892. However, the first important office he ever held was that of state senator. He was chosen in a special election January 11, 1921, to fill a vacancy after the man regularly elected failed to qualify. He entered the Senate the day after his commission was issued, while Bud Story was president of the Senate. His committee assignments were public lands, stock growing and grazing, corporations other than municipal. In 1924 he was elected for another term and in the following session was chairman of the committee on public lands and has held that chairmanship down to the present time. He introduced the bill to annex thirty-two sections from old Fergus County to the new Judith Basin County, and he also was responsible for a bill providing for the examination of books of the third and fourth class school districts by the county treasurer. For one session he was a member of the Senate judiciary committee. In 1928 he was elected for his third term and in the session of 1929 was one of the very influential members and supported the program of efficiency and economy. One measure he was particularly interested in was that reducing the number of district judges and changing the boundaries of the district. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the Boulder School for the Deaf and Dumb and Feeble Minded. Senator Mears worked with various committees in measures to promote the winning of the war. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Senator Mears in 1894 married Stella Lee. In 1901 he married Mrs. Jennie Long, who was born at Greeneville, Tennessee, and was reared and educated in Eastern Tennessee, being a daughter of James and Alice Kelley. Mrs. Mears came to Montana when a young woman. By her first marriage she has a son, Robert Long, now in Texas. Mrs. Mears is a past grand chief of the Pythian Sisters of Montana. She is a Methodist.

Sven Undem. Prominent among the early settlers of the Glendive-Terry region of Montana is Sven Undem, one of the larger and more successful of the ranchmen of Prairie County, whose large and well conditioned property is situated on Cottonwood Creek, about fifteen miles north of Terry. Mr. Undem made his first permanent home in the state in 1898, when he entered his homestead as a squatter prior to the surveying of this locality, and for thirty-two years has been one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of his community, where he has steadily advanced to prosperity and prominence.

Mr. Undem was born February 28, 1873, at Stavanger, Norway, and is a son of Sven and Bertha Karina (Kverneland) Undem, both natives of near Stavanger, where the father was a small farmer and shoemaker. As was the custom in the old country at that time, Mr. Undem made regular visits to the homes of his community, where he would remain until he had outfitted the family with shoes, then moving on to the next place. He was a man of solid qualities and sterling character, who had an excellent reputation among his neighbors for honesty and integrity. He died in 1898, at the age of sixty-six years, while his widow still survives him at eighty years of age. The following sons and a daughter constituted the family: Sven, of this review; Nels, who has been a permanent partner of Sven; Carl, who is also identified with the Undem ranch; Engebrit, who died in childhood; Bert, who died as a young man; and Bertha, the wife of Gabriel Kverneland, of Norway.

Sven Undem attended the public schools of his native community, and was nineteen years of age when he boarded a vessel at Stavanger with a former resident of Norway who had been to the United States and was on a visit home, and from twelve to fifteen other emigrants. From Stavanger the party went to Hull, England, and then to Liverpool, and finally arrived at the port of New York. Mr. Undem's brother Nels, who was born June 25, 1874, and educated in the public schools of Norway, had preceded Sven to this country, and was living at Henley Falls, Minnesota, where the brothers were reunited. During his boyhood and youth Sven Umden had learned the shoemaker's trade by accompanying his father on the latter's regular trips, and not long after arriving in this country sought work at his trade at Clarkfield, Minnesota, where he earned his first American money by working at shoemaking and making and mending harness, his wage being $15 a month and board. At the end of a month he became dissatisfied and went to the country near Henley Falls, where he was employed on a farm for six months at the rate of $16 a month and board. When the winter came on the farmer cut down expenses by eliminating the wages, but Mr. Undem remained, in order to retain what he had already earned, and worked just as hard for board only as though he were on the pay-roll. The next spring he was offered a position at $20 a month and board for eight months, which he accepted, but became disgusted with the way he had to labor to earn a pittance and accepted an opportunity to return to Norway for only $30. However, at the end of three months he returned to the United States and joined his brother Nels on the Krug ranch, near Glendive, Montana, where he was paid $25 a month and board for herding sheep. Two years later he became an employe of Joe Eisenbart, for whom he also worked two years, herding and lambing a band of sheep and doing other tasks on the ranch. On coming to the Terry community, in 1898, Mr. Undem went to work as a ranch hand for Mr. Burt, with whom he spent the winter and the lambing season of the following year. Deciding to become his own employer, he took a bunch of sheep on shares from Mr. Burt, and these he trailed, with the aid of his two brothers, Nels and Carl, across the Yellowstone to the locality of Mr. Undem's homestead, some forty miles, where the brothers settled down permanently to the raising of sheep, which has been a prominent item of their industry ever since.

Mr. Undem settled in a log cabin which he found on the homestead at the time of his arrival. It was but a ramshackle structure when he took it over, but he soon repaired it and converted it into a comfortable dwelling for those times, the three brothers making their home there at various periods. They changed about with their work, some working away from home while the others took care of the flocks. They were associated together for about three years, when Carl Undem sold his interest in the business and returned to Norway, where he married, but has since returned to this country and is now again connected with the ranch as a helper. On first coming to Montana Nels Undem also entered a homestead, but this he abandoned to enter partnership with his brother Sven, and they now own some 9,000 acres of land, in three different blocks, but all in the same locality. The ranch is practically under fence, includes some irrigated farming with the brothers' own ditches, and is one of the productive alfalfa and blue joint hay ranches of the region. The brothers have run from 4,000 to 5,000 sheep and even 7,000 when the range was open and free. For a time they had success also with the cattle business, but this branch of their industry was sold in 1900 and but few cattle are grazing on their lands at this time. The Undem brothers started their sheep business with 2,000 ewes, and no division was made with their landlord for three years. Their success with these ewes is best shown by the statement that at division time there were 8,000 head to be divided after the original ewes had been returned to their owner, Mr. Burt. Then the brothers began independently with 4,000 head of sheep and following this increased their flock to 7,000 head. They have sold lambs at $2 a head and wool as low as 8 cents a pound, and their high prices were those following the World war, when they received 63 cents a pound for wool and 11 cents a pound for lambs. The brothers are leasing as much land as they own, and their efforts have been along progressive but economic lines, excellent results having been

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achieved by this method. Sven Undem's part in the World war was to aid in the purchase of bonds, etc., but while he was registered, he was never called into the service. He and his brother early became citizens of the United States by naturalization, began voting as Republicans and have continued as adherents of that party to the present. They were reared in the Lutheran faith, and still support the old home church back in Norway, as well as the Community Church at Terry. Sven Undem is vice president of the Terry State Bank and a member of its board of directors, and fraternally is a Mason and a member of Glendive Commandery, K. T.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 4, 1908, Sven Undem was united in marriage with Matilda Lien, one of the thirteen children, six of them in the United States, born to Nels and Lizzie (Flaaten) Lien, farming people of near Oslo, Norway. To Mr. and Mrs. Undem there have been born the following children: Borghild Synovie, a student at the University of Montana; Nels Lien, on the home ranch; Solway Elise, who is also attending the University of Montana; and Sigurd Berner and Ruth Marie, who are attending public school.

HARRY L. BURNS is a native son of Montana, was one of the state's overseas soldiers in the World war, and since the war has made for himself a place of no small distinction as a successful lawyer, and is also a young man of unusual political experience, having been a member of the Legislature and is now county attorney of Blaine County, with home at Chinook.

He was born March 30, 1896, in what was then a part of Chouteau County, now Blaine County. His father is Thomas F. Burns, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1865, son of Joseph Burns, a farmer and dairyman near Philadelphia. The Burns family came from Ireland and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania shortly after the Revolutionary war. Thomas F. Burns was one of a family of five sons and three daughters. Only two others are now living, William, in California, and Kate, in Philadelphia. Thomas F. Burns was educated in common schools, and during his youth helped his father on the farm and dairy, driving the Philadelphia milk route. He worked at other things, and finally started for the West, having barely enough money to get him to the Pacific coast. He went down the Atlantic coast and for a time was in Florida in that section dominated by the rich and attractive City of Orlando, a region which when he saw it was filled with swamps and mosquitoes and malaria, offering no attractions to him at the time. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama on the railroad between the two oceans, and from there came up the coast on a steamship to San Francisco. For two or three years he remained in San Francisco, working as a fireman in the city's fire department. He arrived in Montana in 1887, making his first stop at Butte, where he worked around the mines. In 1889 his journeys ended in Chouteau County, where he entered a homestead five miles west of Chinook, a spot that is now in the alkali beds. A short time later he married another homesteader, Miss Hattie Luse, and they sold their claims and moved to Clear Creek, south of the Milk River, where they have been ranchers and farmers for forty years, their home being near Lohman in Blaine County.

Thomas F. Burns has been a quiet, hard working citizen, seeking no official honors, but has always voted as a Republican.

His wife, Miss Hattie Luse, had come to Montana with her mother and her two sisters from Audubon, Iowa, where she was born in 1859. Her mother, Sarah Luse, was born in 1837, daughter of Joseph Higby, and three of her four daughters accompanied her to Montana, the other two being Mrs. Badger and Miss Anna, both of whom live at Irrigon, Oregon. Thomas F. Burns and wife had two sons, Harry L. and Russell. The latter is on the home ranch in Blaine County.

Harry L. Burns attended high school at Chinook, and his first occupation was teaching school. He left school to join the colors under the draft provisions of 1917, was sent for training to Camp Lewis and put in the Ninety-first Division. About June 20, 1918, this division started to the front, sailing from Camp Merritt on the *Olympic*, and at South Hampton, England, the troops disembarked for rest and a few days later crossed the channel to Cherbourg and were sent to the division training sector at Haute Marne and still later to the advance sector, where Mr. Burns was with the service of supplies until the armistice. He started on his return from Brest, landed at Hoboken, was in Camp Merritt a few days and then started west to Fort D. A. Russell, where he was discharged May 6, 1919. Since 1924 Mr. Burns has been the first lieutenant of the Montana National Guard. He served as commander of the American Legion post at Harlem.

As soon as he had resumed his place as a civilian he took up teaching again, and while teaching studied law in the office of Sands and Kenyon. He was admitted to the bar before the state board at Helena in July, 1922, and began his practice at Harlem. He tried his first case in a justice court there, and Harlem remained his home until 1927, when he established his law offices in Chinook and had a busy general practice until elected county attorney. Mr. Burns was a member of the House of Representatives of the Montana Assembly in 1925 and again in 1927, serving under Speakers Ralph C. Bricker and Glenn Davis, was appointed to the important post of chairman of the House judiciary committee and was a member of the committees on education and military affairs. He held the same chairmanship in the second term, and during that time was appointed by the House to conduct the prosecution of Secretary of State Charles D. Stewart, who was impeached. He secured his conviction and removal from office.

Mr. Burns cast his first presidential vote for Warren G. Harding in 1920 and has made his political home with the Republican party. He was elected county attorney on the ticket with Herbert Hoover in 1928, defeating his predecessor in the office. His official record is a notable one, since he has secured convictions in the only perjury prosecutions conducted in Blaine County, although most of the convictions during his term of office have been in larceny cases. Mr. Burns took his Masonic degrees in Chinook Lodge and is secretary of the lodge.

He married in Blaine County, July 16, 1917, Miss Hulda Fisher, who was born in Butler County, Iowa, May 7, 1892, daughter of George and Ida (Kreul) Fisher. She grew up and attended Iowa schools and in 1914 came to Montana and showed her independence by taking up a homestead in Blaine County. She proved up the title and still owns the land. Mrs. Burns is one of six children, being the only one in Montana. The others are living in Iowa, Mississippi, Washington and Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have three children, Thomas, born in 1920, Richard, born in 1921, and Ida Harriet, born in 1928.

COLUMBIA FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 is one of large relative importance as touching the service of the public schools in Flathead County, and its advanced standards mark the work of the high school at Columbia Falls and the other constituent schools of the district. The high school, with a staff of four competent teachers in addition to the superintendent of the district, John H. Crowe, graduated in 1928 a class of twelve members, and the class of 1929 has fully equal numerical representation. Each of the instructors in the high school has received an academic degree, and three of the corps are working for the degree of Master of Arts. The grade schools of Columbia Falls have about 170 pupils, and in the rural schools of the district instruction is given to an average of 115 students. In the district are seven one- and two-room rural schools, and the district employs a total of twenty-one teachers. The district is signally fortunate in being entirely free from indebtedness and its budget for 1928-29 is placed at $40,000. The equipment valuation of the schools of the district is $10,000, and the value of buildings, ten in number, is $76,000. For the science department of the district is provided an equipment valued at $1,300, the high school library has 850 volumes, and individual libraries are maintained for the grade schools and also the rural schools of the district. In the commercial department of the high school at Columbia Falls effective instruction is given in bookkeeping, stenography, business English, commercial law, typing, etc., and every department of the district system is maintained at notably high standard. Of John H. Crowe, the able and valued superintendent of this important school district, individual mention is made in the following sketch.

JOHN H. CROWE, A. B., brings to bear admirable scholastic and executive powers in his administration as superintendent of Columbia Falls School District No. 6, of the work of which specific mention is made on other pages of this publication. This is one of the important and well ordered districts in the public-school system of Flathead County and the crowning phase of its service is represented in the work of the high school at Columbia Falls, which is one of the vital little cities of this section of the state.

Mr. Crowe was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, on the fourth of December, 1890, and is a son of John A. and Mary (Hay) Crowe, the former of whom was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and the latter in Ontario, Canada, she being a representative of old and influential families in Scotland, and a number of her kinsfolk having gained pioneer honors in Montana. John A. Crowe was a lad of five years when his parents came to America and established their residence in Ontario, Canada, his father having previously served in the English army. He was reared and educated in the Province of Ontario and upon coming with his family to Montana he established the home in Cascade County, he and his wife being now residents of Belt, Cascade County.

The public schools of Belt and Great Falls, Cascade County, afforded John H. Crowe his earlier education, which was advanced by his completion of a course in Kalamazoo College, in the beautiful old city of Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1917 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After doing effective high school work Mr. Crowe put his attainments to practical test, in 1911, by becoming a teacher in the public schools in Cascade County, and the year that marked his graduation in Kalamazoo College likewise marked the nation's entrance into the great World war. He thus placed patriotism above his personal ambition, and enlisted in the coast artillery division of the United States Army, he having received training at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and having been there stationed when the armistice brought the war to a close. After receiving his honorable discharge Mr. Crowe taught one year in rural schools in Custer County, and he then became principal of the public schools at Bowdoin, Phillips County, where he thus served two years. He next gave one year of service in district No. 28, at Round Butte, Lake County, and he passed the following year as superintendent of the public schools at Wilson Creek, Washington. After his return to Montana he was superintendent of the public schools at Troy, Lincoln County, four years, and since 1927 he has been superintendent of Columbia Falls district, No. 6, where his administration has been progressive and resourceful and where he has done excellent work in advancing the standards and success of the various schools of the district. Mr. Crowe is president of the Flathead County Teachers Educational Association, 1927, and has membership also in the Montana State Educational Association and the National Education Association. The high school at Columbia Falls has made an admirable record in all scholarship contests in which its students have taken part. Though this high school maintains a well directed athletic department, this is made in every sense subordinate to scholarship. Mr. Crowe's religious faith is that of the Baptist Church. He is married and has four children.

ARCHY MURPHY is a member of the firm of Murphy Brothers, sheep ranchers, well-to-do and prosperous young business men in McCone County, about twenty-seven miles northwest of Circle.

Mr. Murphy was born in Ireland, June 20, 1896. His parents, Archy and Ellen Murphy, have lived all their lives in Ireland, his father being now deceased. Archy Murphy attended school in his native country, and was nineteen years of age when, in 1915, he came to America. He at once came out to Montana and to McCone County, where for four or five years he was employed by his brother James on a sheep ranch. Having in that way gained a knowledge of the fundamentals of the sheep business and accumulated a little capital, he and another brother, Daniel, who had come over in 1913, started the present partnership of Murphy Brothers, sheep ranchers. They established their headquarters about five miles north of the location of their brother James, and the partnership has been continuous to their mutual advantage and profit ever since. They have a large tract of land owned and leased, and the foundation of their industry is a flock of 1,400 ewes.

Mr. Murphy's brother Daniel has never married. He lives with Mr. and Mrs. Archy Murphy. The latter married, in 1927, Miss Gladys Peterson, and they have a daughter, Alice. Mrs. Murphy is a member of the Lutheran Church and he belongs to the Episcopal denomination.

PAUL E. WELDY, assistant city engineer in charge of the waterworks at Great Falls, is an engineer of wide experience and had long years of service with some of the great corporations constructing and operating hydro-electric plants over the country. He is one of the very able representatives of the engineering profession in Montana.

Mr. Weldy was born at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1876. His father, Sylvester A. Weldy, was born at Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, in 1841, grew up and married there, and spent one year in a seminary at Fayetteville. He was one of the first men from his section of the state to volunteer for service in the Civil war, entered the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. He served all through the war, was in the battle of Antietam, was wounded at Fredericksburg, and remained in the army a year after the war, participating in some of the campaigns against the Sioux Indians in the Northwest. Following the war he became a timber contractor, with home at Waynesboro, where he died in 1882. He was a Republican and was affiliated with the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Sylvester A. Weldy married Martha Brown, who was born at Fayetteville in 1844, and died at Waynesboro in 1903. Of their six children the oldest is Brown D., with the Government income tax department at Portland, Oregon. Lottie B., of Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, is the widow of Walter Flanders, who died at Detroit, Michigan, and was well known in the automobile manufacturing industry, being a member of the E. M. F. Automobile Company. Paul E. is the third member of the family. Bessie died when nine years old. Mrs. Florence Dana, of Seattle, is the wife of an official of the Puget Sound Dredge & Dock Corporation. Alice married Alvin Baer, of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, general sales manager of the Frick Company, the largest concern in America manufacturing refrigerating and ice making machines and building ice plants.

Paul E. Weldy attended public schools at Waynesboro, and was graduated in 1900, with the A. B. degree, from the Pennsylvania State College at Bellefonte. After leaving college he was for two years a draftsman with the Frick Company, then a designing engineer with the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburgh, and after four years was promoted to railroad superintendent in the work of installing steam turbines and other generating and electrical apparatus for this great corporation. This work during the following four years took him widely over the country. Mr. Weldy in 1910 located at Coffeyville, Kansas, and conducted a foundry and machine shop until the spring of 1913, which was the date of his coming to Great Falls.

His first work here was as draftsman with the reduction department for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and in 1925 he was promoted to chief draftsman. He has been assistant city engineer since April, 1928, and gives his time to the water plant, located a mile southwest of the city. The pumping works have a capacity of delivering a maximum of 18,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours from the Missouri River.

Mr. Weldy since coming to Great Falls has acquired some local real estate interests, including his home at 713 Seventh Avenue, North, and the adjoining building at 715. He was a member of the American Water Works Association, is independent in politics and affiliates with the Congregational Church.

He married, June 12, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois, Miss Caroline Grier, a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. She died in 1910 at Coffeyville, Kansas, leaving a daughter, Caroline, now a student in the University of Montana at Missoula.

COL. CHARLES VIRGIL MOSIER. A resident of Montana since 1914, Col. Charles Virgil Mosier has led an active and successful career and has borne his full share of the duties of citizenship. For some time after his arrival he was engaged in ranching in the Boulder River district, but since 1927 has been engaged in the sheep and cattle business near Big Timber, Sweet Grass County. As an auctioneer, a business which he has followed since 1920, he has gained a county-wide reputation, and few young men have in greater degree the esteem and confidence of the people of their community.

Charles V. Mosier was born July 31, 1892, at Thomaston, Iowa, and is a son of Isaac U. and Mary (Williams) Mosier. His father, who was of German ancestry, was born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared, and in young manhood sought his fortune further to the West, settling with his family at Thomaston, Iowa, where he was engaged in various employments until his death in 1895, when his son Charles V. was but three years of age. He married Miss Mary Williams, who survives him, and they became the parents of three children: Harold, who is engaged in ranching south of Reed Point, Montana; Kress, a resident of Iowa, where he is engaged in banking; and Charles Virgil.

Charles Virgil Mosier acquired a high school education in Iowa, and early learned the value of hard labor. For three years after his graduation from high school he was engaged in farming in the Thomaston community, but in 1914 took up his permanent residence in Montana, first ranching in Absarokee Township, in the Boulder River district of Stillwater County, where he remained, with moderate success, until April, 1927. At that time he removed to his ranch of 160 acres near Big Timber, Sweet Grass County, where he has since carried on extensive operations in sheep and cattle. In 1920 Mr. Mosier had his first experience as an auctioneer, and found that he possessed the qualifications peculiar to the attainment of success in that highly specialized calling. He further trained himself by a course at Rappart's School of Auctioneering, Decatur, Iowa, and as the years have passed he has become known all over the county as an artist in his vocation. He has handled $10,000 sales on many occasions, but gives the same careful attention and hard work to any size of sale that he undertakes. The people have come to know him as a member of his calling who is always on time at sales, who is of the highest integrity and reliability, and who seldom fails to secure a higher price for the object auctioned than the former owner had anticipated prior to the sale. For the greater part

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he cries general farm sales, and is a member of the Sweet Grass County Farm Bureau. Mr. Mosier has no connection with fraternal or secret organizations. He is a Republican in his political convictions, but has not cared for the responsibilities of public office, although discharging faithfully every duty of good citizenship.

Mr. Mosier married Miss Fannie Thompson, of Iowa, a high school graduate, and to this union there have been born three children: Audrey, who is attending school; and Margaret and Evelyn, who are at home.

GUSTAVUS H. WILLMAN, who is giving characteristically loyal and efficient service as county superintendent of schools for Blaine County, with executive headquarters at Chinook, the county seat, has done a remarkably constructive service in the public schools of this county, where he gave twelve years of administration as superintendent of the Chinook public schools.

Mr. Willman is able to claim the fine old Wolverine State as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred at Whitehall, Muskegon County, Michigan, August 29, 1873, and he being a son of Peter and Josephine Willman, who were born and reared in Sweden, whence they came to the United States in 1865, the year 1872 having marked their establishing of their home at Whitehall, Michigan, whence in 1877 they removed to a farm in Clay Township, Oceana County, that state, the remainder of their lives having been passed in Michigan. Of the family of eight children all are living but one, and of the number the subject of this review was the seventh in order of birth. In Sweden the Willman family distinguished itself in the reign of King Gustavus Adolphus, and at that time received officially the surname of Willman, which has since been retained.

Gustavus H. Willman was a child when the family home was established on the farm in Oceana County, Michigan, and he early began to do his part in the work of the farm. After profiting by the advantages of the public schools he continued his studies in the Ferris Institute, a well ordered academic and technical school at Big Rapids, Michigan, and in the same he was graduated in 1900. Though Ferris Institute is a private institution, it has gained high rank and is accredited by the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges. In 1903 Mr. Willman attended the summer session of the Michigan State Teachers College at Ypsilanti, this having been the first of the normal schools of Michigan and among the first in the United States, with original title of Michigan State Normal School.

In the pedagogic profession Mr. Willman first taught in the rural schools of Oceana County, Michigan, and in the period of 1896-98 he was a teacher in the high school at Hesperia, that county. In 1900 he became principal of the high school at Onekama, Manistee County, Michigan, and during the period of 1901-04 he was superintendent of the public schools of Muskegon Heights, Muskegon County.

In 1904 Mr. Willman was elected superintendent of the public schools of Chinook, Montana, and of this office he continued the incumbent twelve years. When he assumed this position the Chinook High School provided instruction in only three grades and had but twenty-four students. When he retired, in 1916, he left the high school fully accredited by the State of Montana and the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges, the while he had brought about the providing of a full four years' high school curriculum and the number of high school students had increased to 112. He gained to the public school system of Chinook a record of being one of the most thoroughly organized and most economically administered in the entire state. In 1910 Mr. Willman had taken up a homestead in Blaine County, and upon his retirement from the position of superintendent of the Chinook schools, in 1916, he and his family established themselves on this homestead, to the developing, improving and managing of which he continued to give his attention until 1923, when he was elected county superintendent of schools, the office of which he has since remained the able and popular incumbent. He continues to be associated with his adopted son, Garland Willman, in the ownership of a valuable farm estate of 1,240 acres, ten miles south of Chinook.

Mr. Willman has been actively identified with the Democratic party since 1908, and has been influential in its Blaine County councils and campaigns. He has passed the official chairs in his lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is affiliated also with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Willman has been loyal and liberal in his civic attitude, has aided in communal organizations and movements, and has been active in support of commercial clubs, as well as a member of the Farm Bureau and other organizations tending to advance farm industry. He and his family have membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member since he was seventeen years of age.

November 30, 1900, recorded the marriage of Mr. Willman to Miss Alida G. Green, daughter of George W. and Matilda Green, of Scottsville, Michigan. Mrs. Willman, like her husband, has a record of successful service as a teacher. She was principal of the public school at Freesoil, Mason County, Michigan, at the time of her marriage, and since her marriage she has found time and opportunity to continue in educational work, she having been a successful and popular teacher in the Chinook public schools since 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Willman became the parents of two children, both of whom died in infancy. They then adopted two children, Garland and Beulah Willman, the former being manager of the Willman farm estate in Blaine County, and the latter being, in 1930, a student nurse in the Deaconess Hospital at Havre, judicial center of Hill County.

Samuel T. Strausburg, stock and grain rancher in Fergus County, is a loyal and enthusiastic booster of Montana's opportunities. He had lived in a number of states and localities before coming here, and it was Montana that proved most permanently attractive and afforded him the opportunities for getting securely anchored in terms of material prosperity.

Mr. Strausburg was born near Centerview, in Johnson County, Missouri, June 30, 1869, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fogle) Strausburg. His father was born at Union Bridge, Maryland, and both parents were of German Baptist families. They moved from Dayton, Ohio, to Missouri in 1867, and Jacob Strausburg spent his life as a farmer and died at Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1924, at the age of eighty-four. His wife passed away in 1914, at seventy-nine, and both are buried at Centerview. They were the parents of nine children: Mrs. Mary Ellen Ellis, deceased; Randolph, of Leeton, Missouri; LouAnna, who died in 1923 at Centerview, wife of James Holloway; Rebecca, wife of Peter Fry, of Oklahoma City; Lovie J., wife of Curtis Goodyear, of Caney, Kansas; Samuel T. and Susie, twins, the latter the wife of Frank Conard; Charles, of Warrensburg; and Jacob, who died at Centerview in 1912.

Samuel T. Strausburg attended the Houx schoolhouse, three miles north of Centerview, and remained in his home locality until he was twenty-two. He was a farmer on a portion of his father's place, but was not satisfied with the conditions and outlook in Missouri. Selling out what he owned there, he spent three months in North Dakota, then returned to Missouri, and this time located in the Ozark section of the state, in Benton County. Later he spent a year in the State of Washington, and that country was not entirely to his liking. After another two years in Missouri he traded his farm and moved to Kansas, spending three years at Oakley. The first year he harvested a good crop, the second year had less than a satisfactory return, and the third year got nothing at all for his work. Almost a similar experience followed him while in Douglas County, Missouri, and he was glad to accept the advice of a friend urging him to go to Montana and take up a homestead. Accordingly he turned what he had into cash, loaded his household goods and his family on a train and started for Lewistown, where he arrived in 1914. He brought with him his wife and five children, and a cash capital of only $250.

He has been in Fergus County ever since. His homestead is three miles northeast of Armell postoffice and station. He filed a contest on this homestead, but the former claimants agreed to release his claim. Later he found other Government land adjacent and entered enough to finish out a section. Some of the land was heavily timbered with pine. In the course of his various experiences in the Middle West he had acquired the knowledge of operating a sawmill, and he conceived the idea of saving a great deal of cash outlay by turning the fine trees into lumber. He bought a small sawmill, and sawed up enough of the pine logs to provide material for house, barn, chicken and hog houses, and he and his sons then turned carpenters and built the lumber into substantial forms of construction. Most of the improvements on his farm and ranch represent the direct results of his enterprise and the labor of himself and his children. The Strausburg home occupies one of the most attractive sites imaginable. It is on ground with a broad and entrancing view of the country to the north, the scene comprising numerous small buttes, hillocks, mounds and valleys. His first Montana crop was spring wheat, which threshed twenty-eight bushels to the acre. He has continued sowing spring wheat, and has also had a fortunate experience with winter grain. His best winter wheat yield was twenty-three bushels to the acre, while his best crop of spring wheat was thirty-eight and a half bushels. His largest aggregate grain yield in any one year was eighteen hundred bushels.

Mr. Strausburg in the spring of 1916 laid the foundation of his live stock by purchasing three cows and their calves, and the following year added nine head of the Shorthorn strain. A constant source of revenue has been milk and cream. He now has a herd of thirty-two cattle and has also raised hogs, chiefly of the pedigreed Duroc Jersey strain. He sells his market hogs to Lewistown butchers. At the present time he has under cultivation 200 acres of his farm and also rents adjacent lands for grain and pasture.

What he has accomplished as a homesteader and farmer has not been at the expense of public spirited participation in the community life. He helped build three schoolhouses in the region and served on the school board nine years. The first schoolhouse was six miles from his ranch and his oldest son drove the stage to carry the children to school. After getting on the school board Mr. Strausburg succeeded in getting another building less than two miles away. He has been deputy field assessor for five years, serving under Assessors Reddick, Miller and Hughes. He is a Democrat, and he was reared in the faith of the German Baptist Church. He is a director of the First National Bank of Roy, and during the World war he and his family assisted in carrying out the patriotic program of his locality.

Mr. Strausburg married, October 22, 1891, Miss Martha Burgard, who was born in Fulton County, Illinois, May 3, 1870, daughter of Peter and Martha (Danner) Burgard. Her people were also German Baptists, and moved from Illinois to Missouri. Mrs. Strausburg was one of thirteen children, and the others who grew up were: John, Mrs. Lizzie Strausburg, Peter, Paul, Silas, Mrs. Ruth Kayler, of Fergus County, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Strausburg have five children. Their daughter Birdie is the wife of John Pelot, and they live near the Strausburg ranch. Birdie's former husband was Roy Lee Wolfe, and her children are Harold, Floyd, Roy Lee and Dorothy Wolfe. Porter, the oldest son, associated with his father on the farm, was registered during the World war and was called for examination just before the signing of the armistice. He married Ruth Potter, and their children, grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Strausburg, are named Junior, Evelyn, Lavinna, Vernon and Remona May. The son Chester Strausburg is a barber living in Los Angeles. The youngest children are Howard and Ruby, twins, Ruby being now in high school. Howard is still on the ranch with his parents.

JOHN THOMAS KELLY. Fifteen miles northwest of Red Lodge, at Castagne, Carbon County, is located Emerald Ranch, a tract of 180 acres devoted to general farming, which is owned and operated by John Thomas Kelly. More than any other man of his community, perhaps, Mr. Kelly is responsible for the great advancement made in farming conditions in this region during recent years. A man of large personal interests, he is always ready to put aside his own activities in order to aid others, being particularly active in his endeavors to persuade the farmers to put their vocation upon a business basis. He has been the incumbent of several public offices, and at present is president of the Montana Farmers Union, in addition to being prominent in other bodies which have for their object the betterment and advancement of the general welfare.

Mr. Kelly was born at Carrollton, Missouri, August 9, 1883, and is a son of Sidney Mann and Mary Elizabeth (Cobb) Kelly. His father, who was born in Virginia, October 25, 1838, received his education in the Old Dominion State, and was a youth when he migrated to Missouri. During the war between the states he espoused the cause of the South and enlisted in the Confederate army, subsequently attaining the rank of lieutenant under the command of Gen. Sterling Price. As a young man he had learned the trade of carpenter, and following the war engaged in that trade at Carrollton, Missouri, where he eventually became a contractor and builder and one of the substantial business men of the city. He erected many of the fine business buildings and residences of Carrollton, and was highly esteemed for his integrity and high standards of personal conduct. His death occurred August 31, 1910, at which time his adopted community lost one of its constructive and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Kelly married Miss Mary Elizabeth Cobb, who was born January 5, 1841, and died January 15, 1898, and they were the parents of three sons and two daughters.

The educational training of John Thomas Kelly was obtained at Carrollton. He formed a connection with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, remaining at Carrollton for fourteen years. In 1907 he first came to Montana, but subsequently returned to Carrollton, Missouri, where he remained until 1911, at that time settling at Sheridan, Wyoming, leaving Sheridan in 1912 for Red Lodge, where he served in the capacity of wire chief for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company until 1916. Since that year he has devoted himself principally to carrying on general farming on a splendidly developed property of 180 acres, known as Emerald Ranch, and situated fifteen miles northwest of Red Lodge, at Castagne. Mr. Kelly has always been prominent and active in public affairs. In 1926, although a Democrat in a county which is normally Republican by a 900 majority, he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and in 1928, when he was again a candidate, was defeated by the narrow margin of ninety-one votes. His efforts as a public official have been greatly responsible in making Carbon one of the most progressive counties in the state. He served three terms in the capacity of secretary of the Montana Commissioners Association, and is now president of the Montana Farmers Union, president of the Farmers Union Poultry Marketing Association, president of the Farmers Union Oil Company and a member of the Stillwater County Wool Pool. Since 1919 he has acted in the capacity of postmaster at Castagne, where he has given his fellow-citizens expeditious and capable service. Mr. Kelly's activities have always been carried on along a line that means justice to all. He has always looked forward to bettering the conditions of the farmer and to educate him to be a business man and put his occupation upon a solid business foundation. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and on several occasions has been elected to office in fraternal organizations, but has declined to serve because of his various other interests.

On April 9, 1913, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Deuel, who was born on the Crow Indian Reservation, near Hardin, Montana, and at four months of age was taken by her parents to the present Deuel home on the farm adjoining that of Mr. Kelly. Her father, Thurston E. Deuel, was born in Iowa, where he received his education, and as a young man came to the West and began running cattle, a business in which he was engaged successfully until 1891, when he settled on his present farm of 170 acres. He still conducts his operations there, although he has reached the age of seventy years, and is one of the men of substantial financial standing and high character of his community. He married Miss Annie Hobson, who was born in England, and was thirteen years of age when brought by her parents to Leadville, Colorado, her father having been a miner and prospector. She received her education in the public schools of Montana, and still survives in hale old age. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelly there has been born one son: John Thomas, Jr., born May 12, 1917, who is attending school.

Noel Carrico. At the time of his coming to Montana, in 1913, the future outlook of Noel Carrico was not particularly bright. So very straightened, indeed, were the circumstances of the young man of twenty-three years that when he made a "find" on the streets of Sidney he hailed it with acclaim, even though it was only a "thin dime." Since then his fortunes have been bettered considerably, as at present he holds the responsible position of manager of the Montana Dakota Power Company at Glendive, of which thriving community he is accounted one of the substantial citizens.

Mr. Carrico was born at Warrenton, Warren County, Missouri, December 11, 1890, and is a son of William M. and Lula (McCulloch) Carrico. Felix Carrico, the paternal grandfather of Noel Carrico, settled in Missouri shortly after that state was admitted to the Union, engaged extensively in farming and stock raising and became a substantial citizen, contributing at all times to the activities of his community. He married Miss Lydia Musik, and they became the parents of five children: Walter, Mrs. Jane Gerdeman, Price, William and David.

William M. Carrico was born on the farm in Warren County, about the close of the war between the states, and passed his life there until his death April 10, 1930. Mr. Carrico married Miss Lula McCulloch, daughter of William McCulloch, a farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Carrico there were born two children: Noel, of this review; and Laura, who died as the wife of George B. Turner.

Noel Carrico passed his boyhood days on the farm in Warren County up to the time he was sixteen years old, when his parents moved to the county seat of Warrenton, and in the public schools and the "school of hard knocks" his education was completed. For a year or two he worked as a farm hand in Iowa and Minnesota. Returning to Warrenton, he went to work as an apprentice in the local electric light plant, where he continued in this manner for three years. In 1913 he came to Montana, made a short stop at Glendive, going on to Fairview and eventually to Sidney. At Fairview he went to work for the Jennison Light and Power Company, a utility enterprise, as a wireman and electrician. On June 3, 1914, he went to Sidney and engaged in the same kind of work, although there was no light plant at Sidney. The progressive citizens of that community, however, looking to the future, had the young electrician wire their residences for them, and in the fall of the same year a power plant was constructed.

Early in 1915 Mr. Carrico was made manager of the plant, and, having established himself in the electrical business there, as owner of the Gem City Electric Supply Company, he continued to carry on his personal business as well as act as manager for the power company. He continued to work in this manner until he sold his business in May, 1928, to the Montana Dakota Power Company, and was made manager of the Glendive Division of that concern, moving his residence to Glendive in the June following.

The development of this company during the time that Mr. Carrico has known it has been extensive. Starting from the Glendive and Sidney plants, which were known as the Glendive Heat, Light and Power Company and the Sidney Light and Power Company, they now have six large generating plants and over 900 miles of high-line, serving Eastern Montana and Western North Dakota; gas pipe lines serving the Black Hills, Miles City, Glendive, Sidney, Montana, and Williston, Bismarck, Dickinson and other towns in North Dakota.

As a resident of Sidney Mr. Carrico entered actively into the various matters with which the town was identified. Developing the "World's Largest County Fair" was one of the enterprises he helped with while there, and as a public spirited citizen he supported every worthwhile development. He has also shown a commendable public spirit at Glendive, where he is accounted one of the locality's farsighted and progressive citizens.

On December 11, 1916, Mr. Carrico was united in marriage with Christine Finkelson, who was born in Oslo, Norway, daughter of Otto Finkelson, who brought his family to the United States and settled in Minnesota, where he was a farmer in the vicinity of Fergus Falls, where Mrs. Carrico grew up and received a high school education. She was a member of a family of five children: Fred, Martin, Mrs. Carrico, Mrs. Langlie (who is deceased), and Mrs. Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Carrico have four children: D'Arline, Elaine, William and Frank.

ROBERT CLIFTON HURST. There was a period in the history of Montana when the state was regarded as best suited to cattle raising, and there was no thought that it would become one of the wheat-producing sections of the country. However, there were men who had faith and hope, and were willing to devote themselves, their time and their money to experiments, and as a result it was found that certain varieties could be grown in Montana as well, if not better, than anywhere else. One of these public-spirited men, self-sacrificing and efficient, whose name has long been connected with wheat raising, is Robert Clifton Hurst, a retired ranchman of Stanford.

Robert Clifton Hurst was born at Fredericksburg, Ohio, in November, 1873, a son of Jacob Hurst, a native of Pennsylvania, a shoemaker by trade, who was taken to Ohio by his parents, and reared in Wayne County. When war was declared between the states he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, and he reenlisted three times, rising to the rank of lieutenant. After his honorable discharge he became a member of Robert Mast Post, G. A. R., and was faithful to that organization until his death. Returning to the shoemaker's bench after he came back to Wayne County, following his discharge from the army, Jacob Hurst remained there, served on the town council, the school board, and was an ardent Republican. For many years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. As his business grew he drifted into merchandising, and sold factory-made shoes during the latter part of his life, although he continued to supply special customers with those of his own make.

Jacob Hurst married at Millersburg, Ohio, Miss Nancy McClure, whose brothers, Robert and James McClure, were Union soldiers, and remained in the service until peace was declared. Mrs. Hurst was born in Holmes County, near Millersburg, Ohio, and she died before her husband, passing away in 1894, when she was fifty-seven years old. The father died in 1897, when he was fifty-eight years old. They had six sons and two daughters, seven of whom reached maturity, namely: Flora, who died as the wife of John Van Meter, of Gallion, Ohio; John, who died at Fredericksburg, Ohio; Charles, who died at Winnett, Montana; William, who died at La Porte, Indiana; Harry, who resides at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Robert Clifton, whose name heads this review; Fred J., who also resides at Stanford; and Grace, who married Frank Wallum, and died at Canton, Ohio, as did her husband.

Growing up at Fredericksburg, Robert Clifton Hurst secured his education in the grade school, and he worked with his father and learned the shoemaking trade. Leaving home when he was eighteen years old, he learned the milling trade in his home town and at Millersburg, Ohio, and the plant in which he worked at the latter place is still in operation, although the former, the second plant in Ohio to install the "roller process," is no longer in existence.

From Millersburg Mr. Hurst went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was in the employ of the Cleveland Flour Milling Company, but in 1902 he left his native state and went to Kearney, Nebraska. There he remained for five years, during which time he was engaged in the flour-milling business, and from there he journeyed to Lynd, Washington. There he was in the employ of the Portland Milling Company for three years. Finally, in 1910, Mr. Hurst came to Montana, bought the Stanford Ranch in connection with others, who formed a corporation for operating it, but this was later dissolved, and he and Joseph Plumb were associated in wheat growing. They were also interested in threshing machines, and operated 2,000 acres, continuing together for eighteen years. During this period their best yield was forty-five bushels to the acre; and they had three crop failures, two on account of drouth, and one because of excessive hail. Prices until the World war were below one dollar a bushel; during the war period they averaged eighty cents a bushel, and since then the prices have declined from $2.50 per bushel to seventy-five cents a bushel. At the latter price an acre must yield at least twenty bushels to give the wheat grower a profit.

On August 2, 1909, Mr. Hurst was married at Kearney, Nebraska, to Miss Lora Huntley, who was born at O'Neill, Nebraska, December 14, 1886, but she was reared at different places in the state, and received the greater part of her schooling at Kearney. She is a graduate of the Teachers College of that city, and for two years she was a teacher in the kindergarten department of that school prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of Franklin Huntley, who died at Kearney, in 1917. He was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1848. His father, Orange Huntley, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, near Conneaut, and was a farmer through life, as was Franklin Huntley, but the latter was active in public affairs as well. The maternal grandfather of Franklin Huntley, a Mr. Carter, once served as mayor of Conneaut, Ohio, and he is buried in the public park of that city.

Franklin Huntley married Miss Clarissa Lowry, a daughter of William and Melissa (Eaton) Lowry, the latter a daughter of John Eaton, descended from the Dedham, Massachusetts, Eatons, who moved from Pennsylvania to Carroll County, Illinois, where he settled permanently. William Lowry moved from Erie County, Pennsylvania, to Carroll County, Illinois. The children of William Lowry and his wife are: Lyle, who was born June 7, 1882, at Marshalltown, Iowa, died December 22, 1918, of the influenza, leaving a mother, his wife, Lora, now Mrs. Hurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have the following children: Ruth Huntley, who was born August 17, 1913, died December 23, 1922; Robert Huntley Hurst, who was born August 30, 1917, is in the graded school of Stanford. Mr. Hurst is a Blue Lodge Mason and Knight of Pythias, and his wife belongs to the Eastern Star and the Pythian Sisters. She has always been active in church matters and as a teacher in the Sunday School in conjunction with the Presbyterian Church, of which she is a member. During the World war Mr. Hurst was very active in local war work, especially in relation to the Liberty Loan drives. As to the attainment of success in life it has been his policy to apply himself closely, work hard and to maintain a true regard for the rights of others. He has never undertaken a proposition unless he could put his whole soul into it, and he has been prompt and strictly honest in all of his transactions.

JOSEPH MUIR. While Scotland is but a small country as measured by its area, it is a very important one because of its wonderful history and the sterling characteristics of its people, many of whom, coming to the United States, have developed into some of the best and most solid of our citizens. One of these representative men of Scotch birth in Montana, whose years in this country have brought him honor and wealth, is Joseph Muir, an extensive rancher of Wheatland County, whose valuable property is located two miles west of Harlowton.

Joseph Muir was born at Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland, November 5, 1863, a son of David and Jane (Gibson) Muir, the former of whom died in Scotland in 1894, when he was fifty-four years old, and the latter, also a native of Scotland, survives, residing in the old home, being now ninety-three years old. Five sons and four daughters were born to the parents, but only two of them came to the United States, Mr. Muir of this review, and James Muir, now a resident of Grant City, Missouri. The others who survive are in Scotland, Africa, England and the Malay Islands, and all of them are a credit to their parents and the rearing they received in the home where the atmosphere was a Christian one, and the habits were those of industry and economy.

While his father was an engineer, he also owned a farm, on which Joseph Muir worked in order to assist his parents so as to contribute his share to the home support. There was plenty of opportunity for him to acquire an excellent education, but his inclinations were toward work rather than books, so he did not take advantage of what was offered him.

In 1886, when he was twenty-two years old, Joseph Muir left Glasgow for the United States, on the Cunard liner *State of Georgia,* and landed at old Castle Garden, New York, after a voyage of fourteen days. As an epidemic broke out on board the vessel on the way over, the passengers were quarantined for two weeks, although all of them were not stricken, Mr. Muir being among the fortunate ones. When he was released he came as far west as Iowa, and secured a position as a farm hand at Newhampton, Chickasaw County, at eighteen dollars a month. This rate of payment was a little less than what was paid in Scotland, and some young men would have been discouraged not to have received more, but he realized that he was not yet conversant with the methods of the new land, and so did what was required of him, and remained there until the fall of the year, at which time he went to Grant City, Missouri, and there worked for sixteen dollars a month until the spring of 1886, at which time he came to Montana, making the trip in April by train to Deer Lodge. When he stepped off the train he was a "stranger in a strange land," and his home seemed very far away. However, he did know farming, he was willing to work, and soon found employment with Nick J. Bielenberg, who paid him forty dollars a month, the regular rate of payment of ranch hands at that time. It was not long, only a year, however, before the sturdy Scotch lad was made foreman, at sixty-five dollars a month, and he continued to hold that position for seventeen years. At the time Mr. Muir came to Montana it was still a territory, and cattle and sheep, as well as horses, were run on the open range. The cattle industry was the leading one along agricultural lines, and the life of that period was interesting, even if hard. In 1893 Mr. Muir took a vacation of several months and went back to Scotland, and paid a visit to his old home, but has never repeated his trip. Present obligations and connections make it difficult for him to leave, and he is thoroughly Americanized. In fact, as he sometimes claims, he is a better American than many born in this country, for he chose his permanent home, while they had no say about the matter.

All the while he was working for others Mr. Muir saved something from each month's earnings, and by 1900 had accumulated a little capital. He therefore left the Bielenberg ranch and commenced ranching on his own account on the Musselshell River at Harlowton, buying unimproved land. As the years have passed he has increased his holdings until he now has 14,000 acres of deeded land and 5,000 acres of leased land, which property extends for three miles along the Musselshell River from his home, and on both banks. His first lot of sheep numbered 1,500, worth about three dollars each. Lambs were held at $1.75 each, and wool was worth from sixteen to eighteen cents a pound. That rate was as low as he has sold wool since he has been engaged in the industry, while his highest price received was sixty and one-half cents a pound, the rate during the World war. His flocks have increased until today 14,000 head graze in his pastures.

The first shelter the Muir family had on their ranch was a small three-room frame or box house he erected, and this was occupied for ten years, when he replaced it with his present substantial and generous ranch house of eleven rooms, one of the best in the valley. Other improvements have been put in and the premises show that they are owned by one who takes a pride in having everything neat about him.

In 1887 Mr. Muir was made a citizen at Deer Lodge, and he from then on has espoused the principles of the Republican party, for they best represent his private views, and he believes that they insure the continued prosperity of the country. He was made a Mason at Deer Lodge, is one of the charter members of the Harlowton Lodge, and has been advanced in the other bodies of the Scottish Rite.

On November 23, 1901, Mr. Muir married at Deer Lodge Miss Bertha Higgins, who was born in Missouri, in 1873, a daughter of farming people. Mrs. Muir died on the ranch in 1917, and her remains were interred in the Harlowton Cemetery. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Muir: Dorothy, who married Alvin Myers, of Harlowton, has one son, Duane Myers; Nicholas David, who lives on the parental ranch, married Miss Alice Shwint, and he is a graduate of the Harlowton High School; Helen, Josephine and Marjorie, all of whom are on the home ranch. The daughters were all educated in the Harlowton High School.

During the World war Mr. Muir took part in all of the local war work as a good citizen. The present-day conditions are a vast improvement upon those which he found when he came to Montana, but he sees room for still further progress, and believes that a closer supervision over public funds and the united effort of the people to elect only honest men to office will result in changes that can but react favorably for all concerned. Mr. Muir is personally popular, and he is most highly respected by all who know him, for he is one whose word is as good as his bond.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON, postmaster of Havre, came to this state from Iowa and immediately made himself very popular among the citizens of Hill County. He is remembered for his efficient service in the office of county auditor as well as postmaster.

Mr. Patterson was born at Masillon, Ohio, November 6, 1879, son of William J. and Elizabeth (Steele) Patterson. Both his parents were natives of Scotland. His father was reared and educated in that country and learned the trade of coal mining there. He came to America about 1850, and, locating at Masillon, was identified with the coal mining industry in that region and became superintendent of some mines. About 1874 he went to Newton, Iowa, and took part in the exploitation of the coal resources of that state. After about four years he returned to Ohio, but in 1880 settled permanently at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He was interested in coal mining and also owned a farm, and lived there the rest of his life. He passed away in 1911 and his wife in 1914. He was quite prominent in the Masonic fraternity at Oskaloosa.

George W. Patterson was the youngest of a family of eleven children. He was an infant when his parents located at Oskaloosa, where he attended public schools and had a business college course in Des Moines. After this training he was appointed deputy clerk of the District Court of Mahaska County, Iowa, serving four years. For two years he was in the abstract business, and when he located at Havre, Montana, in 1913 he put this experience to use by engaging in the abstract business. Following that he was in the recorder's and clerk's office of Hill County and in 1920 was appointed county auditor. He served until July 1, 1924, when he resigned to become postmaster at Havre. He was appointed under President Coolidge. While living in Iowa Mr. Patterson served as vice chairman of the Republican committee.

He is a member of the Havre Chamber of Commerce and is active in Masonry, being affiliated with Havre Lodge No. 134, A. F. and A. M., the York Rite bodies and Kaaba Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Patterson married, April 25, 1913, Miss Evelyn Baugh, of Havre. They have three children, Georgena, Virginia and Jean Marie.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN MCLEISH belongs among the old time ranchers and stockmen of Montana, having rounded out thirty-five years of residence in the territory and state, and his name is familiarly associated in the minds of many of the pioneers with the activities of the Judith Basin country in particular.

Mr. McLeish was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, March 20, 1864, and his parents were among the very early pioneers of Minnesota Territory. His father, William McLeish, was a native of New York State, went out to Minnesota when a young man and was a farmer near Cottage Grove in Ramsey County. He died at Appleton, Wisconsin, at the age of seventy-nine. After going to Minnesota he married Nettie Buck, daughter of Waterman Buck. She died leaving four children, and William McLeish subsequently married Laura Lacy. The four children of the first union were: William Franklin; Fred H., of Cusick, Washington; Arthur, of Fort Benton, Montana; and Ida, wife of Charles Ragland, of Fort Benton.

William Franklin McLeish was ten years of age when his mother died, and after that he lived among his relatives and got a public school education. Since the age of fifteen he has been doing for himself, and was only twenty years of age when he came to Montana. His self-reliance was well developed. Part of his journey into Montana in March, 1884, was accomplished by stage. His first stop was with an uncle, Mack Leming, who had come to Montana two years previously. The first work he did was for Paris Gibson in helping lay out and clear out the town site of Great Falls. This kept him busy for six weeks. He then worked for Billy Watts on a ranch in the Sun River locality, and after some months at Belt Creek he gave up working for others and went into business for himself.

He and his brothers Arthur and Fred formed a partnership as sheep men and started their operations on the Shonkin River, with a band of 1,000 head. They acquired a small ranch but used the open range for grazing. The brothers were together eight or ten years, and when they dissolved partnership William Franklin acquired his ranch on Arrow Creek in what is now Judith Basin County. The original owner of the property was James Rice, and when Mr. McLeish bought 1,800 acres it was improved with a house and other buildings. At different times he has been a cattle man, but either from sheep or cattle have come his chief products as a Montana rancher. His ranch today comprises 3,000 acres and a considerable area is under cultivation for growing hay. He has made some valuable improvements in the way of sheds for sheep and cattle, and is rated as one of the very substantial and prosperous men of the county.

Mr. McLeish is a Republican in national politics. He supported to the full extent of his ability the Government during the World war. Mr. McLeish was married at Great Falls, Montana, in July, 1899. He has two children. His son, Ernest L., of Cascade County, married Selma Loberg and has one daughter. The daughter, Frances McLeish, is the wife of Thomas Loberg, a rancher near the McLeish place, and they have two children, Dean and Delores Loberg.

CHARLES R. SPENCE is the alert and progressive manager of the Lewistown branch of the Gamble-Robinson Company, a large and substantial concern engaged in the handling of fruits, vegetables and groceries, with general headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with numerous branch establishments in Montana and other states of the Northwest, and with a number of branches also in the eastern states and in Canada. Mr. Spence has been with this company since 1918, his initial work having been at Great Falls, Montana, where he functioned as salesman in the city and its tributary territory. In 1923 he was transferred to his present responsible position, that of manager of the branch at Lewistown, judicial center of Fergus County, and under his administration the business of the concern in this section of the state has been greatly expanded in scope and importance.

Mr. Spence is one of comparatively few residents of Fergus County entitled to claim Scotland as the place of their nativity. There he was born in the historic old City of Edinburgh, on the 6th of September, 1894, and he was a lad of six years when he accompanied his parents to the United States, the family home having first been established at Malta, Phillips County, Montana, whence removal was soon afterward made to Hinsdale, Valley County, where the parents maintained their home several years and where the father was employed in the maintenance-of-way department of the Great Northern Railroad, he and his wife being now residents of Cut Bank, county seat of Glacier County, where he still continues in the service of the great railroad system just mentioned.

Charles R. Spence is the younger of the two children of John and Jemimah (Richie) Spence, and his sister, Jane, is the wife of C. B. Seeley, of Havre, Montana. John Spence was born and reared in Scotland and there received liberal educational advantages, besides which he there learned the trade of miller, which he there followed eighteen years, he having come to the United States to find a change of vocation and to secure better advantages for himself and his children. His wife was born in the vicinity of Leath, Scotland, where her father was engaged in the mercantile business, and she likewise received good educational advantages. Mr. and Mrs. Spence are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party.

Charles R. Spence was educated in the public schools of Hinsdale and Glasgow, Montana, and had the distinction of being graduated in the high school of each of these towns. After leaving school he became bookkeeper in the establishment of the Hinsdale Mercantile Company, and later was advanced to the position of manager of its store. He was thus engaged until 1917, in the earlier part of which year he went to Choteau and became an interested principal in the Choteau Mercantile Company, he having been thus engaged when the nation entered the World war and having been registered for service in the United States Army, though he was not called into such service. In 1918 he entered the service of the Gamble-Robinson Company, as previously noted in this context, and he maintained his headquarters in Great Falls until the company transferred him to his present executive post at Lewistown, in 1923. Here he has made his influence definitely felt as a progressive business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen. He is secretary and a director of the local Kiwanis Club, he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is aligned in the ranks of the Republican party, though his first presidential vote was cast in support of Hon. Woodrow Wilson, candidate on the Democratic ticket, in 1916.

At Hinsdale, this state, on the 24th of December, 1916, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spence to Miss Ina Washburn, daughter of A. L. Washburn. Mrs. Spence was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin, and there her public-school advantages included those of the high school, she having later accompanied her parents on their removal to Montana. Mrs. Spence was third in order of birth in a family of six children, and of the others the following brief record is given: Lulu is the wife of Thomas Welch, of Kirkland, Washington; Charles W. is likewise a resident of that place; Otto W. resides in Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin; Miss Mona A. maintains her home at Kirkland, Washington; and A. Dee Washburn is a resident of Great Falls, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Spence have three children: Rose Ann, Mona Lee and John (Jack) Washburn. Mrs. Spence was active in Red Cross and other patriotic communal service in the World war period, and in her present home city she is a popular figure in social, cultural and church circles.

C. R. STRANAHAN, a Californian by birth, a Montanan since he was thirteen years of age, a man of diverse experiences and with a knowledge of Montana running back into territorial times, enjoys a statewide prestige as a lawyer. He has practiced in several Montana communities, but chiefly at Havre, where his offices are in the Masonic Temple Building.

Mr. Stranahan was born at Clayton in Contra Costa County, California, March 18, 1867. He is of North Irish ancestry. There were three brothers who left the North of Ireland and came to America in 1696, all of them settling in New York, in the vicinity of the Mohawk Valley. The chief occupation of the family through the various generations of its American residence has been farming. Mr. Stranahan's grandfather was Cady Stranahan, who spent his active life on a farm near Utica, New York. Mr. Stranahan's parents were E. G. and Mary Ellen (Terry) Stranahan. His father was born in New York State, spending his boyhood on the farm near Utica, and in 1852 started west for California. After several years of mining experience he turned to farming, the business he knew best, and to that vocation he gave the rest of his years. He died in 1873. He was a devout churchman and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

C. R. Stranahan was six years old when his father died. Until he was thirteen he remained in California, and then, in 1880, he rode into Montana on the first train which carried passengers over the Utah Northern line. After a brief stay at Virginia City he went to Bozeman, which was his home for the next thirteen years. While there he completed his schooling and at Helena he took up the study of law in the office of his brother, F. E. Stranahan. His legal education was finished in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated from the law school with the LL. B. degree in 1896. Mr. Stranahan on his return to Montana joined his brother in practice at Helena for three years, then moved to Boulder and was twice elected and served as county attorney, and also was a member of the board of the State School for the Deaf and Blind. Mr. Stranahan moved his home to Havre in 1911 and for several years continued a partnership practice with his brother at Fort Benton. After coming to Havre he was county attorney one term, but for the most part has given his abilities and his mature experience to the handling of an extensive general practice. In addition to his work as a lawyer he operates a 1160 acre ranch.

Mr. Stranahan has been much interested in Masonry, is a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, A. F. and A. M., and twice was patron of the Eastern Star Chapter, and for one term was grand patron of the State of Montana.

Mr. Stranahan married, June 8, 1897, Miss Mary B. Parkison. They reside at 938 Third Avenue, Havre. Their only child, Mary, is the wife of L. A. Morphey, of Portland, Oregon. Both daughter and son-in-law are graduates of the Montana State College of Bozeman.

WILLIAM H. JONES has given a longer continuous service in the office of county agricultural agent than any similar official in the State of Montana. For over ten years he has been the county agricultural agent of Stillwater County, and every one credits a large degree of the splendid showing made by Stillwater County to the leadership and resourcefulness of this technically minded and eminently practical young man, who came out to Montana from West Virginia.

He was born at Richwood, West Virginia, May 20, 1887, son of W. W. and Ella (Tomlinson) Jones. He represents such old and distinguished Virginia family names as Randolph, Farley and Tomlinson. His grandfather was a Confederate officer in the Civil war. He was two years old when his father died. His father at his death was sheriff of his county.

William H. Jones grew up in West Virginia, graduated from Marshall College at Huntington in 1910, and took his degree Bachelor of Science in agriculture at West Virginia University in 1916. He taught school in West Virginia, at Richmond, and in 1916 came out to Montana, spending his first year as a coach and teacher of agriculture at Kalispell. In 1917 he engaged in county agricultural agent work at Columbus. Mr. Jones is unmarried. He is a Democrat, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was organizer of the county agents' organization of the state, known as the Buffaloes.

During the World war the Government virtually drafted him to assist the farmers in intensive production of crops and live stock as a means to prosecuting the war to success. Ever since taking up county work he has been encouraging farmers and farm boys and girls to exhibit at county and state fairs. One of the boys of his county in 1917 won the potato sweepstake prize at the Montana State Fair in competition with the best of the mature growers in the state. Representatives of his county have won for seven consecutive years first prizes in county exhibits at the Billings Fair, and won a first in county exhibit at the Midland Fair. His men in 1928 were awarded first prize in corn and potatoes at the state fair, and in 1919 the grain exhibit from his county was awarded fourth place in the International Show at Chicago, and the same year the best ear of corn in the world was exhibited by one of the growers under his guidance. At Chicago in 1916 wheat from his county was awarded the first prize. His labors have been directed for some years to getting the wheat growers to use only the highest class of seed as a means of developing a wheat to meet the market demands of the world.

He has worked along similar lines in matters of live stock growing and has constantly encouraged the cattle raisers to use pure bred animals. He has organized a boys' club for 4-H work, specializing in pure bred hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry, and the production of baby beef. Girls' clubs have similarly been organized along the lines of special work in canning, sewing, gardening and home keeping. Since 1918, 3,000 boys and girls have been engaged in project work under his direction, and with the notable record of having 90 per cent of the projects completed. He started poultry associations with a view to getting higher prices for turkeys, and, in 1928, 140,000 pounds of turkeys were sold out of his locality. Similar efforts have been directed in the matter of wool growing, particularly with a view to pooling or cooperative selling, and greatly increased prices have been secured over the older method of individual sales. The wool crop from this county for 1929 aggregated about 100,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Jones wrote the article in the *State Montana Agricultural Year Book* on work in his county, and has frequently contributed articles to agricultural magazines.

R. A. **THORNTON**, chairman of the board of Bridger School District No. 4, has been a resident of Montana for twenty years, and is a veteran railroad man.

He was born at Creston, Iowa, in August, 1876. His grandfather, John Thornton, was a native of Kewanee, Illinois, and a hardware merchant there and at Preston, Iowa. Kewanee, Illinois, was the birthplace of Mr. Thornton's father, Nathan Thornton, who served with an Illinois regiment in the Civil war and spent many years in Iowa in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. He married Mary Buell, who is living in Iowa.

R. A. Thornton grew up in that state, was educated in public schools, and at the age of nineteen went to work in the general office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway at Chicago. His chief work as a railroad man has been as station auditor. In 1909 he went to work for the Northern Pacific, as station agent between Billings and Yakima. His home has been at Bridger since 1916. Mr. Thorton has been a member of the Bridger school board for eight years and seven years of this time has been chairman of the board. He was for several years secretary and is now

Grant L Boorman

senior warden of Bridger Lodge of Masons. He is a Republican, is secretary of the Railway Station Man's Organization at Billings and for four years was president of the Bridger Service Club.

He married Mary Smith, of Creston, Iowa. Their daughter Muriel, who was valedictorian of the class of 1924 in the Bridger High School, is the wife of Clark Simon, of Basin, Wyoming. The second daughter, Gretchen, valedictorian of the high school class of 1927, is now attending Montana State College at Bozeman.

GRANT BOORMAN. The Boorman lumber and mercantile interests have made the family name well known throughout Montana. One of the representatives of the family is Grant Boorman, manager of the Chinook Lumber Company of Blaine County. Mr. Boorman came to Montana in 1912, and for several years was associated with the lumber mills and other organizations conducted by his uncle, who is now a well known business man of Oakland, California.

Mr. Boorman was born in Wisconsin. His grandfather, John Boorman, came from England, first locating in New York State and later going to Wisconsin. He was a farmer and merchant, and eventually returned to New York State, where he died and is buried. He married a Miss Braudt, who died in Wisconsin. One of their ten children was the late Joseph Boorman. Three of the sons are still living: Benjamin J., formerly of the Boorman Mercantile Company of Great Falls, now of Oakland, California; James, who has been closely associated in his business affairs with his brother Benjamin; H. M. Boorman, an attorney at Atlantic Iowa; and the only living daughter of the family is Mrs. Lila Root, of Wyalusing, Wisconsin.

Joseph Boorman was born in Wisconsin and died at Wyalusing in 1908, when forty-five years of age. He grew up on a farm, and farming was his occupation throughout his active career. He married Ruth Burton, daughter of George Burton, being one of a family of five children. She passed away in 1905, leaving two children, Lula, wife of Earl Moore, of Linden, Wisconsin, and Grant Boorman.

Grant Boorman on coming to Montana found his first employment in a planing mill at 14 Lincoln County, then went to Collins and for three months was an employee of the Boorman Mercantile Company, and had his first training in a lumber yard at Gilman, Montana, with the Boorman-Power Lumber Company. After a year he became manager of the Home Lumber Company at Cascade, worked at this for five months, and then became manager of the Boorman Mercantile Company's lumber yard at Brady.

He left Brady to join the colors during the World war. He volunteered but never got out of the state, being kept in camp at Missoula. After his discharge he resumed work at Great Falls with the Boorman Lumber Company. Beginning early in 1920, he was assistant cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Brady until August, 1921, when he came to Chinook and took charge of the lumber yard. He is one of the stockholders and is secretary and treasurer of the company.

Mr. Boorman served one year as adjutant of the local post of the American Legion. He is a member of the Chinook School Board, is a charter member of the Lions Club, and one of its organizers, and is active in Masonry. He is a past master of

Chinook Lodge, at different times has attended the Grand Lodge of Montana, is high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is a trustee of the Chinook Presbyterian Church. Mr. Boorman is a leader in the Republican party and was county committeeman with the Republican Service League of Montana during the Hoover presidential campaign of 1928. Mr. Boorman has always been interested in athletics and outdoor sports, his hobby being baseball.

He married at Great Falls, Wisconsin, in September, 1917, the daughter of Lewis and Belle (Smith) Beitler. The Beitlers were an old family of Wisconsin, coming from Germany. Lewis Beitler was a farmer, served in a regiment of Wisconsin infantry during the Civil war and for a term or so was registrar of deeds of Grant County. He was an influential leader in the Republican party. Mrs. Boorman has one sister, Mrs. Rose Wallace, of Durand, Wisconsin. Mrs. Boorman after completing her high school work attended Lawrence University of Wisconsin for two years and finished her education in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. She is a member of the Eastern Star and the Legion Auxiliary. Mr. and Mrs. Boorman have two children, Barbara Jean, born in 1921, and Robert Grant, born in 1923.

GEORGE F. MOORE, sheep and cattle man of Wheatland County, whose home is five miles west of Two Dot, on the Musselshell River, is a native of the state, and is member of one of the outstanding pioneer families, a son of the late Perry J. Moore, who with his brothers was in Montana from almost the earliest period of territorial organization and who did a great deal in a constructive way to the making of Montana a great grain and live stock region.

Perry J. Moore was born at Shelbyville, Missouri, May 8, 1844. His people came from Virginia and were pioneers of Shelby County. Perry J. was one of three sons and there was also a daughter in the family. Sanford Moore, of Bozeman, is a surviving brother of the late Perry J. Moore. The latter was educated in the schools of his home community, and grew up accustomed to the routine of a Missouri farm in the years before the war. He was of a southern family, and when the state seceded he went to Kentucky and joined Morgan's cavalry and later was in the Second Kentucky Cavalry. In one battle he was shot through the knee, and he was more or less handicapped by this injury all the rest of his life. For many years he had membership in the United Confederate Veterans.

It was immediately after the close of the war, in 1865, that he and his brother, John T., started for the West, traveling by way of Denver. They drove an ox team and were a month on the way. In 1929 one of the sons of Perry J. Moore flew over almost the same distance, from Wichita, Kansas, in a single day. The Moore brothers helped drive some of the teams of cattle that arrived in Diamond City that year. At that point they borrowed some money at ten per cent a month, with which they bought two or three bull teams and used this power in getting out timber for the mines in that locality. This gave them a little capital, and from there they moved into the Smith River Valley, conducted a saw mill, and there entered the horse and cattle industry. In the meantime the other brother and their mother and sister had joined them.

For a number of years the Moore brothers operated in the Smith Valley. Their journeys and operations extended out over other portions of the territory, and Perry J. Moore in his travels made the discovery that the Valley of the Musselshell about the present site of Two Dot was during the winter seasons bare of snow, with abundant pasturage, while in the Smith River Valley the snow was so deep that the cattle found difficulty in getting forage. It was this fact that led the Moore brothers to wintering their stock in the Musselshell country, and later Perry J. Moore entered his homestead there. For several years he maintained his home at White Sulphur Springs.

The pioneer home on the old farm was a log cabin, still standing as a memorial to the early days, and around it group many associations for the family. A more pretentious residence succeeded it, and after it was burned the house in which George F. Moore lived was erected. Perry J. Moore after for many years operating as a cattle man turned his attention to sheep, and was noted as one of the big sheep men in this section. After his homestead he bought some state lands, and in time developed a ranch of about 15,000 acres, all of which is intact and is still owned and carried on by his children. Perry J. Moore had all the qualities popularly associated with the pioneers of Montana. He was a man of strict integrity, sound business judgment, of great energy and possessed of a public spirit that led him to give of his efforts to the improvement of government and the country at large. He served several terms in the Lower House of the Legislature after Montana entered the Union. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter.

Perry J. Moore married at White Sulphur Springs Miss Nellie Robertson, who survives him. She is a daughter of Robert and Ellen (Stitt) Robertson and was born in Canada. She was visiting an aunt in White Sulphur Springs when she met Mr. Perry J. Moore. Her children are: Nellie, wife of R. S. Good, of Harlowton; Perry J., Jr., of Two Dot; Marquerite A., on the home ranch; and George F.

George F. Moore was born at White Sulphur Springs, May 15, 1894, and the following year his parents returned to the Two Dot ranch, where he has lived practically all his life. From boyhood he was interested in the business carried on by his father, and is a fine type of the modern Montana stock man. He attended the local public schools, the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, and is a graduate of the College of Deer Lodge. Returning home from school, he joined actively in the ranch work with his father and brother, and he and Perry J., Jr., later leased the ranch. At the present time they conduct their operations separately, and George F. occupies the old home place. He is running about six thousand head of sheep and two hundred head of cattle.

George F. Moore is a World war veteran. He answered the call to the colors, was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, for training, being assigned to a machine gun company, and went overseas with the Ninety-first Division, sailing from Hoboken on an English vessel which landed at Liverpool. From there the troops were sent across England to Southampton, crossed the channel to LeHavre, and spent five weeks in a training area. Mr. Moore's command was in the St. Mihiel sector in support of the allied troops, and then participated actively in the fighting in the Meuse Argonne campaign. Later they were detached and sent into Belgium with the American and English forces, participating in the great Scheldt and Lys River drives, and were at Aoudenard, Belgium, when the armistice was signed. Mr. Moore was never wounded, but had a touch of enemy gas. After the armistice his command was sent into Northern France and remained at Hautkirk until the beginning of 1919, was then sent to the embarkation area near LaMans, and toward the end of March entrained for St. Nazaire and embarked on the *Orizaba* for New York. From the east coast he was shipped out to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where he received his honorable discharge and was mustered out April 27, 1919, with the rank of corporal of Company D, Three Hundred and Forty-eighth Machine Gun Company. Immediately after his military service had been performed Mr. Moore dropped back readily into the life of a civilian, and for the past ten years has given close attention to his work and responsibilities as a rancher. He is a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Mr. Moore is affiliated with the Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, the B. P. O. Elks, and is a Republican, though he cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson.

He married at Billings, February 4, 1920, Miss Charlotte Coleman, daughter of Charles A. and Josephine Coleman. She was born in Iowa, came to Montana when a child, and grew up around Judith Gap, where her parents are still living. She finished her education at Billings, graduating in music at the Billings Polytechnic. She is much interested in musical work and has classes at Harlowton and Martinsdale. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two young sons, Charles Perry, born in 1923, and John Fulton, born in 1925.

EDWARD W. SPOTTSWOOD, physician and surgeon, is widely known and well loved in Montana, a highly skilled and learned doctor, a citizen whose influence has been steadily exerted for the benefit and welfare of his community and state, and his entire career has been a consecration to the fellowship of humanity. He has received the highest of the honors of the Masonic fraternity in Montana.

Doctor Spottswood was born at Lake City, Minnesota, January 2, 1866, son of C. C. and Nancy J. (Lilly) Spottswood and a grandson of John Spottswood. The Spottswoods for many generations lived in Pennsylvania and were owners of a farm at Gettysburg, and part of the great battle of Gettysburg was fought around the Spottswood place. John Spottswood served with General Jackson in the Seminole Indian wars in Florida. C. C. Spottswood was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1823, and his wife was born at Lewistown in that state, where her father was a farmer. C. C. Spottswood as a young man learned telegraphy, and later studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1857 moved to the northwestern frontier, locating at Lake City, Minnesota, where he practiced law and where Doctor Spottswood was born. He died in 1915. The mother of Doctor Spottswood died May 10, 1884. The Doctor was the youngest of five children, Elizabeth, Anna M. Spottswood, William C. Spottswood, and Charles P. Spottswood, who died in 1913.

Edward W. Spottswood acquired his early education in the grade schools at Willmar, Minnesota, graduated from the Central High School of Minneapolis in 1885, and for three years continued his higher education in the University of Minnesota. He was graduated from the School of Medicine of the University of Minnesota in 1893 and for one year was an interne in the City and County Hospital at St. Paul, and remained in that city in private practice for one year.

Doctor Spottswood came to Missoula in May, 1895, as assistant chief surgeon at the Northern Pacific Hospital, and in 1904 was promoted to chief surgeon of the Western Division of the Northern Pacific. He resigned this office in 1910, and since that year has devoted his attention to private practice. Doctor Spottswood has been a fellow of the American Medical Association since 1896, has represented Montana in a number of national meetings, is a former president of the State Medical Society and a member of the Western Montana Medical Association. He took post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic, and during his extended travels in this country and abroad had many opportunities to come in touch with the work of the most eminent physicians and surgeons.

During the World war Doctor Spottswood in 1917 was appointed a member of the United States District Exemption Board No. 1 for Montana, covering twenty-six counties of the state, and the City of Butte, and he served in that capacity until the end of the war. In 1920 Governor Stewart appointed him a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners and he is still serving on the board, his present term expiring in 1932. He was reappointed by Governor Erickson. Doctor Spottswood is a Republican.

Doctor Spottswood was made a Mason in Missoula Lodge No. 13, A. F. and A. M., May 4, 1897, and was master of that lodge for two years, 1917-18. He has been a member of Western Sun Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, since November 6, 1897, and was high priest of the Chapter in 1919. He has been a member of Tyrean Council No. 3, R. and S. M., since May 10, 1917, and was twice illustrious master in 1920. He has been a knight of St. Omer Commandery No. 9 since February 11, 1898, and was eminent commander in 1919-20. He received the thirty-second degree in Helena Consistory No. 3, December 6, 1917, and has been a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine since June 13, 1900. He was grand master of the Grand Council of the state in 1926-27, is now senior grand warden of the Grand Commandery and holds the office of expert in Helena Consistory, Council of the Kadosh.

The following tribute, written while Mr. Spottswood was grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Montana in 1925-26, derives from something more than the good fellowship of a lodge, rather is an expression of some of the qualities which Doctor Spottswood has exemplified not only among his Masonic brethren but among the people of the community in general: "His is the stately courtliness of a gentleman of the old school; immaculate of dress without foppishness or ostentation; the deepest feelings of regard for his fellowmen; neither insolent to inferiors nor obsequious to the great; beloved alike by those of high or low degree of life's stations; possessor of worldly wealth to a degree which makes ordinary men snobs and 'highbrows' toward their less endowed members of the human kind, but which has left him untouched with such infection; a high respect and consideration for the opinions of others; a true Christian gentleman, without fanaticism against creeds of others; one of the foremost citizens of our commonwealth; a real lover of his home and family; tender ministrations to the sufferings of those near and dear to him; and with all these a real man among men of his day, readily entering into the highways and byways of modern life trodden by our generation and bringing into these rays of sunshine and happiness emanating from his splendid and virile personality."

Doctor Spottswood is a charter member of Helgate Lodge No. 383, B. P. O. Elks, and was formerly affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Foresters.

Doctor Spottswood is one of the most widely traveled men of Montana, and during the past thirty years he has accepted various opportunities to go abroad and come in contact with the different civilizations of the globe.

Doctor Spottswood married, September 29, 1903, Miss Lenita J. Bonner, daughter of the famous pioneer of Montana, Edward L. Bonner, whose career is sketched on other pages. Mrs. Spottswood was educated in the Comstock School of New York City and for many years has been a leader in the social and community life of Missoula. She is a member of the Missoula Woman's Club, is president of As You Like It Club, and member of the Y. W. C. A., Kings Daughters, is president of the Woman's Guild of the Episcopal Church. Doctor and Mrs. Spottswood have two children. Their daughter, Miss Lenita A., born April 26, 1908, was educated in Missoula and attended high school at Los Angeles, is a graduate of the University of Montana and a member of the Kappa Gamma sorority. The son, Edward Bonner Spottswood, born September 25, 1911, graduated from the Missoula High School in June, 1929.

CHARLES FRANKLIN WILLIAMS. Six miles north and two miles west of Two Dot, in Wheatland County, lives one of the most enterprising and successful ranchers in Montana, a man who when he came to the state, in the spring of 1898, had only $1.60 in cash, and a raincoat and grip. He had taken a train in his native County of Shelby, Missouri, left the railroad at Big Timber and walked from there to Big Elk. As a boy in Shelby County, Missouri, he had heard of George W. Moore, a native of that county, who had come to Montana and engaged in ranching on a large scale, and it was with Mr. Moore that Mr. Williams served his apprenticeship as a sheep man and gained the modest capital that enabled him to make an independent start.

Mr. Williams was born near Shelbina, Missouri, April 9, 1877, and was just twenty-one years of age when he arrived in Montana, bringing with him the schooling acquired in the country districts of Missouri and a practical knowledge of a Missouri farm routine. His father, Benjamin F. Williams, was born near Brooklyn, New York, and moved out to Missouri after the Civil war. He died in Shelby County at the age of seventy-eight. Benjamin F. Williams married Mary E. Wales, who was born in Missouri, daughter of Isaac Wales, a teacher and farmer. Their children were: Charles Franklin; Louisa, wife of L. H. Wyman, of Cascade County, Montana; Mollie, who died in young womanhood; Cleo, widow of Thomas Arthur, of Los Angeles; Eugene H., of Glendive, Montana; Gertrude, wife of Frank Bryan, of Seattle.

Charles Franklin Williams spent three years with the George W. Moore ranch outfit. In the fall of 1900 he took a band of sheep from Mr. Moore on the shares, raising them in Upper Elk Basin, where he took up his own homestead. At the end of the three-year contract he had 188 sheep of his own, and then bought a ranch at the head of Basin Creek, above the old stage road leading from Big Elk to Melville. It was an improved place, with fencing. After two years he sold that and took his sheep to Dawson County, Montana, in the spring of 1905, remaining there two years and running his sheep on Clear Creek. In the spring of 1907 he returned to Big Elk, buying the Thomas Noble ranch, comprising about 4,000 acres and including the old site of the Town of Big Elk. This is part of his ranch holdings today. In 1914 he acquired the adjoining C. W. Shoemaker ranch of similar acreage, and other purchases have brought the home ranch to an area of about 10,000 acres, used for the grazing of sheep and cattle. In the fall of 1928 Mr. Williams bought the Nathan Godfrey ranch of 18,000 acres on Haymaker Creek, and has employed labor and capital in renovating the improvements and changing its facilities for sheep ranching. He owns another ranch on the middle fork of the Judith River in Judith Basin County, fifteen miles south of Neihart, the former Doehr ranch, containing 1,000 acres. This he uses as a summer range for sheep. On these several properties Mr. Williams is master and owner of stock, about 10,000 sheep, with 400 head of stock cattle, and he gives employment to about twenty men during the greater part of the year.

When he first engaged in the sheep industry wool was selling at 13 cents a pound, ewes were worth about $3 a head, and lambs $1.25. The price of wool has gradually improved except for the two years of depression following the World war, when it sold for 20 cents a pound. His best price for wool was 76 cents. His largest clearing occurred while he and his partner, Elmer Herrick, of Glendive, were in Dawson County, when their season's clip aggregated about 200,000 pounds.

Mr. Williams' mother came out to Montana in 1901 and joined him at Big Elk, and she has since been his companion and has presided over his home. He was born in 1851 and is now seventy-eight years of age. Mrs. Williams is a devout Methodist, has always been a reader of current news and periodicals, and is a woman unusually well informed on political situations.

Mr. Williams is a big man physically, and has always combined business and recreation. Sheep ranching requires single-minded devotion, and he has given it that, consequently has won his remarkable success. At the same time, so far as possible, he has been interested in the affairs of his community. He cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley and has steadily been affiliated with the Republican party. Only once has he consented to serve in an official capacity, and that was during the World war, when he was for one term a member of the board of commissioners of Wheatland County, being elected when the county was organized and serving on the first board with Commissioners McQuitty and Foster. An important part of their work was arranging a settlement with old Meagher County and Sweet Grass County, from which Wheatland County territory was taken. The board issued $100,000 of bonds for road purposes, and this started the system of modern road building in the county.

Carl Erlandson is one of the big wheat ranchers of Fergus County. His postoffice is Bear Springs, his ranch of 2,200 acres lying four miles north of the postoffice. Mr. Erlandson when he arrived in this locality of Montana, in the fall of 1909, had a cash capital of not more than $50. His experiences and his accomplishments constitute one of the interesting short stories of prominent Montanans.

He was born at Carlstad, Wermland, Sweden, October 23, 1884, son of Erland and Julia Olson. His father and mother spent all their lives in Sweden, where his mother is now eighty years of age. His father died in 1888, at the age of sixty-four. He was a Swedish farmer. Their children were: Odin, of Fertile, Montana; Axel, of Fergus County; Matilda, wife of Joseph Vislisel, of Portland, Oregon; Carl; Emma, wife of Chris Johnson, still living in Sweden; and Andrew, who lives with his mother.

Carl Erlandson attended common schools in his native country, and when he came to America he knew only his native language. Besides the necessity of learning to communicate in the English tongue he attended school six months in this country.

He and his brother Axel were together when they arrived in Montana in 1909. While they were camped on Wolf Creek, Carl Erlandson chanced to walk across east of the camp and found the bench on which his home now stands. They remained in the camp during the winter, their nearest neighbor being fifty miles away at Stanford. In the spring of 1910 Carl Erlandson filed on his homestead in section 14, taking a quarter section. On this he put up his first Montana home, a one-room frame building 12 by 14 feet. It is still standing and is used as part of a farm shack. He and his brother lived there until 1912, and it was the first house to which he took his bride. Later he put up the substantial two-story log home.

During the first winter he was on his claim Mr. Erlandson made a trip to Stanford on skiis after supplies, carrying a load home on his back. He was gone more than a week. There were no roads, and he had to make his way over the snow knee deep. He and his brother lived together in the cabin and carried on their business together for three years, until Carl married.

In 1911 he began breaking sod on his homestead, planting and harvesting a crop of flax. He had come into the country for the purpose of raising wheat, and in the fall of 1912 seeded his first crop, which the following year produced a yield of thirty-eight bushels to the acre, and he has never had a complete failure in all the subsequent years. Using four horses and a walking plow, he continued to add more land to his cultivated area, and in 1927 had 350 acres seeded to wheat, threshing a total of 18,000 bushels. The lowest price at which he has sold wheat was 70 cents a bushel, and the highest was the World war price.

Mr. Erlandson is of the progressive type of the Montana farmer and rancher. He has discarded horses almost entirely as motive power. He has a tractor for plowing and seeding, uses a combine for harvesting, and a truck for hauling grain and other supplies back and forth to market. Since the building of the railroad Denton has been his market town. It is twenty-eight miles southwest of his ranch. During the past four years another great improvement has come in the way of a permanent highway to the Bear Spring Creek locality.

With the additions made from time to time Mr. Erlandson now has a ranch acreage of 2,200 acres, half of which is used for grain growing. He employs the summer fallowing method of grain farming. During the World war he was registered, being classed as a farmer exempt from immediate duty. He has given time and thought to the community welfare as well as building up his own property. He helped hew out the dimension timbers for the first schoolhouse, which is District No. 136, and he has been a member of its board. He became a citizen by naturalization, casting his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt, and has steadily supported the Republican party. He was brought up in the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Erlandson in 1925 went back to his native land for a visit. In a quarter of a century he naturally witnessed many interesting changes, particularly in the fact that sections of Sweden with which he had been familiar where land was in cultivation when he left was now covered with timber and producing logs for lumber, while some of the timber tracts he had known as a boy had been brought under cultivation. When he came back to America the Norwegian vessel on which he was a passenger ran into a hurricane, being hit by three tremendous waves, the last one clearing the railing from the upper deck and breaking heavy two-inch cables, three of which held the main mast. The boat would have floundered but for constant pumping, and there was water two feet deep in the dining room.

Mr. Erlandson married, February 26, 1913, Miss Bertha Swenson. She was born at Fertile, Minnesota, May 8, 1885. Her parents, Ole and Hannah (Erickson) Swenson, were natives of Norway and were pioneer farmers of Minnesota and Montana. Mrs. Erlandson was the oldest of seven children. The others still living are: Serenius, of Fertile, Minnesota; Edwin, of Crookston, Minnesota; Sophie, of Fertile; Helen, wife of Selmer Johnson, of Fertile; and Oscar, of Audubon, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Erlandson have a family of five children, Orville, Claude, Helen, Morris and Erland.

FRANK R. SPENCER came to Montana in 1893, while the country was passing through one of its great panics, and worked as a ranch hand and in that way created a capital that enabled him to lease some land and acquire a few head of cattle. Since this time he has risen to rank as one of the most successful stock men in Judith Basin County.

Mr. Spencer, whose home is fifteen miles northeast of Geyser, was born in Boyd County, Kentucky, May 6, 1875. His father, Robert W. Spencer, was born at Cumberland Gap, Virginia, in 1853, and was the son of a Virginia farmer. His father and two of his brothers were killed while in the Confederate ranks during the Civil war. Robert W. Spencer married Mollie Devault, daughter of DeWitt and Mary Jane Devault. After they had been in Central Kentucky for about ten years the family returned to Cumberland Gap, and about 1884 again located in Kentucky, at

Ashland, and in 1887 moved west to Kansas. At Cherokee they procured an overland outfit, team, wagons, tents made of bed ticking, and joined in the home-seeking movement to Southwestern Kansas, locating in Ford County, where they took up a homestead twenty-five miles south of Dodge City, Minneola being their postoffice. A railroad was under construction through that region and Frank R. Spencer, then a boy of twelve, carried water for the grading outfit. As a result of so many men drinking from the same vessel he incurred a lip infection, further irritated by the blowing sands, and has suffered somewhat from that ever since. His father proved up his claim, and was starved out as a result of continued hot winds, then mortgaged the land and eventually followed most of the other homesteaders out of the region. He next established his home at Barry, Missouri, nine miles north of Kansas City, reaching there with a meager equipment of household goods and two teams. Robert W. Spencer still lives at Barry. He took up farming and huckstering, and later engaged in the business of buying stock and shipping to the Kansas City market. His wife died soon after they moved to Barry, in 1890, at the age of thirty-three. There were seven children: Frank Richardson; James B., of Chinook, Montana; Ballard E., of Artesia, New Mexico; Sallie, wife of James Thomas, of North Kansas City, Missouri; Berdie, wife of Ed Williams, of Barry; Carl, of Laramie, Wyoming; and Robert T., of Chinook, Montana.

Frank R. Spencer was fifteen years of age when the family located in Missouri, and his education up to that time was the result of a few months attending rather primitive schools. In the spring of 1893 he left home, and on reaching Montana found work as a hand on the Warham Ranch on Wolf Creek and later worked for Bane Brothers on the same creek. After his marriage he leased the Gus Oakman Ranch south of Geyser, stocked it with a few head of cattle, and has been a Montana cattle man for over thirty years, supplementing that industry with sheep dealing and feeding. In the spring of 1909 he left his leased ranch and bought the George Knerr and Zeno Bain ranches, comprising an aggregate of 2,000 acres. Since then he has supplemented these holdings and the Spencer Ranch today totals 7,000 acres. It is stocked with high-grade Hereford cattle, and is one of the best balanced farm ranches in Judith Basin County. Throughout the year he furnishes labor on his ranch to six men and puts up from 800 to 1,000 tons of hay every normal season. He has grown some wheat, but his chief crops aside from hay are barley and other feed grains.

Mr. Spencer has always voted at elections, and although of a Democratic family he cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley. He opposed Mr. Wilson in 1912 but supported him in 1915, and in the campaign of 1928 voted for Herbert Hoover. He was a contributor to the War Chest and a patron of the auction sales in the first years of the war, on one occasion paying $75 for a sheep. He was registered under the second draft act. Mr. Spencer is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and was reared in the Presbyterian faith.

He married at Lewistown, Montana, September 23, 1908, Miss Catherine M. Bain, who was born at Stanford, Montana, August 12, 1885, daughter of Lee and Mary (Baumgartner) Bain, of a well known family of Montana ranchers. She was the second

Ed Fredlund

child of the six daughters and two sons of her parents and the others still living are: Grace, wife of Fred Tintinger, of Cascade, Montana; Anna, wife of Henry Simpson, of Great Falls; Pearl, wife of Paul Janetski, of Great Falls; and Homer Bain, of Great Falls. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were born four children: Franklin Lee, a student at the University of Montana; Jessie, also attending the university; Bascom; and Vernon Winfield, who died when five years old.

ED FREDLUND, clerk of the District Court at Chinook, has lived most of his life in the Northwestern states. His experiences in Montana include a period of homesteading, farming, the abstract business and a continuously active part in the local affairs of his community, which he has served as mayor.

Mr. Fredlund was born at Bergen, Norway, May 26, 1876, and was six years old when his parents came to America. His father was Ingvald J. Fredlund, also a native of Bergen, who married Mary E. Johanson, of Hammerfest, Norway. On leaving Norway the family sailed from Bergen to Stavanger, crossed on an ocean steamer from Liverpool and landed at New York in April, 1882. They soon went on west to Chamberlain, South Dakota, where Ingvald Fredlund took up a homestead, improved the farm and went through some of the hardships and privations of pioneering on the Dakota prairies. In August, 1889, he left the Dakotas and moved on west to Washington, locating near Mount Vernon, where he cleared up a farm from the woods. He remained in Washington until his death in 1922, when he was eighty-seven years of age, and his wife died the following year at the age of eighty-eight. They had nine children: Charles, who died at Chamberlain, South Dakota, when eighteen years old; Anna, who died in 1927, at the age of sixty-three, the wife of W. J. Henry; Joseph E., of Mount Vernon, Washington; Mary E., wife of George J. Wolf, of Mount Vernon; Robert, of Mount Vernon; Jules I.; Albert, of Fairbanks, Alaska; Ed; and John S., of Mount Vernon. Ed Fredlund secured most of his early schooling at Mount Vernon, Washington. He was a high school boy there and for two years was a student in the University of Washington.

He left the university to volunteer for service in the Spanish-American war. He enlisted in April, 1898, and in August, 1898, accompanied his regiment, the First Washington Volunteer Infantry, which sailed from San Francisco and after a voyage of thirty-one days landed in Manila, the ship having stopped en route at Honolulu for a few days. His first fight was in the Philippino Insurrection, beginning February 4, 1899, and he participated in later engagements at San Pedro Macadi, Pasig, Peteros, Taguig and Tayte. The regiment held the line from the Pasig River to Manila Bay, and its associate regiments were from Montana, Colorado and the Utah artillery, the Fourth Cavalry and the Fourteenth Infantry of the regulars. Some Nebraska troops were also with them for a time. Mr. Fredlund was on the line continually until September 5, 1899. The troops were under the command of Major-General Lawton and Brig.-Gen. Charles King, and still later under General Wheaton. Mr. Fredlund saw some of the very fierce fighting that marked the Philippino Insurrection and rebellion, a warfare that was frequently marked by hand-to-hand fighting, and he incurred minor wounds himself. When he left the Philippines he was on board the *Pennsylvania*, which traveled home by way of Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Tokyo, thus affording him a considerable view of Japan and other parts of the Orient. He landed at San Francisco in October, 1899, and was discharged at the Presidio, leaving the service November 1, with the rank of corporal.

After his military duty was performed Mr. Fredlund became a shipping clerk in Seattle. In 1900 he went to Alaska, and was in that country until 1901, prospecting over the mining region and the tributaries of the Klondyke River. On returning to the United States he was at Mount Vernon, Washington, and served one term as county auditor of Skagit County. For one year he was in the grocery business, and left that to come to Montana.

The date of his arrival in Montana was September 14, 1909. About twenty-seven miles east of Conrad he entered a homestead on Pondera Creek. The improvement of his claim and his efforts to provide for his family as a farmer kept him busy during the next four years. He had very little capital when he came to Montana and had dependent upon him his wife and three small children. On his claim he put up a substantial house of six rooms, broke out eighty or ninety acres of his half section, sowed it to wheat and oats, and he and his family found their chief source of profit in growing poultry. He sold butter and eggs and a few cattle. While on the ranch he fenced it, built a reservoir for stock water, and when he sold his farm in the fall of 1913 he left a good deal to show for his efforts and his enterprise.

On leaving the farm he moved to Fort Benton and for a few months was a deputy in the county assessor's office. From there he came to Chinook, becoming manager of the Blaine County Abstract Company. This business was started by George Bonine, of Havre, and Grant B. Gould, of Balfour, North Dakota, but the business is now owned by Mr. Fredlund and L. T. Bateman of Harlem. It is the most perfect abstract service in the county.

Mr. Fredlund was a member of the town council of Chinook in 1915-16 and served as mayor of the town in 1926-27. During this time a water purification plant was installed, a city dump ground established, a tourist park improved, and his career as a public official is one that will be marked permanently in the town records for progressive work. Mr. Fredlund is one of the charter members of the Chinook Lions Club. He was secretary of the local Commercial Club when the sugar factory was located in 1925.

Mr. Fredlund was elected clerk of the District Court in November, 1928, succeeding A. W. Zieborth, one of the pioneer office holders of Blaine County and its first district clerk. Mr. Fredlund was a candidate on the Republican ticket, securing the nomination without competition in his own party and he defeated his Democratic opponent, one of the outstanding citizens of the county.

Mr. Fredlund is active in Masonry, being a past master of his lodge, a past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, a past grand master of the Council, is excellent grand master of the Third Veil in the Grand Chapter and grand tyler of the Montana Grand Lodge. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, being one of the officers of the Havre Commandery. He and his family are Protestants.

Mr. Fredlund married, December 17, 1903, at Bellingham, Washington, Miss Ella R. Dale. She was born in that state, daughter of William and Mary A. (Stevens) Dale, pioneer settlers of the Northwest. Her father came from Pennsylvania and her mother from Wisconsin. Mrs. Fredlund's sister, Mrs. Frank E. Hunt, lives at Mount Vernon, Washington. Her brother Edwin Dale is a resident of Anacortes, Washington, and her younger brother, Arthur, died at the age of twenty-six. Mrs. Fredlund is a graduate of the Mount Vernon High School. Of the children of their marriage the oldest is Theodore F., employed in the assay office of a mining organization at Hughesville, Montana. The second son, Vernon E., has charge of the office of the Blaine County Abstract Company at Chinook. The younger children are Willis J., Ingvald J. and Mary E. Theodore, Vernon and Ingvald are graduates of the Chinook High School.

ROY L. STITH. Among the old and honored families of Prairie County none has accomplished more for the material, moral or general welfare of the community than that which bears the name of Stith. A worthy representative of this family is found in Roy L. Stith, a civil engineer by profession, who has found a more congenial field of endeavor in the marts of commerce and trade and who is now prominently identified with the large Stith mercantile and financial interests. Although he is still a young man, his life thus far has been a full and interesting event, in which he has already achieved accomplishments that mark him as an individual of ability and sound attainments.

The Stith family is traced back to early Colonial Virginia, and one of Mr. Stith's ancestors served as the second governor of the Virginia colony. His paternal grandfather moved from Kentucky to Illinois at an early date, and one of his sons, George Stith, came to Montana during frontier days, moving later to Oregon, where for some years he was engaged in gold mining at Kirby. John W. Stith, the father of Roy L. Stith, was born in Kentucky, in December, 1853, and was a child when taken by his parents to Illinois, where his boyhood was passed in a rural community. He had but few chances for an education in his youth, but later became acquainted with many subjects that marked him as an educated man in the broad sense of the word. Throughout his life he kept himself abreast of the times, but while he was an interesting conversationalist he never essayed public speaking. Mr. Stith came to Montana and settled at Terry before the arrival of the Pacific Railway had reached this point on its westward course, and established himself as a general merchant. As a part of his activities he bought buffalo and other hides, and as the community developed he grew with it and eventually found himself identified with about all of the active business enterprises of the place. He was a Republican in politics and considered a leader in his party, served as the first justice of the peace at Terry, and was a member of the first board of county commissioners of old Custer County, when that county included what is now Prairie County and all the southeastern region of the state. He was not a fraternity man, and was a Protestant in religion, dying in that faith December 27, 1909, and being buried at Terry on his fifty-sixth birthday. As a business man Mr. Stith foresaw the needs of his community and drew men into association with him as the demand occurred. All the ventures he started eventually came under the ownership of a group of men whose lives have been outstanding at Terry, among them being Det LeSuer, Alfred Wright, Thomas Wright, Walter Nelson, W. A. Brubaker and A. L. Hewitt.

In the Terry community John W. Stith married Cornelia Hamilton, who was born in Wisconsin, and in young womanhood was a professional nurse and head nurse of a leading Milwaukee hospital. Her father was the youngest son of a Scottish lord and died when still a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Stith became acquainted in Wisconsin, and after he had gotten himself established in Montana he sent for her and they were married at Terry, where Mrs. Stith was commissioned the first postmistress of the town, a position in which she served for a number of years. She was interested in everything that took place at Terry, and was head of the first Sunday school established, and her time and her money, as well as those of her husband, were always at the command of the community. She was a Protestant in religion. When the locality needed a church Mr. Stith offered the building which he had used to store hides in on first coming to Terry, and when this was declined by some of the more fastidious of the townspeople he built what was then known as the Presbyterian Church, but which is now the Community Church. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stith. Beryl B., the eldest, was the first graduate of the Terry High School, subsequently became a school teacher, took degrees from the University of Chicago, and then went into organization work. H. Clay Stith, the second son, a graduate of the University of Utah and formerly a student at the University of Montana, is manager of the Stith Hardware Company and identified with the Wright-Nelson-Stith interests. He has taken an active part in the community affairs of Terry and is among other things city accountant of Terry. He is a past master of the Blue Lodge of Masonry, high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and an officer of the Commandery at Glendive. When the United States entered the World war he enlisted in the army and was sent for training to Vancouver, Washington, and then to a training camp in South Carolina, whence he went overseas. He was gassed three times and was in several major engagements, including the great battle of Saint Mihiel. At first he served with the English troops and later with the French, but finally secured his transfer to the United States troops. He was recommended for the Congressional Medal and cited for bravery at the Vail River, where he was in charge of the Third Engineers while a bridge was undergoing construction under a destructive enemy fire. Surviving this, he was placed in charge and he and his party completed the work under galling shell-fire. He is a past commander and a member of Prairie Post, American Legion. The twin brother of Roy L. Stith, Kenneth, died in infancy.

Roy L. Stith graduated from the Terry High School, of which his brother, H. Clay, had been the second graduate, and subsequently attended the University of Montana. He enlisted for service in the World war at Santa Rosa, California, and was sent for training to the Presidio barracks, and, seeing that there was little chance of his being sent overseas, asked to be transferred elsewhere, subsequently being sent to the Mexican border and later to Camp Zachary Taylor in Kentucky, where he was in an officers' training camp at the close of the war. He is also a member of Prairie Post, American Legion. Upon being discharged from the army he returned to his studies, entering the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in engineering with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He followed his profession for a brief period only and then joined the mercantile combination of Terry in which the family is interested. He is present master of the Masonic Blue Lodge of Terry, king of the Chapter and captain general in the Knights Templar.

At Terry, Montana, June 14, 1924, Mr. Stith was united in marriage with Miss Viola Braun, a daughter of Mrs. Alice Hasty, of Baker, Montana, Mr. Braun being deceased. Mrs. Stith was born in Minnesota and grew to womanhood in California and Montana. She is a graduate of the Dillon Normal School, and prior to her marriage taught in the schools at Terry. Mr. and Mrs. Stith have two children: Harvard Clay and Bartell Roy.

JAMES F. BROPHY. Nature has been generous to many of the states, but it is doubtful if to any her gifts have been more lavish than to Montana when the great mineral wealth of the commonwealth is considered. The mines and prospects of the state have brought to it some of the ablest mining engineers of the country, and one of them, James F. Brophy, is proving his ability and training in the practice of his profession at Red Lodge. Mr. Brophy is a native of another great mineral state, for he was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1872, and he is a son of William and Ellen (Robinson) Brophy, natives of Ireland and Glasgow, Scotland, respectively.

When only eight years old William Brophy was brought to the United States by his parents, who located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there he learned the stone and brick mason trade. Afterward he entered the building and contracting business in the same city, where he continued to operate until 1875, in which year he moved to Keyser, West Virginia, being there occupied with business affairs of moment. The next change took him to Piedmont, West Virginia, and there he was a passenger conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for several years, but resigned his position to reenter work at his trade. Still later he moved to Elk Garden, West Virginia, where he was in the mining business, and when he went to Timber Line, Montana, he continued in the same industry. His death occurred about 1885, at Livingston, Montana. The wife and mother died and is buried at Keyser, West Virginia. Their children were as follows: Mary, who married John Kenney, mining superintendent at Elk Garden, West Virginia; John S., who is a coal operator at Frostburg, Maryland; William, who is mine foreman at Frostburg, Maryland; Catherine, who is married and resides at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; James F., whose name heads this review; Patrick J., who died in Maryland in 1924; and Ellen, who married a Mr. McCarty, a mine operator in Maryland.

James F. Brophy attended the grade schools of Northern West Virginia, but at an early age entered the coal mines of that state, and worked in them for four years. In the summer of 1889 he came to Montana, and for about a year was employed in the coal mines of Gallatin County, after which for another year he was in the railroad shops at Helena, Montana, doing shop work and extra locomotive firing. Going then to the Bi-metallic Mines, Granite Mountains, Montana, he worked in them for about seven months.

Returning to West Virginia, Mr. Brophy worked in a coal mine owned by a brother for about a year, and then was brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for some months, and at the same time attended night school. Still later he took preparatory work in a business and preparatory college of Columbus, Ohio, and when ready entered, in September, 1893, the Ohio State University. He spent three years in that institution, and during the summer vacations returned to West Virginia, and worked in the mines and oil fields. While in the oil fields of West Virginia he was vaccinated, and the result brought about a condition of health that led him to go back to Montana, and for a year he worked in the mines of Butte. Having sufficiently recovered, Mr. Brophy returned to Columbus, Ohio, reentered the state university, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1899, with the full professional degree of Engineer of Mines. While at the university he played on the "U" football team for two seasons. For two summers during the school vacations he was in full charge of the engineering party.

For a short time following his graduation Mr. Brophy was engineer for five different mining companies on New River, West Virginia, after which he went to Frostburg, Maryland, as engineer for coal and clay products. While there he helped to establish the Enamel Brick Works at Frostburg. Going back to New River, he was engineer and superintendent of the development work on that river for the same companies with which he had been previously connected, and remained there for about a year. For another year he held the same position with the same companies in development work on the Kanawha River in West Virginia. When he terminated that contract he accepted the position of engineer for the Coopers Coal Mining interests at Cooper, West Virginia, and held it for more than two years. Then, buying coal property in the Pocahontas field, he was there for about a year, but continued to act as manager of these mines for seven years. During the years he was connected with mining projects in West Virginia he was the pioneer in modern mine rescue and safety first work, being one of the first to apply university training and practical mining experience to mine explosion problems, their cause and the methods to pursue in order to prevent them. He did considerable writing for magazines along these lines during this period; and he also did investigating work as an engineer from Pennsylvania to Alabama. In 1906 he made a tour of the West, including a part of Alaska, looking for a business location. As a result of this trip he located at Red Lodge, established the Smokeless & Sootless Company, and has since operated his mine in addition to looking after investments in oil lands and ore mines. His interests are varied, including coal, oil and ore production. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

A very zealous Mason, he has been advanced to the Chapter in that order, and he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For several years he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library, and is deeply interested in the work it represents. While he has served as a member of the city council for three years, he is in no sense a politician. In fact he has never wanted office, and has not affiliated himself with any party, rather voting for the one best suited, in his estimation, for the office in question. He has steadfastly held to the belief that the best man ought to be put in office regardless of his party connections, believing that different issues are only smoke screens.

Mr. Brophy was married in 1902, at Cooper, West Virginia, to Miss Katherine Cooper, a daughter of John and Maria (Padbury) Cooper, natives of England. Mr. Cooper was born about 1843, and while still a very young man came to Pennsylvania, probably about 1863, and became a miner in the hard coal region of the Keystone State. After several years he returned to England, married, and brought his bride back to Pennsylvania, and remained there in the mining business until about 1875, when he went to West Virginia, and established himself on New River, where he continued his mining operations until 1883, at which time he went to the Pocahontas fields and opened up mines, and continued there until his death, December 6, 1899. During his different operations he achieved a most remarkable success, and amassed a fortune of over $5,000,000. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and a man of outstanding prominence. Not only was he a big coal operator, but a banker and connected with important financial enterprises in West Virginia. In 1896 he was one of the electors on the Republican ticket in West Virginia, and was one of the leaders of his party in his day. Mrs. Brophy had the following brothers and sisters: Annie, who married W. H. Thomas, a West Virginia coal operator; Thomas Henry, who was in charge of the Cooper holdings in West Virginia until his death about 1914; Sarah, who married Charles R. Browb, a minister of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1923; Edward, who died about 1928, was a member of Congress from West Virginia, and one of the leading Republicans of the state; Emma, who married Dr. D. H. Thomas, of Algona, West Virginia; Mary, who married J. R. Shanklin, a business man of Marion, Virginia; and Mrs. Brophy, who was educated in the grade schools of West Virginia and Hollin's Institute, Roanoke, Virginia. She is a member of the Red Lodge Woman's Club, and very active in the local Methodist Episcopal Church, a most generous contributor to all church work, and head of the Ladies' Aid Society. The Associated Charities of Carbon County are fortunate in having her at the head of the organization, but she does not limit her benefactions to any one organization, but gives to all, and many of her charities never see the light. She is an active member of the Eastern Star and of the Montana Lodge at Butte of Daughters of the Nile. Her work in behalf of the Woman's Club has far outrun local boundaries, for she is an official in the county and state organizations and was county chairman for a long period.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brophy: Rosser Cooper Brophy, Jessemal Brophy, James Robinson Brophy, and Sarah S. Brophy. Rosser Cooper Brophy was born November 21, 1903, at Cooper, West Virginia. He attended the grade schools of Red Lodge and the Carbon County High School, being graduated from the latter, and during the period he was a student of that institution won the typing contest of all schools of Eastern Montana. Later he was graduated from the Michigan Mining and Technical College of Houghton, Michigan, with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Engineer of Mines. At present he is mining engineer for the Saint Joe Lead Company of Rivermines, Missouri. He married Miss Helen Brainard, of Marquette, Michigan. Jessemal Brophy was born at Big Four, West Virginia, November 9, 1905, and attended the graded schools of Red Lodge, the Carbon County High School, of which she is a graduate, and Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, being graduated therefrom in sociology. James Robinson Brophy, who was born in Carbon County, Montana, September 21, 1907, was educated in the grade schools of Red Lodge, the Carbon County High School, Wentworth Military Institute of Missouri, of which he is a graduate, the University of Montana, in which he remained for a year, and the Michigan Mining and Technical College, where he is now studying metallurgical engineering. Sarah S. Brophy, who attended the grade schools of Red Lodge, the Carbon County High School through the junior year, is now attending Ward Belmont College, Nashville, Tennessee.

LEWIS JAMES BUNT. When Lewis James Bunt settled at Lewistown in 1915 to become the pioneer dealer in gasoline and oil for automobiles, he entered upon a career that has since brought him to a leading position among the business men of his adopted city. Under his capable management the business has grown and developed into an important and highly profitable enterprise, and at present he has a general garage, service station and salesrooms, in addition to his filling station, and also does a large business in repair work. He is the architect of his own fortune and his success is well merited.

Mr. Bunt was born October 3, 1889, at Trenarren, Saint Austell, Cornwall, England, and is a son of Thomas and Harriet (Ambley) Bunt. His father, who was born at the same place, followed farming in England until 1919, in which year he came to the United States, landing at New York City, whence he came to Lewistown, and is now living in honorable retirement. In England he married Harriet Ambley, who was also born at Trenarren, and they became the parents of seven children: Thomas, Jr., who met a soldier's death during the World war and is buried in France, leaving a widow, who is now living in England; William Pren, of Jackson, Michigan, who is married and has six children; Richard, who is deceased; Lewis James, of this review; Henry, of Chicago, Illinois, who is married and has three children; Ernest, who was gassed in the World war and is now deceased, being survived by a widow and five children living at La Grange, Illinois; and Edith, the wife of James Doidge, of Chicago, who has four children.

Lewis James Bunt received his primary education in the grade schools of Porthpean, England, and in his youth was apprenticed to a florist, first in the growing end of the business and later on in the decorating department. This he followed until he came to the United States in 1909, and first located at Chicago, Illinois, where he again took up floral work as a buyer and decorator. In 1915 he disposed of his interests at Chicago and came to Lewistown, where he became the pioneer gasoline and oil station operator, and since then his career, as noted, has been one of constantly growing success. He has added a general garage, salesroom and service business, with a commodious and well-appointed showroom in connection with the sales and service department, and is agent for the Oldsmobile and Studebaker cars and International Harvester trucks. Mr. Bunt is a member of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce. In connection with his business, in order to demonstrate one of his cars, in 1926 he drove the 118 miles from Lewistown to Great Falls in one minute over two hours. This caused almost a sensation in the state, for between the two cities there are no less than 164 turns, many of them exceedingly difficult, and the road was in very poor condition. In spite of the fact that the road has been greatly improved since that time the record has never been equalled. Mr. Bunt stands high in the estimation of his business associates and is prominent in civic and social life. He is also well known in musical circles, having one of the finest voices in the entire Northwest and is the soloist of the choir at the Presbyterian Church. He has at different times sung over the radio at Havre and Great Falls, and has a large number of admirers. Mrs. Bunt is also a musician of note, and all of the children have shown marked musical ability. Mr. Bunt was called for service in the World war, but was refused because of defective vision, but later overcame this difficulty and was in a training camp for thirty days prior to the signing of the armistice. His recreations are fishing, hunting and golf.

On March 14, 1914, Mr. Bunt was united in marriage with Miss Margaret C. Wilkins, a daughter of Harry and Katherine (Millar) Wilkins, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was the third in order of birth, the other children being: Margaret, who died in infancy; Laura, who died in 1917; and Helen, who died when ten years old. The first Mrs. Wilkins died, and by a subsequent marriage Mr. Wilkins is the father of three children.

CHARLES ROSS came to Montana when about sixteen years old. His life here has been a record of work, with a long experience as a ranch hand for others, then followed by homesteading and improving his own farm. Today he ranks as one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of Valley County.

Mr. Ross was born at Richhill, Missouri, January 14, 1878. His parents, Rufus and Sarah Elizabeth Ross, were natives of Virginia, and were early settlers in that section of Missouri. When they first went there the nearest trading point was over the state line at Fort Scott, Kansas. A brother of Charles Ross, J. E. Ross, was another early settler of Montana, and was identified with some of the early railroad construction through the state.

Charles Ross got his education in Missouri and in 1894 came to Montana, his first location being at Chinook. During the past thirty-five years his range of work and business experience has been over a wide stretch of country between the Great Northern Railway on the north and the country around Billings on the south. He put in many years as a ranch hand, working for cattle and sheep outfits, and for some time he and Ike Berry held a herd of cattle on the range for A. J. Davidson.

Mr. Ross in 1912 squatted on his present land along the north side of the Missouri River, forty-five miles southwest of Glasgow. Later he proved up his homestead and now has almost a section of land. The improvements of that farm and ranch are evidence of his handiwork. He performed most of the labor in the construction of the buildings, and his ingenuity and industry have been important factors in his getting ahead.

Mr. Ross married, in 1920, Miss Dell McMahon.

Mathew Renick Handley, who lives on a ranch ten miles south and twenty-five miles west of Glasgow, in Valley County, has had half a century of experience in the northwestern country. Like many other pioneers he came to Montana on a steamboat up the Missouri River. There were no railroads at the time. Nearly every line of work has at some time or another been a part of his experience, from stevedoring to sheep shearing, from freighting to mining, and for a number of years he has been well satisfied with his status as a rancher.

Mr. Handley was born in West Virginia, in 1859. A few years after his birth his parents, Frank B. and Eliza Jane Handley, moved from West Virginia to Missouri, where his father died. They were the parents of five children: Hick, who for a number of years has lived in Oregon; Paul; Mathew R., whose name heads this review; Katie; and Oak, who lives at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mrs. Handley, the widowed mother, came out to Montana in 1882, traveling on the *Red Cloud* steamboat up the Missouri River. The next trip the *Red Cloud* made it sank not far from Eight Point. Mrs. Handley brought with her to Fort Benton her daughter Katie and her son Oak. Her sons Paul and Mathew were already in Montana.

Mathew R. Handley was educated in Missouri, and was a young man of twenty when he came to Montana in 1880. He arrived at Fort Benton about the 15th of June. His two traveling companions were John Brown and Allen Blackorby. They started from Saint Louis with wagon and team. At Sioux City they sold their outfit and boarded a steamboat, which broke down during the passage, and they were then transferred to the *Penina,* on which they eventually reached Fort Benton. Mr. Handley loaded freight a few days there, then went through the sheep shearing season, and the following fall worked for A. M. Houlter near Stickley on a cattle ranch. On returning to Fort Benton he took up "bull whacking," and his experience as a freighter with bulls and mules covered practically every section of Montana. He was employed by T. C. Powers and other well known freighting and mercantile organizations. During 1884-85 he was working his mining claim in the Little Rockies. Later he and Paul Handley acquired a twelve-mule team and engaged in freighting on their own account. Their mother and other members of the family during this time lived at Fort Benton. Mr. Handley hauled the first freight taken into Great Falls for the firm of Murphy & McClay. He was on the site of Great Falls before a single house had been built. During 1886-87 he and his brother had their teams at a wood camp at Maryville. Mr. Handley for eighteen years was located at the Elliston mining camp. The first six years he put up wood, conducted a livery stable, and had other employment. His partner in the mining business was Frank Vye, and James Borolius was with him in the livery business. The last twelve years he was there he owned and operated a mine, finally selling out his interests about 1906. Mr. Handley for several years was in Western Canada, owning a hotel thirty miles north of Calgary and subsequently acquired three sections of land a hundred miles east of his hotel. On this land he had his first practical experience as a farmer. After selling out he put his money in a bunch of cattle and shipped them into Valley County,

O. D. Clark

Montana, in 1914. For the past fifteen years his operations have been in the southern part of that county. Here he homesteaded, put up a home and other buildings, and has had plenty of occupation in looking after his live stock.

Mr. Handley married in 1890 Miss Mary Campbell, of Idaho Falls, Idaho. By that union there were two sons: Guy F. and Athel Renick. The latter served in the Ninety-first Division overseas and was killed in France. Mr. Handley in 1915 married Miss Mary Leded, and they have two children, Lodey and Marcus. Mr. Handley is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

His sister, Katie, married Lawrence House, a native of Ohio, who came to Montana about 1880, first locating in Fort Benton, and was the pioneer carriage painter there. He had come to Fort Benton overland from Colorado. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. House engaged in cattle ranching on the Teton River. Mr. House died at Great Falls about 1899, and Mrs. House then moved her family to a ranch north of the Missouri River, fifty miles southwest of Glasgow, where she showed unusual business ability in handling the cattle business for a number of years. She died at Glasgow in 1926. Her son, Roy House, still conducts the ranch. Mr. Handley's brother Paul, who came to Montana in 1881, died at Maryville, British Columbia.

O. D. CLARK, sheriff of Toole County, has been a farmer, business man and public official in the state for thirty years. He is a Kentuckian by birth, born at Williamstown, Grant County, that state, June 16, 1879. His parents were O. D. and Josephine (Littell) Clark, and the Clarks were pioneers of Kentucky and for several generations soldiers and slave owners. His father was born in Grant County in 1832, was a farmer and for many years operated a large distillery, a noted institution known as the O. D. Clark Distillery. He was in that business until his death. The widowed mother subsequently came to Montana and died in 1924 at the home of her son, Doctor Clark, near Sweetgrass. Altogether there were ten children, and those who came to Montana were: O. D.; Dr. T. L. Clark, of Sweetgrass; J. Clint Clark, who also lives near Sweetgrass; C. H. Clark, who died at Sweetgrass in 1926; and Ella, widow of John Flannely, of Sweetgrass.

O. D. Clark attended school in Kentucky, completing work in country schools up to the eighth grade. When he was fifteen he was working in a sawmill and for two years was employed at Cincinnati.

Mr. Clark on coming to Montana in 1900 settled on a farm in the Sweetgrass hills. Four years later he put up a livery barn at Sweetgrass, operating it until 1913, when he changed his business to that of a garage and operated it until 1924. For seven years while living at Sweetgrass he was deputy sheriff. He established a large motor trucking company for operations in oil fields, but in 1926 was elected sheriff of Toole County and then removed to Shelby. He was reelected in 1928. Mr. Clark is a member of the Montana Sheriffs Association. He is a very popular citizen among all classes, and enjoys the distinction of being president of the Old Timers Club of Toole County. He is a trustee of the Lions Club and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Shelby, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and Mrs. Clark is a member of the Eastern Star. He is a past chancellor of Sweetgrass Lodge No. 55, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the D. O. K. K. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., Great Falls Lodge No. 214. For years he has been active in politics, has served on the county committee and was particularly prominent in the campaign for the election of John E. Erickson as governor.

Mr. Clark married, November 14, 1915, Miss Agnes Shane, of Sweetgrass. They have three children: Wallace, Josephine and Clyde. He also has a daughter by a previous marriage, Ethel, wife of Ted Hoffman, of Kevin, Montana.

WILLIAM THOMAS GARRISON belongs to the older generation of Montana ranchers, and he came into the business through the occupation of cowboy and trail driver, and for many years he ranged live stock over the country when it was unmarked by fences or by Government surveys. Mr. Garrison is a large land owner, and his home is six miles north and a mile east of Saco in Phillips County.

He was born in Illinois, October 22, 1869, but came to Montana from Texas. His father, Marion Garrison, died when he was a small child, and about 1875 his mother, Jane (Gregory) Garrison, moved with her children and her parents, William and Polly Gregory, to Texas. Mr. Garrison's paternal grandparents were Samuel and Mary Ann Garrison, who went to Illinois from Kentucky.

William Thomas Garrison attended school in Texas, and while in that state served his apprenticeship as a cowboy. He worked for several cattle outfits and also had a small herd of his own. His first trip to Montana was made in 1892, when he helped trail some cattle up from Texas for the N-Bar-N organization. The cattle on arriving in Montana were turned loose on the Big Dry, south of Nashua, and he spent the winter with the cattle and then went to work for the Kyle cattle ranch, with which he remained until the fall of 1894. He then went back to Texas, but in 1895 again came to Montana, this time bringing cattle for the Capital Syndicate, better known as the X-I-T outfit. These cattle were turned loose on the Red Water, south of Wolf Point. That summer and fall Mr. Garrison was with the Bar X Ranch, and then with the Circle Diamond outfit until November, 1898.

Having married, he determined to use his experience and modest capital for himself, and with a few head of stock he started at his present location, about six miles north of Saco. This has been his home and headquarters continuously except for some four or five years when his location was farther north. When the land was surveyed and opened for entry he homesteaded. An increased series of building improvements have marked his steady progress in this locality. He owns a fine modern home. Mr. Garrison through all the years has been in the cattle business. He is a Hereford grower, and uses about 8,000 acres for his ranching and farming purposes.

Mr. Garrison has been a valued member of his community, interested in all worthwhile improvements, and formerly was a school trustee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Garrison married Miss Grace A. Taylor. Her father, John Taylor, came to this section of Montana in 1891, locating on the Milk River. He became a well-to-do Montana farmer and rancher, and passed away in the fall of 1928. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison have five children, Myrtle M., Alma E., W. Homer, Daniel M. and Grace G.

ALEXANDER SEATON is the superintendent of school district No. 6, known as the Columbus public schools. He takes a justifiable pride in what this school district has accomplished in the way of acquiring a modern physical plant and the efficiency with which it is used.

The grade school building was completed in 1908, at a cost of $30,000, and in 1917 the district put up a splendid high school, at a total cost of $130,000, this including a gymnasium which cost $40,000. The high school has an average enrollment of ninety-two students, and all the teachers are college graduates with Bachelor's degrees, some of them working for Master's degrees. Superintendent Seaton gives part of his time to teaching, his particular subject being social science, psychology and economics. His aim is to acquaint the students with some of the fundamentals of good citizenship as well as give them a training in the usual school subjects. The high school offers a thorough two years' commercial course, also home economics, and much emphasis is placed upon thoroughness in the studies and subjects required for college. In athletics wholesome sport and physical training are encouraged, though always incidental to sound scholarship.

In the grade school are enrolled 240 students, with eight teachers, three of them with degrees and the others with normal school certificates. The school board members are H. L. Combs, E. B. Dixon, William Witt, Mrs. B. E. Berg and Fred R. Polk.

Mr. Alexander Seaton was born at Waterville, Kansas, attended high school there and graduated A. B. from Washburn College of Topeka. He did two summers of post-graduate work in the University of Kansas, in 1914-15, and three summers at the University of Colorado, and has virtually completed the work for the Master of Arts degree in education.

Mr. Seaton came to Montana in 1915 and for eight years was superintendent of schools at Hobson and has been superintendent at Columbus for the past six years. He is a member of the Montana State Teachers Association and a life member of the National Education Association.

DANIEL W. GARRISON has for many years been a prominent rancher in Phillips and adjacent counties. Like a good many other old-timers in Montana he came to this country over the cattle trails from the Southwest. He is qualified for membership in the old Trail Drivers Association, and served his apprenticeship as a cowboy before he took up cattle raising for himself.

Mr. Garrison was born in Wayne County, Illinois, August 19, 1873, son of Marion and Jane Garrison and grandson of Samuel and Mary Ann Garrison, Kentuckians, and William and Polly Gregory.

When Daniel W. Garrison was an infant his father died, and soon afterward his mother and her parents moved to Texas, where the Gregorys settled on a ranch. Thus from earliest childhood Daniel W. Garrison has been familiar with the ranching and live stock business. He attended school in Texas, and from boyhood was at home in the saddle. In 1892 he made his first trip to Montana, over the trail, helping bring cattle of the X-I-T outfit to this state. He remained here until the fall of 1893, then went east to attend the Chicago World's Fair, and from there returned to Texas. His next trip over the northern trail was in 1895, bringing a bunch of L-U-Bar cattle, and for several years he was in the service of the N-Bar-N outfit, located between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

Mr. Garrison engaged in the sheep business for himself in 1900. His headquarters were fifty miles north of Saco. He developed an extensive ranch property there, but after six years sold his sheep and then moved to a place twenty miles north of Saco. Here he engaged in the horse and cattle business, again improving the land with buildings. A number of years ago he disposed of his horses and has since concentrated his attention on cattle. Mr. Garrison owns 5,000 acres and leases an equal amount of land in the location twenty miles north of Saco. All of this land is under fence, and his ranch is widely known as the home of a herd of high-grade Whitefaced cattle. In addition to his main ranch Mr. Garrison has an 800-acre hay farm located a mile north of Saco in Phillips County. In 1918 he put up a beautiful modern home on this tract, and the family lived there while the daughters took advantage of the schools at Saco. The home there was burned in 1928, and since then the family have lived most of the time on the large ranch.

Aside from having been interested in a bank at Saco, Mr. Garrison has made ranching his one line of business. His long experience and his close attention to detail have been important factors in his general success. Mr. Garrison is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He married, in the fall of 1900, Miss Mary Warnas, of Minnesota. They have four daughters, Dorothy W., Maria Frances, Mabel Leona and Mary Jane.

Frank C. Robertson. Men all over the Northwest know of Frank C. Robertson as a constructive citizen, a pioneer who came into the country when there was little else than mining camps and buffaloes and wild cattle. Frank C. Robertson, who home is at Wilsall in Park County, has helped in driving cattle, has engaged in ranching and bonanza farming in various sections of Montana and other states, and any enterprise to which he has put his hand has been more than ordinarily successful.

He was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, February 15, 1848. His father, Charles Robertson, was born in New York State and moved to Illinois in 1820, and some of his business ability and fine character were undoubtedly inherited by Frank C. Robertson. The father was a farmer and stock man, a banker, and one of the very influential men in Southern Illinois. Mr. Robertson's mother was Nancy Drinkwater, of a Kentucky family.

Frank C. Robertson practically grew up in a saddle, attending school only during a few winter terms. When he was a boy he and his brother were sent out by their father to help drive herds of cattle into Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, and he became expert in every detail of handling big herds of cattle. In 1862, when he was fourteen years of age, he left home to seek his own fortune in the far West. He got as far as the Pacific Coast, worked on some ranches and in the stock yards around San Francisco. He soon left for Oregon, helping drive a herd of cattle on to Idaho Falls, then one of the chief mining centers of the far West. On selling the cattle he engaged in trading and mining, opened a store, and for several years bought and sold merchandise. His experience as a merchant gives Mr. Robertson the ability to recall some of the early day banking. There were no banks, and the customary place of depositing money was in stores. The settlers and miners would bring in their bags of gold dust, each bag being tagged with the owner's name, and all of them were thrown into a box provided by the merchant. When the owner wanted his money he would come into the store, open the box, take out what belonged to him and go on his way. The only profit to the merchant was the incidental increase of his trade, and there was no need of liability, since Mr. Robertson never recalls a case of dishonesty or robbery.

When he sold his store, in 1872, he once more resumed the business of driving cattle from the Northwest to the mining centers in Nevada and Arizona. In 1875 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, driving cattle over the trail from Oregon and feeding and fattening them as they went along toward eastern markets. He kept up this business until 1881, in which year he established a ranch on the Laramie plains near Laramie, Wyoming. He also had cattle on the open range in Colorado and Montana. Mr. Robertson first concentrated his cattle herds in Montana in 1882, his headquarters being at the present site of Miles City in Custer County. Some of his earlier ranching enterprise had taken him down into Nebraska on the Niobrara River. Mr. Robertson in 1890 moved his cattle to the Powder River country of Montana, in what was then an open range. In 1897 he began operating in the Shields River Basin near Wilsall, where he has had his headquarters for over thirty years. His name has been associated not only with ranching, but also with banking and merchandising and many allied enterprises in that new country.

His financial associate for many years was W. B. Jordon, of Minneapolis, and since the death of Mr. Jordon his son, W. A. Jordon, has continued in the partnership. They have developed and partly irrigated more than 25,000 acres of the rich valley lands, and many of their large holdings have been broken up and distributed among home seekers, and their support has been freely given such men in getting a start. Mr. Robertson has never married, and he has disposed of his means generously in helping a number of young men and young women to educational advantages. He has never been a member of a secret order or church, and, while a Republican, has had no official aspirations.

Mr. Robertson is probably the last surviving member of the historic organization of the Vigilantes of Idaho. When he first came west there was hardly an important settlement all the way from Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the Missouri River, to the Rock Mountains, except Fort Kearney, Nebraska. It has been his fortune to know many of the most famous characters in the great West, including Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill Hickok and others. As a rancher and stock man his operations have covered seven of the northwestern states. At times his cattle herds have aggregated as many as 25,000 head. Many times he drove and shipped stock to the Chicago markets, and for years has been a staunch believer in the superior quality of Montana grass as a resource for fitting cattle for the market. Mr. Robertson on his irrigation projects on the Shields River expended $100,000 in the movement and in making it available for permanent feeding of the sheep, cattle and hogs and the growing of grain.

Luther Theodore Hauberg has had many prominent relationships with business and public affairs in Montana, but undoubtedly the office by which he is best known and which he regards as the greatest personal honor that has come to him is that of grand secretary of the A. F. and A. M. of Montana.

Mr. Hauberg has always been a hard worker, and his industry and energy have counted for a career in which he has reached successful prominence in more than one line. He was born on a farm near Hillsdale in Rock Island County, Illinois, May 19, 1881, son of Jugen David and Weibke (Messer) Hauberg. His parents were natives of Schleswig, then a Danish province. His father was born in 1839, and came to America with his parents in 1848, while the mother came to this country in 1866, at the age of sixteen. She is now living at Moline, Illinois. Jugen D. Hauberg was an Illinois farmer. He died at Moline in 1887.

Luther T. Hauberg attended public school at Mount Auburn, Iowa, took a course in stenography and accounting in a business college at Cedar Rapids and also attended the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls. Afterwards, in the midst of his business experience, he took courses in law by correspondence. In his early years he was employed as a stenographer and bookkeeper and in 1903 became secretary to the president of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company at St. Paul.

This position he resigned in 1906 to enter the Government service, and was with the United States general land office from 1906 to 1915. Mr. Hauberg in August, 1915, organized the Deering-Hauberg Company at Helena, and has been president of this company fifteen years. He was engaged in the practice of United States land law and in handling public land scrips until 1923, when he retired from the land law work to become assistant to the grand secretary of the A. F. and A. M. of Montana.

Since 1925 he has devoted his time to his official duties with the various bodies of Masonry. In that year he was elected grand secretary of the A. F. and A. M. At the same time he became grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Montana and grand recorder of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and is also recorder of the Grand Convention of Anointed High Priests of Montana. Mention should also be made of some of his other Masonic affiliations. He was worshipful master in 1928 of Helena Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M.; high priest in 1925 of Helena Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; was thrice illustrious master in 1926 of Helena Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; is a member of Helena Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and was patron in 1926 of Miram Chapter No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Hauberg in 1912 was appointed by President Taft receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Billings, and has recently been appointed a member of the police commission of the City of Helena. He is well known for his deep interest in organizations for charitable purposes and social work. He is a director at Helena of the Y. M. C. A., the Florence Crittenden

John C. Shannon

Home, the Montana Children's Home Society and Montana Deaconess School. At one time he was on the advisory board of the Salvation Army and a member of the Executive Council of the Boy Scouts. Mr. Hauberg is a Republican in politics.

He married at St. Paul, October 24, 1907, Miss Nellie Belle Yale, a descendant of the distinguished Yale family of Connecticut. She is a daughter of Washington and Nellie (Manchester) Yale. Mr. and Mrs. Hauberg have a daughter, Priscilla Yale Hauberg, born August 9, 1912, now attending Montana State College at Bozeman.

JOHN C. SHANNON, a resident of Montana for half a century, has in the course of his experience as a rancher witnessed the development of the territory into a prosperous state and has made himself a big factor in the life and affairs of Meagher County. Mr. Shannon's ranch home during the greater part of his life in Montana has been thirty miles northwest of White Sulphur Springs. His land holdings are watered by Eagle, Spring and Sheep creeks.

He was born and reared in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, born July 8, 1854. His father, John Shannon, a native of Rhode Island, grew to manhood in Wisconsin and lived in Washington County when Milwaukee was a smaller town than White Sulphur Springs is today. He carved a farm out of the heavy forests and lived there all his life. He died at Chippewa Falls at the age of seventy-six. His wife, Margaret Graham, was born in England and was a child when her parents came to the United States. She spent her last years in Helena, Montana. There were seven children: Frances, who married Charles Wessel and died at Choteau, Montana; John C.; Mary, deceased wife of Steve Courrier; Eliza, who died unmarried; Frank, deceased; James, of Helena; and Louella, who died unmarried.

John C. Shannon grew up on a Wisconsin farm, had the advantages of the common schools of that state, and was twenty-six years of age when he and a schoolmate and neighbor, Barney McHugh, started for the West, coming up the Missouri River from Bismarck on the old steamer *Benton* as far as Fort Benton. During their first year in Montana these young men traveled by wagon to Helena and then worked in the placer mines at Pioneer. After a profitable season of that labor Mr. Shannon returned to Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1880 he married and brought his bride to Montana, their bridal trip being a voyage on the old *Eclipse* up the Missouri to Fort Benton and thence to Helena. Mr. Shannon in 1885 made a trip of investigation to the Flathead country, but this region was then too far from civilization.

It was in the fall of 1889 that he came to the Smith River district, driving in with his own team and bringing his family. They stopped almost at the spot where his present home is located on Indian Creek. The land had not been surveyed, and he located as a squatter. The first year he worked for wages in a sawmill. His first purchase was a squatter's claim, for which he paid three hundred dollars. It had a small shack of a building, and this building is still on the land. After occupying this home Mr. Shannon never worked a day for wages. He reared his family of seven children, and all of his prosperity has been gained as a rancher. He has been in the cattle business for half a century, and has always kept close to one strain, the Durham. His brand is the Reverse LHLH. When Mr. Shannon came to his present locality there was not a road or a fence anywhere in the country and his nearest neighbor was four miles away. Since then all the country has been surveyed, the land owned by individuals and under fence. His own property consists of 11,000 acres, all fenced, and with improvements that testify to the progressive nature of the owner. He and his family occupy a substantial combination log and frame residence.

Mr. Shannon assisted in establishing the first school in the neighborhood. In 1926 he was appointed county commissioner of Meagher County in place of Commissioner Wheeler, who had resigned. He has continued on the board by reelection, serving with Commissioners George Foley, J. O. Berg, Alonzo Hanson. He is now chairman of the board, the chief work of which is directed toward the payment of the county debt. Mr. Shannon is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote in Montana for Grover Cleveland. During the World war he was a purchaser of bonds and a contributor to other war funds.

Mr. Shannon married, June 16, 1880, Miss Angeline Hoyt, who was born in New Brunswick and was a girl when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hoyt, moved to Wisconsin, where she grew up and attended public schools. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are: Effie, Mrs. Harry Bonesteele, of Salem, Oregon; Grace, wife of Jay East, a rancher on Newland Creek in Meagher County; Ethel, wife of Murray Johnston, of Salem, Oregon; Angie, Mrs. William Granger, of Meagher County; Theodore, a rancher on Newland Creek, who married Louise Wurm; Babe, wife of Ross Teets, of Unionville, Montana; and Marguerite, wife of Charles Cowen. The grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are: Ernest, Russell, Wallace and Raymond Bonesteele; Clarence, James, Walter, John (deceased), David and Ethel Johnston; Lyod Granger; Reta, Ruth and Roston Teets. The great-grandchildren in the family are: Wallace Bonesteele, Jr., Marianne Bonesteele, and Baby Johnston Hammer. In November, 1929, there was a family reunion, at which all of the children and part of the grandchildren were present, also the daughter-in-law and all of the sons-in-law except one. On June 16, 1930, the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Shannon was celebrated.

Calvin H. Pippin is one of the old and substantial residents of Valley County, and has lived in the vicinity of Saco for nearly thirty years. His home is fourteen miles south of that town. The improvements on his ranch and farm classify him as a man of enterprise, and his successful achievements have been a direct contribution to the growth and development of this county.

In establishing his home in Montana Mr. Pippin came a long way from his birthplace. He was born in Washington County, Florida, in 1876, and his parents spent all their lives in that section of Florida. He is a son of Owen Larry and Piety L. (Tiller) Pippin. After attending common schools he worked for wages on a farm and with a fishing outfit for four years. In 1898 he came out to Montana, arriving at Fort Benton, and soon went to Stanford. His first employment in this state was as a ranch hand, chiefly with sheep outfits, and the dominant line of his business as a rancher has been sheep raising. For a time he was employed on sheep ranches in the vicinity of Waco and in 1901 started a small sheep ranch of his own at his present location. He had very few neighbors when he first located here. When the land was surveyed, in 1902, he entered his homestead. Mr. Pippin in addition to looking after his live stock has performed a tremendous aggregate of hard work in putting up his improvements, including a group of substantial stone buildings. Much of the work was done with his own hands. He and his family enjoy the comforts of a large house, with modern improvements, including fireplace. He owns 1,150 acres, and cultivates enough of the land to provide feed for his sheep.

Mr. Pippin married, January 27, 1904, Miss Estella Mason. She likewise is a native of Florida, born on the coast near Saint Andrews, daughter of James Madison and Orilla (Barnett) Mason. Her mother is still living in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Pippin have five children, Fred Henry, Lester Herbert, Mabel Orilla, Clarence Howard and Juanette Estell. Three other children are deceased, Richard Alton passing away at the age of three years, and Leonora and Mildred in infancy. Mr. Pippin and family are members of the Baptist Church. He has played the part of a good citizen, and formerly served in the office of county commissioner and as a trustee of the public schools.

WILLIS P. HAMMOND is a Montana farmer and rancher. He is known as a man of sturdy industry, and has had a long and fruitful experience in this state, being recognized as one of the valuable and substantial residents of Valley County. His home is twenty miles south of Saco.

Mr. Hammond was born in Winona County, Minnesota, in April, 1869. His parents, Prescot William and Mary A. (Toms) Hammond, were married in Michigan and from that state moved to Minnesota when it was part of the northwestern frontier and still a territory. They settled there many years before any railroads were in the Northwest. They were living on a homestead when the Civil war broke out, and not long afterward occurred the uprising of the Sioux Indians and the terrible massacre at New Ulm. Prescot William Hammond was enrolled with the Minnesota Militia to protect the settlers at that time.

Willis P. Hammond was reared and educated in Minnesota. He was a young man of twenty-two when, in 1891, he came to Montana. For the first ten years he was employed as a ranch hand and in other work around Great Falls, Butte, Rood Valley and in the Flat Head country. His home has been in the vicinity of Saco since 1901. He raised cattle for a time, later was in the horse business, and for the past ten years has operated his land chiefly as a cattle ranch. About 1913 he established himself at the location where he has since lived. He squatted there at first and a number of years passed before the Government surveyed the lands, which enabled him to enter a homestead and prove up. His enterprise has made his land much more valuable because of his building improvements.

Mr. Hammond married, in 1907, Miss Gusta Schultz, who also came from Winona, Minnesota. Her parents, Fred and Anna Martha Schultz, settled in the vicinity of Saco, Montana, in 1905. Her father is deceased and her mother resides near Saco. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have an interesting family of eight children, named Myron Fred, Jerome Carl, Warl Willis, Daniel Ira, Jerome Edward, Eva Margaret, Gertrude Beatrice and Loraine Gusta. Mr. Hammond's people were all Methodists and his paternal grandfather was a minister of that church.

Frank C. Ottman, who is giving characteristically loyal and efficient service as under sheriff of Musselshell County, with executive headquarters at Roundup, the county seat, was born at Bangor, South Dakota, October 29, 1894, and is a son of Henry F. and May (Moore) Ottman, who gained pioneer precedence in that state, where they established residence about the year 1882. Henry F. Ottman reclaimed and developed one of the fine farm estates of that state, and he passed the remainder of his life as one of the sterling pioneer citizens of South Dakota, where his death occurred in 1909, his widow now being a resident of Montana, where she passes her time in the homes of her children. Harley H., eldest of the children, resides in Lewistown, Montana, as does also Florence L., and Frank C. and Herbert J. reside at Roundup, Musselshell County.

Frank C. Ottman gained his early education in the public schools of South Dakota, where he attended school at Aberdeen, and after coming to Montana he was graduated in the high school at Lewistown, which is the judicial center of Fergus County. Thereafter he was engaged in general farm enterprise until 1918, and he was identified with the cattle industry until 1924. In 1926 he established his residence at Roundup, where his appointment to the position of deputy sheriff occurred in January of that year. In January, 1927, he was advanced to his present office, that of under sheriff, and during the intervening years his retention of this position stands in evidence of his efficiency and also of his secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Ottman is found loyally arrayed in the ranks of the Republican party, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife have membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church of their home community.

At Lewistown, this state, April 15, 1915, recorded the marriage of Mr. Ottman to Miss Marion Thompson, who is a native daughter of Montana, where she was born October 23, 1894, her parents, Rufus D. and Imogene (Jacobs) Thompson, having gained much of pioneer prestige in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Ottman have three children: Doris May, born May 21, 1916; Marion E., born July 26, 1918; and Florence Ione, born March 6, 1921.

Joseph Frederic Thurmand came to Montana when a boy, and the experience of his mature years has been that of a farmer and rancher in the Missouri River Valley. His home is at Larb Postoffice in Valley County.

Mr. Thurmand was born in Missouri, October 16, 1891, son of Henry H. and Elizabeth Thurmand. His mother died in Missouri. His father came out to Montana during the 1890s, first locating at Malta and then north of Saco. He ran his sheep over that section of the country long before the land was surveyed by the Government. In 1903 he brought out to Montana his three sons.

Joseph Frederic Thurmand was educated in the schools of Missouri and Montana, and as a young man proved up the homestead his father had entered north of Saco. For a time he had a ranch in the hills of the Missouri River south of his present location. As a rancher Mr. Thurmand's program was formerly sheep, but he is now engaged in cattle raising and general farming.

He married, in March, 1922, Miss Lois M. Taylor, daughter of Austin and Orilla Taylor. Her father was a pioneer of that district, locating a short distance from the present postoffice of Larb. Mrs. Taylor homesteaded the land on which the Larb postoffice now stands. It was due to her that the postoffice was established, taking its name from Larb Creek. After the postoffice was opened she acted as postmaster for seven years, until her death. Mrs. Thurmand is now assistant postmaster and Mr. Thurmand carries the mail for this district. Their home is the Mrs. Taylor Ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Thurmand have one daughter, Ruth Imogene.

DANIEL JAMES BURKE, proprietor of the Burke Hotel in the City of Lewistown, Fergus County, has been a resident of Montana more than twenty years, has been identified prominently, as a contractor, in railway construction in this and other western states, and his deep civic loyalty was significantly shown during the period of his service in the Montana Legislature. He is one of the substantial capitalists and influential citizens of Lewistown, and this publication consistently offers a brief outline of his career.

Mr. Burke was born near Ottawa, the fine old city that is the county seat of La Salle County, Illinois, and the date of his nativity was September 9, 1864, and he was reared under the vitalizing influences of the old home farm, the while he profited by the advantages of the local schools. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Shea) Burke, both natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, where the former was born in 1840 and the latter in 1846, they having been children at the time of the immigration of the respective families to the United States, where they were reared and where their marriage was solemnized at Ottawa, Illinois, both families having gained pioneer honors in that state.

Thomas Burke grew to manhood in Illinois, and there his entire active life was marked by his vigorous association with farm industry. He was a son of Daniel Burke, who came from Ireland and established the family home in La Salle County, Illinois, in the '40s, he having there passed the remainder of his life and having died at the age of eighty-two years, his remains resting beside those of his wife, Catherine, nee McGraw, in a cemetery at Ottawa. They reared to maturity a family of five sons and one daughter, all of the sons becoming farmers, and Daniel, of Emporia, Kansas, being now the one surviving son, while the one daughter, Mrs. Mary Butler, still resides at Ottawa, Illinois. Mrs. Mary (Shea) Burke, wife of Thomas Burke, died in 1868, and of the two children the elder is Daniel J., of this review, the younger being John J., a resident of Ottawa, Illinois. The parents were earnest communicants of the Catholic Church.

Daniel J. Burke was about four years of age at the time of his mother's death and was reared in the home of his paternal grandparents, on their farm in La Salle County. He continued to be associated with farm operations in his native county until he attained to his legal majority, and soon afterward he became a pioneer in Nebraska, where he passed the first six months at Friend and then removed to Schuyler, which town continued to represent his home until 1890. He followed various vocations, and for a time was city marshal of Schuyler, in which connection he arrested a man who had burned a barn, indignant citizens having forcibly taken the prisoner from the marshal and having proceeded to lynch him.

In 1893 Mr. Burke initiated his five years of service as a special agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with which he thereafter served two years as claim agent. He next established the first lumber yard at Bayard, Nebraska, and with this prosperous enterprise he continued his alliance until 1927, when he sold his interest therein. March 17, 1900, Mr. Burke celebrated Saint Patrick's Day by purchasing a grading outfit, including thirty teams, at Vance, Nebraska. With this equipment he became a contractor in railroad construction work, and operated in Nebraska, Colorado and Iowa. In March, 1906, he removed his outfit from Alliance, Nebraska, to Cartersville, Montana, and this he placed in commission in construction work on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad. In this connection he initiated work April 14th of that year, and after completing the grading of fifty miles he removed his outfit to Bozeman and placed it in service in the double tracking of the Northern Pacific Railroad from that city to the entrance of the Mure tunnel, twelve miles distant. In 1909 Mr. Burke built the Gallatin Valley electric line from Bozeman to what is now the Town of Gateway—a distance of twenty miles. In 1910 he initiated his work in constructing the Grass Range & Winnett line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad, a distance of sixty miles, and he built for this system the Hilger line, twenty miles, as well as the lines from Hilger to Roy and to Winifred. He thus did a total of 123 miles of such construction work in Fergus County, and for the same railroad system he extended, in 1916, the sidetracks from Mobridge, Montana, to Avery, Idaho, improvements thus made under his direction having extended over a distance of approximately 1,000 miles. In September, 1916, Mr. Burke had 2,700 men in his employ and had in commission 1,700 head of horses and mules. He did 35 per cent of the work with his own outfit and let sub-contracts for the remainder.

In 1922 Mr. Burke was elected a representative of Fergus County in the Lower House of the Montana Legislature, in which he served during the Eighteenth General Assembly. In the Legislature he was influential in bringing about legislation that provided the return of automobile license funds from the state treasury to the counties in which they had been levied, and he introduced the bill providing for juries of thirteen instead of twelve men on murder cases, the bill having passed the House but having been killed by the judiciary committee of the Senate. In both politics and religion Mr. Burke retains the faiths in which he was reared. Thus he is a Democrat in political adherency and is a communicant of the Catholic Church.

In April, 1923, Mr. Burke purchased the Bright Hotel, and this he has continued to conduct successfully under the title of Burke Hotel. In Lewistown he owns also a storage warehouse that is the largest building under one roof to be found in the entire state, its dimensions being 305 by 140 feet, and the structure being specially equipped for the storage of motor cars, farm ma-

Dudley, F Cash

chinery and other large machinery. Mr. Burke was a large stockholder and a director of the First National Bank of Lewistown, but sold his stock fourteen months prior to the failure of this and all other banks in the city. In the World war period he was the largest individual subscriber to Government war bonds in Lewistown.

In 1920 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Burke to Miss Adelle McDonald, who was born at Winston, this state, and whose death occurred in 1923, no children having been born of the union.

Mr. Burke has been one of the world's workers, and even yet he finds in work his chief recreation. He has traveled in Mexico and made a trip to Panama in 1912, in company with his friend David Hilger. He has traveled extensively through the United States.

DUDLEY F. CASH is a veteran Montana cattleman, and for over half a century has lived out in the open, on horseback, and has endured the heat and cold, the droughts and blizzards, all the way from Texas north to the Canadian boundary.

He was born in Kentucky, July 25, 1854, son of Albert W. and Anna Eliza (Robinson) Cash. The Robinsons were of Scotch ancestry, while the Cash family came from Virginia. His maternal grandfather, Colonel Robinson, was a soldier in the Mexican war. His father was educated for medicine in the Louisville Medical College. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and for many years practiced at Fruit Hill, Kentucky. The latter part of his life he spent in Missouri with his son, Robert S.

Dudley F. Cash lost his mother when he was five years of age. He remained in Kentucky attending school until thirteen, and then ran away from home to the southern part of the state. While there he was in a train wreck, his left ribs being crushed, resulting in a severe injury to his left lung. Doctors predicted for him an early death as a result of tuberculosis. It was then he decided to master his fate by living out in the open in the West, and when about fifteen he went to Texas and joined the ranks of cowboys. He was a cowboy when that occupation had its full popular meaning, involving almost constant and vigilant watchfulness, long hours in the saddle, meeting hostile Indians and outlaws, and face to face at all times with the perversities of the elements. For fifteen years he was in Texas and Indian Territory. In 1882 he helped trail a herd to the North, spending some time in Nebraska on the way and finally arriving in Montana. He was on the trails between the North and the South for several years, spending several winters with cattle in Kansas. He helped trail some cattle up from Texas for the Towers & Gudgel Company, taking them into the Black Hills for the winter. For nine years he was with the O. X. outfit in Montana, and for a time was with the Merrifield ranch at Kalispell About 1899 he joined the C. K. outfit while Jim Spurgen was foreman at the ranch at Shelby. For this outfit he moved a string of saddle horses to a location south of Oswego, bringing them from Canada.

About 1904 Mr. Cash engaged in ranching for himself on the creek twenty miles south of Wolf Point. This was unsurveyed land, and when it was opened for settlement he homesteaded and continued his operations for eighteen years. He accumulated other land besides his homestead, and raised some cattle, but horses constituted his chief business.

For the past four years Mr. Cash has lived with Frank Wright, about eighteen miles south of Oswego. During 1896 he worked in the store of J. L. Truskat of Glasgow. Mr. Cash long since overcame the handicap of the train wreck, and at the age of seventy-five is a fine specimen of physical vigor, able to ride twenty-five miles on horseback without fatigue, and his friends know him as a man who has always been able to do a man's work.

JUDD MILLER is a Montana rancher who has lived all his life in the Northwest, in the Dakotas before he came to Montana. His friends and associates in McCone County speak of him very favorably as a business man, a hard and industrious worker and an asset to the community.

He was born at Yankton, South Dakota, in 1872. His parents, John L. and Rebecca Miller, were pioneers of the Dakotas. His father was a rancher and farmer, and died near Yankton. The widowed mother survived him many years and for thirty years her home was at Dickinson, North Dakota. She died in Oregon.

Mr. Judd Miller attended school at Yankton and Pierre, South Dakota. He was sixteen years of age when he went with his mother to Dickinson in 1888. His mother took up a homestead, and during the next eighteen or twenty years Mr. Miller worked the farm. In 1904, on coming to Montana, he located near the mouth of the Yellowstone River, operating a cattle ranch for ten years. In the fall of 1914 he moved to his present location, south of the Missouri River, about five miles southwest of Frazer. Here he was engaged in the horse business, but in recent years has specialized in cattle, raising the Polled Angus variety. He is living on the homestead he took up, and his own work was responsible for the generous improvements found there.

HON. ELMER JOHNSON, legislative representative from Valley County, is a prominent business man of Glasgow. Mr. Johnson has spent twenty years in Montana, following the plumbing business.

He was born at Halstad, Minnesota, January 19, 1883. His parents, Tollak and Johanna Johnson, were natives of Norway. They were pioneers of North Dakota. From Fargo they traveled by ox team into what was then a wilderness country, Norman County, Minnesota, and took up a homestead near Halstad.

Elmer Johnson grew up on a Minnesota farm, was educated in country schools until he was fourteen, and afterwards had a business college course in Minneapolis. He worked his way through school and at the age of sixteen became a plumber's apprentice. He served his time of three years, and as a journeyman worked at Fargo and other places in North Dakota, and from 1907 to 1909 at Minot.

Mr. Johnson in 1909 located at Glasgow, Montana, and has been in business there continuously for twenty years. During these years he has also conducted branch shops at Havre, Sidney, Poplar and Wolf Point. His first shop at Havre was opened in 1912, but he sold the business in 1913. He again returned to Havre in 1926, and again sold the business in 1927. Mr. Johnson is a very competent man in his line. Experience has made him familiar with all the practical phases of his work, but in order to keep fully up to date he has pursued extension courses in heating and ventilating engineering with the University of California. Mr. Johnson in addition to his plumbing business owns 1,200 acres of wheat land in Valley County.

He is now serving his third term in the Montana State Legislature, and the people of Valley County feel that they have been exceptionally well represented in all their interests. Mr. Johnson is a Lutheran, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star Chapter. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both belong to the Rebekahs.

He married in 1908 Miss Hilma Lindstrom, a native of Sweden, who came to America alone when twelve years of age. Their family consists of four children, Roy, Howard, Robert and Mildred.

EDWARD G. IVINS, vice president of the Democrat Publishing Company and managing editor of the *Democrat News*, the leading newspaper issued at Lewistown, county seat of Fergus County, is one of the veteran and influential newspaper men of Montana, where his journalistic activities have covered a period of thirty years. He has long been a Montana representative of the Associated Press, and thus articles from his pen have appeared in leading newspapers throughout the entire United States. As a journalist—or, better, newspaper man—Mr. Ivins knows the game from every angle, and he has made a splendid record in his chosen profession.

Edward G. Ivins was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, November 13, 1866, and is a son of the late Anthony and Elizabeth (Allen) Ivins, both of whom were born and reared in New Jersey, representatives of the Ivins family having been Colonial settlers both on Long Island, New York, and in New Jersey. In his native state Anthony Ivins was graduated in Bordentown College, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in that college was likewise graduated Miss Elizabeth Coward Allen, who later became his wife and whose father, Capt. Joseph Allen, of New Jersey, was long in service as captain of vessels on the Atlantic Ocean. From Toms River, New Jersey, Anthony Ivins and his wife removed to Utah in 1853, and became pioneer settlers in Salt Lake City, and there the death of Mr. Ivins occurred in 1870, when he was fifty-two years of age, his widow having survived him more than forty years and having passed the closing period of her life in the home of her son Edward G., of this review, where she died in 1912, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Of the three children, all sons, Edward G. is the only survivor. Joseph served as a soldier in the Spanish-American war and died about a year after its close. Anthony, Jr., the other deceased son, died in Salt Lake City, in 1904, his surviving children being three in number.

The youthful education of Edward G. Ivins was acquired mainly in the schools of Toms River, New Jersey, the old home of his parents, and a Congregational academy, he having been about four years of age at the time of the death of his father, who had the distinction of opening, owning and operating the first silver mine in Utah, the Flagstaff Mine, he having been the owner of other mines in that state at the time of his death, as well as his original mine.

As a youth Edward G. Ivins gained experience in newspaper work on the *Los Angeles Times*, which representative paper was then controlled by Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, one of the foremost newspaper men of the Pacific Coast country. Mr. Ivins had previously been a reporter on the *San Francisco Chronicle*, under the regime of Michael H. De Young, and his novitiate service in the newspaper business was with the *Salt Lake Tribune*, then owned by and under editorial control of Judge C. C. Goodwin, one of the really great newspaper men and historical writers of the West.

From Los Angeles, California, Edward G. Ivins came to Montana in 1900, and here he forthwith took a position with the *Butte Inter-Mountain*, of which Senator Lee Mantle was then the owner. He continued as an editorial writer for this Butte paper two years, and thereafter he was associated with the *Helena Independent*, at the capital city of the state, during the entire period of its ownership by the late Senator William A. Clark, one of the foremost figures in the industrial history and public life of Montana. Upon retiring from his post as telegraph editor of the *Helena Independent* Mr. Ivins took a position with the *Lewistown Argus*, at the judicial center of Fergus County, and here he later became one of the founders of the first daily paper to be issued in the city, the *Democrat News*, which was established in May, 1914, and with which he has since continued his executive and editorial alliance. Mr. Ivins had been a leader in formulating popular sentiment that has made for civic and material progress in his home city and county and within his one term of service as a member of the city council of Lewistown the lines of both the Great Northern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad were brought to and through the city. In his political views he is a Republican. He has passed various official chairs in the Blue Lodge and Chapter bodies of York Rite Masonry, besides being affiliated with the local commandery of Knights Templar and with Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in the City of Helena. In addition to the great amount of service he has given as a newspaper editor and correspondent Mr. Ivins is the author of a volume of verse, and a story entitled "This Way Out," dealing with an episode in pioneer life in the West. He finds his chief recreation through the medium of golf, and his personal popularity in business and social circles, as well as in connection with public affairs, has not been lessened by the fact that he has permitted his name to remain on the roster of Montana bachelors.

JOHN H. COLE is a prominent young native son of Montana who has been instrumental in developing one of the distinctively new resources of the state's mineral wealth. Mr. Cole is president of the Domestic Manganese & Development Company of Butte. Manganese is a very familiar mineral, found in ore bodies in many lands, but taken by itself has had a limited usefulness in the industrial field. Metallurgists have discovered, however, that manganese, like some other of the less known metals, can be employed in small quantities in combination with the king of metals, iron, particularly in the processes of hardening steel, and in the great steel centers of the world manganese has become one of the indispensable materials.

Mr. Cole was born at Philipsburg, Montana, November 10, 1894, son of John H. and Mary T. (McDonel) Cole. His father was born at Syracuse, New York, July 14, 1856, came out to Montana when a young man, and was one of the pioneer telegraph operators. For a time he was located at New Chicago, Montana, later worked on the Anaconda Standard, and about 1903 became editor of the *Standard*, holding that office for several years. About 1912 he bought a ranch, in Deer Lodge County, stocking it with pure bred red faced Herefords and fine cattle, building up a herd of about 250 thoroughbreds. He was also prominent in public affairs and for twenty years was on the board of education in Deer Lodge County at Anaconda and was the first sheriff of Granite County when it was organized. He died at Anaconda July 14, 1915, and the widowed mother still makes her home in Anaconda. Her father, Charles McDonel, came to Montana in 1870, overland in a covered wagon from Bee Town, Wisconsin, and first located in Alder Gulch, where he was a miner for two years, and subsequently engaged in cattle ranching at Philipsburg, where he lived out his life.

Mr. John H. Cole is one of a family of six children. He is unmarried and resides with his mother. He was educated in schools at Philipsburg, attended the Anaconda High School, and has been interested in the mining and development of the manganese ores of Montana since 1917. His father owned some silver mining claims, and in the operation of these mines manganese was a by-product, at first of little value, but it was discovered that it could be successfully milled, and with the increasing demand for manganese in the treatment of steel Mr. Cole organized the Domestic Manganese & Development Company at Butte in April, 1927. This company's business is really an outgrowth of the development first started at Philipsburg. The company was originally capitalized at $25,000 and in one month increased the capital to $250,000, and in August of the same year to $350,000. The company acquired the Manganese Smelter at Butte, with a capacity of 250 tons of finished product in twenty-four hours. The smelter started with a production of fifty-seven tons a day, and the plant now ships every day 240 tons. Montana is now the chief choice of manganese used in steel hardening processes in America, the remainder of the ore coming from foreign countries, but the Montana manganese has been pronounced as a better quality than any of the foreign ores. In 1925 the steel industries of the United States used about 440,000 tons of manganese, and the tremendous increase in the use is shown by the figures for 1928, in which year 850,000 tons were used.

The plant at Butte employs fourteen men. It is largely a Montana industry, with Mr. Cole, president, H. A. Pumpelly, vice president, R. G. Jones, of Chicago, treasurer, Catherine L. Cole, secretary, and the members of the board of directors are Mr. Cole, Mr. Pumpelly and Mr. Jones, Arthur Hess and Joseph L. Cullman of New York City. The investment in the plant at Butte represents an aggregate of $510,000. Of this $400,000 was extended by the company, and $110,000 by the Milwaukee Railway System. It is estimated that there is sufficient of manganese ore in the Butte district for many years of continued maximum production by the company.

Mr. Cole is a member of the Silver Bow and Butte Country Clubs and St. Paul's Catholic Church at Anaconda.

Franklin D. Tanner, attorney at law, was one of the pioneer members of the bar of Big Horn County, beginning practice at Hardin a short time before the county organization was completed.

Mr. Tanner was born at Spencer, Medina County, Ohio, October 5, 1887, descended from a family that came from England and settled in Massachusetts in Colonial times. His grandfather, James Tanner, was born in New York State, and moved west with an ox team to Medina County, Ohio. He married Emily Bleakman. William R. Tanner, father of the Montana attorney, was born in Medina County, Ohio, spent his active life as a farmer and married Meta Howe, whose father, Orsemus Howe, was a Union soldier for three years.

Franklin D. Tanner was the youngest of a large family of children. His boyhood days were spent on an Ohio farm, and after the local schools he attended Ohio Northern University at Ada, graduating from law school in 1912. In October of the same year he came to Montana, and he opened an office at Hardin three months before the organization of Big Horn County. For four years he was city attorney of Hardin, and in September, 1917, was appointed county attorney to fill out an unexpired term, and in November, 1918, was elected for a full term in that office. For the past ten years he has enjoyed a steadily increasing general practice, and has set a high mark of efficiency in the work of his profession. During the World war he was a member of the county legal advisory board and one of the registrars for the selective draft. Mr. Tanner is affiliated with St. John Lodge No. 92, A. F. and A. M., Hardin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married at Medina, Ohio, March 31, 1913, Miss Ruth Kennedy, who was born at Medina, daughter of Charles and Myra (Wheeler) Kennedy. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have one daughter, Laverna Ruth.

Harry W. Lloyd. The architect of his own fortunes, Harry W. Lloyd, of Gardiner, has built well upon the sound foundation of industry and integrity. He started out in life with only ordinary advantages, but with determination and underlying business talents, and by taking full advantage of every-day opportunities has made himself one of the leading citizens of his adopted community and the head of a prosperous, thriving and growing transfer, coal and ice business.

Harry W. Lloyd was born January 10, 1882, in the State of Indiana, and is a son of John Montague and Maria (Reed) Lloyd. His father, who was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was reared and educated there, but in young manhood left the Keystone State and moved to Indiana, where he was engaged in agricultural operations for several years. Subsequently he pushed on to Nebraska, and finally located, in 1895, at Gardiner, where he engaged in mining. His death occurred at Butte. At Nebraska City, Nebraska, Mr. Lloyd married Maria Reed, a native of Indiana.

The boyhood of Harry W. Lloyd was passed at Nebraska City, where he attended public school until reaching the age of eleven years, at which time he was taken to Sheridan, Wyoming, and there spent two years. In 1895 he accompanied the family to Gardiner, where he was variously employed until August 1, 1913, at which time he established a modest transfer, coal and ice business. His

Jno Johnson

capital and equipment at the start were small, but his industry was great and his determination unwavering. As the people of his adopted city began to recognize his reliability and fidelity in caring for his business contracts, his patronage grew in size and quality, and his extra gains he put back into the business, gradually building up what has become one of the sterling enterprises of the city and one upon which the people depend. Mr. Lloyd is a man of whom everyone speaks in the highest terms. He is a leader in the Gardiner Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is treasurer, and in which fraternity he has numerous friends. Politically he is a Republican, but he has had few connections with political affairs, and these have been only the experiences that come from discharging the duties of good citizenship. He is an Episcopalian in his religious faith, and is unmarried.

William Johnson, owner of the Johnson Plumbing & Heating Works at Chinook, is at once a successful business man and a citizen of more than ordinary experience, and has a very interesting record as a World war veteran.

Mr. Johnson is a native son of Montana and was born at Chinook, February 1, 1892. His father, Andrew F. Johnson, who died at Chinook in April, 1922, at the age of sixty-five, was born in Norway of Swedish parentage. When a young man he came to America, and did his first work during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. On coming to Montana he became a sheep rancher in the Highwood locality and later located at Yantic, the present town site of Loman in Blaine County and subsequently shifted the scene of his operations until he finally bought the O'Hanlon bull ranch on Clear Creek, thirty miles south of Chinook. This was the home ranch where he gave his personal supervision to his live stock interests until 1917, when he moved to Chinook. He married in Oslo, Norway, Miss Carine Gunderson, a native of that country. Her father was a cabinet maker by trade. Mrs. Carine Johnson is now eighty years of age and lives at Chinook. She reared a family of five children: Annie, who married Alexander J. Ross, died in 1912, at the age of thirty-four, and her husband in May, 1920, and of their family of eight sons seven were living when the mother passed away; Amelia who died in 1917, was the wife of Theodore May and had a family of five daughters and two sons; Helma is the wife of Richard G. Thomas, of Chinook; Albert, who was overseas in the World war, is house engineer at the Y. M. C. A. Building of Butte; and William is the youngest.

William Johnson completed his high school education at Chinook, and after leaving school returned to the ranch of his parents in the Bear Paw Mountains and worked there and on an adjacent ranch for three years. Determining to learn a trade, he served an apprenticeship of four years with Miller & Boyle, plumbers at Chinook. After completing his apprenticeship he went to Minneapolis and for three and a half years worked as a journeyman in the B. H. Nelson Plumbing Shop. On returning to Montana Mr. Johnson entered a homestead northwest of Chinook, but before proving up he sold his relinquishments and with the cash invested in a house at Chinook, which his parents occupied when they moved in from the ranch.

It was about that time that Mr. Johnson left home to join the colors. He went to Seattle, Washington, spending a month at Fort Lawton there, and enlisted November 3, 1917, in the First Gas Regiment. He and his companions were then sent to Washington, D. C., and assigned to Company B at Camp American University a few miles from the national capital. He was in training there until December 25, 1917, when he went on board the former German ship, renamed *President Grant.* This transport carried overseas about 5,200 men, including 600 of the gas and flame troops, about the same number of colored stevedores for work in the harbor at Brest and other troops. After landing at Brest Mr. Johnson was sent by train to the British front Lens, where he had a month of training outside the front lines and three months of line training, and was with the British forces in the great engagement of March 23, 1918, when the Germans made their last great drive. He was in Flanders from March 2, 1918 to April 11, 1918. After two weeks of recuperation and replacement these troops were sent to the eastern front and for some six weeks operated intermittently opposite Metz at Feyen Haye on June 18th and 19th. They were then moved to Martmonard on the Marne, and on July 16, 1918, entered the Chateau Thierry offensive and continued with that drive on Fismes River from July 16, to August 2, then at Thibaut August 6, 1918, Vesle August 19, 1918. Next they were sent into the Argonne-Meuse region, from September 26, 1918, to November 11, 1918, and were in service there until the signing of the armistice. On September 23, 1918, Mr. Johnson was promoted to corporal. At the beginning of the campaign he was at Thiacourt, and he was on almost continuous duty for forty-nine days, but was never injured. This gas regiment had a variety of duties, including the projection of gas, making smoke screens to cover infantry advance and also throwing thermite for burning out machine gun nests.

When the armistice was signed Mr. Johnson's unit was a part of the Ninetieth Division. His regiment was ordered back to Verdun. At this time there were six companies of the gas regiment in France and the A and B companies were assigned to the first division designed to accompany the Army of Occupation. Company B marched two days towards the frontier of Germany and then the two companies were relieved and ordered to Laville de Bois, where he remained until January 1, 1919, when he embarked at Brest on the *Celtic* for New York, landing February 2, 1919. The troops went through quarantine at Camp Mills, Long Island, were demobilized at Edgewood, Maryland, and Mr. Johnson had charge of a small contingent which he took to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he was released from the service March 3, 1919.

After this World war service Mr. Johnson resumed civilian life at Chinook, where he worked at his trade and also at Miles City, and on March 4, 1921, bought the business of his former employer at Chinook and has since carried on as the Johnson Plumbing & Heating Works. In 1925 he erected a model shop building, carrying a complete line and stock of plumbing and heating appliances, gas furnaces, hot air furnaces, and equipment for doing all classes of sheet metal work. Mr. Johnson is the leading contractor in his business over a territory extending sixty-five miles east and seventy miles west. He installed all the plumbing and heating apparatus for the Chinook school buildings, and during 1929 he went out into the country to install light plants and water systems on some of the large ranches adjacent to Chinook.

Mr. Johnson was the second commander of Blaine Post No. 48 of the American Legion. He assisted in organizing Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry, National Guard, of Montana, and served one year and was discharged as first sergeant of the company. He is a past master of Chinook Lodge of Masons, a past patron of the Eastern Star, and a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has attended the Grand Lodges of both the Odd Fellows and Masons. He cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson, but normally is a Republican.

He married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 26, 1922, Miss Nellie S. Maehlen, daughter of Nelson M. and Sophia Maehlen. Her father's family name was Nelson, but there being so many of them he took his wife's name when he married. He was an upholsterer, and died at Minneapolis in 1924 and his widow now resides with Mrs. Johnson in Chinook. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, Marion S., born May 10, 1925, and Lucile, born July 22, 1926.

STEVE MARMON, rancher, twenty miles north of Wolf Point in Roosevelt County, has lived much of his life out in the open, freighter, cowboy, cattle and sheep man, public official, and has been more or less familiar with people and conditions in Montana for over forty years.

He was born at Jefferson in Greene County, Iowa, August 31, 1863, a son of Robert and Martha (Randall) Marmon. His parents were born in Michigan. He was two years old when he lost his mother by death. At the time of his birth his father was in the Union army, with a regiment employed in guarding the frontier in the Dakotas and other parts of the Northwest. After the war was over his father moved to Dakota Territory, taking his son with him. He died at Aiken, Minnesota. Mr. Steve Marmon had ancestors on both sides who were in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Marmon grew up in the Dakotas, and as soon as old enough began work driving teams and freighting goods in the Black Hills district of what is now South Dakota. In 1882, when he was nineteen years old, he drove a twelve bull team from Centennial Prairie to Billings, Montana. He came to Montana as an employee of Frank Whitney, and continued freighting for him from the terminus of the railroad to various points over the territory. Later he was located at Junction City, across from Custer Station, freighting from there to Fort Maginnis. During 1883 he hauled hay from a little above the Custer battlefield.

After leaving the service of Mr. Whitney, in 1884, he became a cowboy for Dolan Moran, driving cattle from the Judith Basin to Glendive for the Four Bar outfit, whose headquarters were near the head of Tongue River.

After having been in Montana half a dozen years Mr. Marmon returned to the Dakotas and about 1888 established a ranch of his own near Williston, raising cattle and horses. He remained there for many years, and came to a high degree of honor and trust in that section of North Dakota. Marmon Postoffice, north of Williston, was named for him and he served as chief of police of Williston and was sheriff of Williams County, North Dakota.

Mr. Marmon returned to Montana in 1915, and has since lived about eighteen miles northwest of Wolf Point. Here he put up a good home, and has been engaged in raising cattle and horses. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Marmon married, in 1891, at Great Falls, Miss Florence Marelius. The four children of that union were Jack, Ruth, Louis and Bell. In 1914 Mr. Marmon married Miss Ponie Beranek, and by this marriage has a son, Steve.

Montana School for Deaf and Blind, at Boulder, Jefferson County, is an institution with an interesting history and one that reflects the state's growing interest in and support of institutions for the proper care and training of its dependent and handicapped children.

The first organized work toward such an institution was done in 1893, when the home of Mrs. James Concannon was used until buildings were completed. Mrs. M. L. Cunningham was the first matron, Mrs. Anna Wood, the first teacher, and Dr. I. A. Leighton, the first physician. In December, 1893, a blind department was organized, and on September 10, 1893, four feeble-minded children were admitted. By the close of the first year eleven pupils had been enrolled. At the end of the first year J. A. Tillingmast was appointed superintendent.

The first buildings erected by the state were completed in 1894. The first board consisted of L. J. Hamilton, of Butte, president, Judge Parker Bonde and Dr. George H. Barbour. At the present time the institution represents a large investment by the state, with fifteen buildings besides a group of farm buildings, refrigerator plant and power house. The blind department has twenty children, there are eighty-five in the deaf department and three hundred classed in the feeble-minded wards. All told, there are eighty-five persons employed by the state in various capacities, including nineteen teachers. Practically all the deaf do some work in the institution, all printing of stationery and for other purposes being done in the printing shop. Many of the girls have shown much skill in sewing and make all their own clothes. Clothing and transportation are furnished by parents or guardians of the children, but everything else is provided by the state. The school gets an annual revenue from the state of approximately $132,000. The physician of the institution is Dr. D. E. Rainville, while Doctor Donovan, of Butte, works under a special assignment for treating the eyes.

The president of the Montana School for Deaf and Blind is Mr. H. J. Menzemer, a man of wide and extensive experience as a teacher and administrator of schools for the blind. He was born near Galena, Illinois, July 9, 1879, son of J. A. and Sarah (Green) Menzemer. He attended public schools in Illinois, graduated with the A. B. degree from Beloit College of Wisconsin in 1905, and in 1906 took his Master of Arts degree in Gallaudet College for the Deaf at Washington.

His first work as an instructor was in the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs, and he was with the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind until 1912, when he was called to the presidency of the Montana School. He has kept in touch with educational work in his field all over the country, and has carefully studied and adapted his work to the immediate needs of Montana. The school gives much industrial instruction, and has aimed to train specialists. Since he became president the new power house and laundry was constructed at a cost of $50,000, also the main school for the feeble-minded, and five cottages for custodial cases among the feeble-minded, and also a hospital. A section of additional land has been secured to provide for needs of the future. While the largest number of inmates are classed as feeble-minded, and the school represents a combination of an institution for the deaf and blind and also for feeble-minded children, the two departments are kept rigidly separate, even to the extent of entertainment facilities.

Mr. Menzemer married, in 1910, at Colorado Springs, Miss Jessie Dudley, who had been a teacher in the Colorado School for the Deaf.

Robert Larson was a lad of sixteen years when he came from his native Denmark to the United States, and he has made the passing years in this country count in fine achievement along both intellectual and practical lines. He has been specially active and influential in advancing the cause of the laborer and has had much of leadership in the Socialistic party and its varied activities. As candidate on the ticket of the Farmer-Labor party he was elected to the Montana Legislature, in which his service was of characteristically constructive and loyal order. Mr. Larson has maintained his residence in Montana since 1908, and continues a substantial representative of agricultural and live stock industry in Sheridan County, his attractive rural home being ten miles south of the village of Dagmar.

Robert Larson was born in Norresbroby Mark, Denmark, December 21, 1871, his parents having been representatives of the upper middle class of farming interests in that locality, where they passed their entire lives. The schools of his native land afforded Mr. Larson his early education, which has been effectively supplemented by broad study and reading in later years. At the age of sixteen years he severed the home ties and came to the United States. He found employment on farms in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, and worked also in the lumber woods of that section of the state. He finally purchased a farm in that county, and to the work and management of the same he continued to give his attention fourteen years. He became deeply interested in the labor movment, made a close study of questions and problems involved therein, and spent a year in traveling about the United States, Canada and Mexico. In this connection he visited Texas, Mexico, the Pacific Coast states and Port Simpson, Canada. After arriving in the City of Chicago he there joined the Workingman's Education Club, through the medium of which he studied economics and history. Later he was a member of a similar organization in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in 1905 he was associated with Thomas J. Hagerty and other leaders in an attempt to bring all labor organizations under one head. In furthering this movement he participated in street meetings in various places, in association with such leaders as Thomas J. Hagerty, and Mrs. Lillian Forberg, who was a sister of the great orator, Walter Thomas Mills. He was a delegate to the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, when William D. Haywood served as chairman. He has otherwise been active and influential in the councils of the Socialist and Labor parties, and in 1907 he took part in the great labor strike on the Minnesota iron range. In 1902 Mr. Larson found opportunity to return to his native land and visit other sections of Europe, and in this visit he was present at the death of each of his parents, who died within two months of each other. In 1908 he again made a foreign tour, in which he visited all the Scandinavian countries, as well as England and Germany. On this occasion he made an intensive study of labor conditions in these various countries.

October 22, 1908, was the date that marked the assumption by Mr. Larson of a virtual squatter's claim six miles south of Dagmar and in the present County of Sheridan, the locality at that time having been still included in Valley County. He soon moved to establish the Socialist party in Valley County, and in 1912 he was made the Socialist candidate for representative of Valley County in the State Legislature, his defeat having been compassed by normal political contingencies and his vote having been about half of that required for election. His running mate, Hon. James Sparling, is state senator from Daniels County at the time of this writing, in 1929. In 1914 the mayor of Butte came to this section of the state and attempted to dislodge Mr. Larson as head of the Socialist party in his county. A new Socialist organization was formed in the county, but it soon expired of intrinsic inanition. Mr. Larson became a member of the Non-Patrisan League, though he had little confidence in the possibility of its accomplishing the desired results. When the Farmer-Labor party came into existence Mr. Larson and a few others circulated a petition for the supporting of Peter B. Glein for the office of county commissioner, Mr. Glein having resided in the southeastern corner of the county. Against his own inclination Mr. Larson became a delegate to the county convention of the party, though he had not united with the Farmer-Labor party in an official way. At the convention he made a vigorous fight for the nomination of Mr. Glein for county commissioner, and this candidate was defeated by only three votes. Mr. Larson's activities in this connection had much to do with the initiating of the movement to make him candidate for representative of his county in the State Legislature. He was made chairman of the executive board of the Farmer-Labor party of Sheridan County, and finally consented to accept the nomination for the Legislature. His decision was made at a meeting of the board held in an open field, and he placed his name on file at the county courthouse only fifteen minutes before the expiration of the prescribed filing limit. Though he did not enter into an active campaign after receiving the nomination he was elected by a large majority, in November, 1924. He was reelected in 1926, but the election of 1928 compassed his defeat for a third term.

In the fall of 1921 Mr. Larson disposed of his original homestead and leased school land farther to the south in Sheridan County. Here he now maintains his home, and he is the owner of a half section of land in Valley County, as well as timber land in Minnesota. He is accredited with having read more books of the more substantial order than has any other citizen of Sheridan County, and has studied law through the medium of the LaSalle

Extension University of Chicago. Through his own study and reading Mr. Larson has gained a really broad and liberal education, and he is specially well fortified in his convictions concerning governmental and economic policies. He had done much service as a public speaker, including "soapbox" addresses on the streets of both Chicago and New York City. He continues to give general supervision to his varied farm interests and to give much time to reading and its incidental thought-production, his home having the best of literature, including the higher grade of contemporary magazines. Mr. Larson has proved a loyal and valuable citizen of Montana and has secure place in popular confidence and good will.

GEORGE W. CONKLIN, wheat farmer of McCone County, has his home and ranch fourteen miles south of Oswego. He has lived most of his life in the Northwest, and is very loyal to Montana, the state that has given him most of his prosperity.

He was born in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, in 1882. His father, Lorenzo Conklin, lived all his life in that state. George W. Conklin acquired his education in his native state, and when he was eighteen years of age came west with Mr. O. H. Baker, three years his senior. Mr. Baker first located south of Williston, South Dakota, later went to Canada, and is now living at Milwaukee, a suburb of Portland, Oregon. He and Mr. Conklin lost track of each other until very recently. During the summer of 1929 Mr. Conklin made a motor trip to the West and visited his old friend.

From North Dakota Mr. Conklin came on to Montana and for eleven years was in the employ of the old Pioneer Cattle Company, except for two years of that time, when he was in Spokane. He also handled the details of shipping stock for a number of companies. It was in 1913 that he homesteaded at his present location south of Oswego. He has accumulated a large tract of agricultural land, having 700 acres under cultivation, and has improved it with good buildings. Most of his land is used for growing wheat.

Mr. Conklin in 1913 married Miss Alice Young. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His interest in public affairs led him in 1928 to become a candidate for county commissioner of McCone County. He was beaten by three votes at the primary and by four votes in the general election.

WALLACE S. PERRINE, owner of 3,000 acres of land lying chiefly in the three forks of Sage Creek and its tributaries, is devoting the 500 acres he has under cultivation to raising grain for his stock, which comprises both cattle and sheep. In his undertakings he has achieved more than ordinary success, and is justly accounted one of the leading men in his industry in the Judith Basin Valley.

The birth of Wallace S. Perrine occurred twelve miles from Geneseo, Livingston County, New York, June 22, 1875, and he is a son of Elmer S. Perrine, a native of Western New York, where his wife, formerly Virginia Chapman, was also born. She was a daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Hudnot) Chapman. They had four children, of whom three survive, namely: Lee, who is a ranchman and farmer on the Judith River at Utica; Wallace S., whose name heads this review; and Charlotte, who married Armin W. Hollensteiner, of LoLo, Montana.

When Wallace S. Perrine was just entering young manhood, after a boyhood and youth spent in his native neighborhood, he accompanied his parents to Montana. At that time he had secured an excellent education, with some work in the New York State Normal School, and had taught school while attending normal. After coming to Montana, in 1898, he worked as a ranch hand for the Basin Live Stock Company on the Musselshell River, and that fall came to the Judith River country. After taking the required examination he received a certificate to teach, and taught at Utica that winter, one of the oldest schools in Montana. For the succeeding five years he followed that line, working as a ranch hand in the summer and teaching school in the winter, and saved his money so that he was able to begin ranching for himself on the Judith River near Utica. He ran cattle in partnership with his parents, who had taken their homestead near Utica, and continued this for several years, they raising beef cattle, shipping their stock to the Chicago market.

As the parents grew older they decided to retire, so sold their interest in the homestead and stock to their two sons, and moved to Missoula, Montana, where the father died at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother in August, 1927, aged seventy-seven, and they are buried in the cemetery at Missoula, Montana.

The brothers added to their property a portion of the ranch now owned and occupied by Wallace S. Perrine, and they operated the two ranches together for several years, and then divided it, Lee Perrine taking the Judith River farm, and Wallace S. Perrine, the Sage Creek ranch, to which he brought his share of the cattle. Here he is continuing along the same lines he has followed since entering the industry, although he has added sheep, and has found it profitable. During the World war he was registered in the last call, but his work was done on his ranch, where he raised wheat to aid in feeding the world. In national matters he is a Republican, but locally he frequently supports his man regardless of party ties. On December 25, 1911, Mr. Perrine was married to Miss Emily Jeffrey, of Boise, Idaho, where her parents are now residing, although for years he was engaged in farming and ranching. Eight children were born to them, the survivors being: Kizzie, who is married and is a resident of Idaho; Floyd, who is a resident of Boise; Mrs. Perrine, who was born May 27, 1892; and Hettie, of Boise, repeatedly the winner of the championship cup for speed and accuracy as a stenographer, and is bookkeeper and stenographer of the legal firm of Richards & Haga, of Boise.

Mrs. Perrine is a graduate of a high school of Boise, and of one of its business colleges. The following children have been born to her and her husband: Russell; Marjorie and Richard, both of whom are students of the Windham High School; Scott; Michael; Ruth and Catherine. Mr. Perrine is well informed, keeping up with current events through the magazines and newspapers. Active and alert, he has not been slow to utilize the opportunities that have come to him, and oftentimes he has created his own opportunities. His experience in the educational field has given him a breadth of view and a liberality of thought not possessed by all, and his advice is many times sought by those who appreciate his knowledge and good judgment. In fact in him is found a justification of the statement that the better educated a man is, the more useful he will be to his community.

Lars Angvick

Pioneer days have long passed away in Montana, and new ones have arrived. With the advent of modern appliances for ranch work; the automobile for transportation, and the radio for contact with the whole world, there is no more frontier, and the man at the crossroads has just as good an opportunity to be cosmopolitan as the one who resides in one or another of the great centers of industry. Mr. Perrine has always recognized the dignity and importance of agriculture, the basic industry, and is proud of the fact that it has been his privilege to till the soil and run his herds to provide the food, and even clothing, for those forced to live in the more congested localities. While so doing he has had the great advantage of the open spaces, the growing up with a new state, and the wielding of an influence for good among those of similar aims and purposes. His children are provided for as few men can hope for theirs in a city, and it is his purpose and that of his wife to give them the best of educational opportunities so that they may grow into useful, happy and worthy men and women, a credit to their parents and the great commonwealth to which they can always be proud to turn as their native state.

Lars C. Angvick. Agriculture may be said to have always been man's first and noblest business, and no part of our country's history is so realistic or thrilling as that of the development of agriculture and of the home life of our rural population, especially in the Northwest. In tracing the advance made in agriculture we have the whole history of the country's progress. The sickle, cradle, Bull-tongue plow, ox yoke, corn-husk horse collar, rude tools and implements have given way to the latest improved machinery, motor-driven, and instead of a few acres the farmer now operates sections of land. No longer does he depend upon the cities for his recreation, for he has it in his own home, and his automobiles enable him to travel over wide distances and brings him into close contact with regions formerly never visited, if heard of except remotely. One of these enterprising farmers who have made of Montana one of the great agricultural states of the Northwest is Lars C. Angvick, of Sheridan County, whose magnificent farm is located near Reserve.

Lars C. Angvick was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, October 3, 1880, a son of Ole and Carrie Angvick, the former of whom died in Wisconsin, after which the latter, in 1920, came to Montana, and her death occurred in this state.

The public schools of Wisconsin gave Lars C. Angvick a sound education, and he later spent twenty-two weeks studying agriculture at the Wisconsin State University. He became a farmer in Dane County, where he became interested in Holstein cattle, and he developed a herd of that strain in the years lying between 1909, when he commenced, and 1920, when he moved to his present farm east of Reserve. His first holding comprised half of a section, 320 acres, but he has since added to it until he now has 920 acres. His first purchase was made because of the excellent water supply, and because of it he has been able to carry out his plans at less expense than if he had been obliged to secure water by artificial means. Not only is his land well developed, but he has erected splendid buildings or remodeled the old ones to look like new, and his house is modern throughout. The top floor is equipped with a billiard table and gymnasium outfit, the latter for the benefit of his children. This recreation center has become very popular with the young people of the neighborhood, and Mr. Angvick's wisdom in providing a gathering place for his children and their friends is proved beyond any question.

In 1925 Mr. Angvick was chosen by a group of farmers to go to Wisconsin and buy the foundation stock of the Holstein strain for his community. After some consideration he made his purchases in Barren County, and the stock he brought back has so multiplied as to give Sheridan County considerable prestige in the Holstein cattle industry. In his own herd Mr. Angvick has eleven excellent types of pure-bred Holsteins. In addition to all of his other improvements Mr. Angvick has further developed his farm and greatly beautified it by setting out 2,800 trees, for he takes a deep pride in his premises, and feels that no effort or expenditure of money are too great when this property's improvement is in question. For several years he has been an active participant in the Sheridan County Holstein Association, and he is a director of the Montana Holstein Association.

In 1919 Mr. Angvick was married to Miss Beatrice Wentensen, a daughter of Ole Wentensen, a resident of the vicinity of Antigo, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Angvick have five children: Cora, Lucile, John, Hazel and Lars Eddie. While still living in Wisconsin Mr. Angvick was treasurer of his school district for nine years; he was president of the Young Peoples Society for two years, and its treasurer for four years. In addition to his farming he was treasurer, director and manager of the Co-operative Packing Plant. Since his arrival in Montana he has organized the Community Oil Company, and has been its vice president and a director since its organization in 1925. Some idea of the importance of this company may be gathered from the fact that in 1928 it sold 165,000 gallons of oil. He circulated the petition which resulted in testing for tubercular cattle in Sheridan County; he is a director of the Farmers Elevator Company at Reserve; and chairman of the Dairy Conference of Northeastern Montana. During 1928-29 he represented Sheridan County in the Montana State Legislature, and succeeded in having passed some very constructive legislation, especially with reference to agriculture. For a number of years he has been a highly valued member of the Lutheran Church. In his career he has proved that agriculture is well adapted to build up true American citizenship. It not only awakens interest and gives purposes, but it teaches industry and self-reliance, and he claims that the young men of today can do nothing better than to devote themselves, their energies and their hopes for the future to this great industry, and thus aid in the upbuilding of the nation and at the same time provide a comfortable income for themselves as the years pass on.

EDWARD BEEMAN SHERMAN. A resident of Montana since 1912, Edward Beeman Sherman has been prominently identified with the business interests of Wibaux, where he is a member of the Crescent Hardware Company, one of the firmly established and growing concerns of the thriving little city. He likewise has taken an active part in public affairs, having been fire chief since his arrival, is now serving his second term in the office of coroner of Wibaux County, and is a member of the local school board. In each of his activities he has shown himself as being capable, energetic and conscientious, and fully merits the high esteem in which he is held.

Mr. Sherman was born at Lyle, Minnesota, November 26, 1883, and is a son of Jewett Henry Sherman, and a member of an old and honored New England family which has produced many men who have become prominent in public, business and professional life. His grandfather, Beeman Boynton Sherman, a native of Vermont, was a bootmaker by trade, and in middle age took his family to Edgerton, Wisconsin, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was the father of two sons and three daughters: Lewis W., who was a soldier of the Union during the war between the states, and died at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Jewett Henry; Belle, who married William Pyre and died at Madison, Wisconsin; Dell, who married William Pomeroy and died at Edgerton, Wisconsin; and one daughter who died in early childhood.

Jewett Henry Sherman was born in Vermont, and was still a lad when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where he received a common school education. Subsequently he went to Lyle, Minnesota, where he became a grain buyer for the Hunting Elevator Company, with which concern he remained for a period of thirty-eight years, full evidence of his integrity, fidelity and ability. He was forced to retire after nearly four decades of faithful service because of a physical ailment, and his death occurred at Lyle in 1923. His worthy widow survived him two years, and both lie at rest in the Woodbury Cemetery at Lyle. To Mr. and Mrs. Sherman there were born the following children: Edward Beeman, of this review; Nellie, the wife of Hans Hansen, of LaBelle, Florida; Grace May, who died unmarried at the age of thirty-five years; Leslie Whitcomb, of Lyle, Minnesota; Stanton Lyle, of Glendive, Montana; and Walter H. and Willis H., twins, who reside at Flint, Michigan.

Edward Beeman Sherman received a high school education at Lyle, Minnesota, and was seventeen years of age when he left school to go to work as one of the proprietors of a restaurant business at Lyle, but before a year had passed found that this line did not interest him and he disposed of his interests therein. He then took a position as a clerk in the hardware business of Shoemaker & Dahl, which subsequently became Colbertson & Dahl, then Dahl & Nelson and finally Dahl & Fedson. Mr. Sherman remained in the store during all of these changes, covering a period of nearly twelve years, but in 1912 resigned to come to Wiboux, where he joined his brother-in-law, George Thorval Hansen, as part owner of the Crescent Hardware Company, with which he has since been identified. This has become one of the leading enterprises of the city and now carries a large, modern and complete stock, its various departments including hardware, tinning, plumbing, furniture and undertaking. Mr. Sherman is the undertaker of the concern and controls practically all of the funeral directing business of the little city. Mr. Sherman is an enthusiastic member of the Commercial Club and a public spirited man who realizes the responsibilities of citizenship and is at all times ready to do his share in promoting the interests of the community. Almost from the time of his arrival he has served in the capacity of chief of the fire department, and at present is serving his second term as coroner of Wibaux County, while he also acts as a member of the local board of school directors. During the World war he was registered for service, but was placed in class four and was not called upon for active duty. As a voter he cast his first ballot for Colonel Roosevelt for President in 1904 and has consistently supported the principles of the Republican party ever since. He was made a Mason at Wibaux, where he belongs to the local Blue Lodge, and in his religious identification belongs to the Fundamentalist Church, being one of the officers of the congregation.

On June 28, 1911, on the Halvor Hansen farm, near Mona, Iowa, Mr. Sherman was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Matilda Hansen, a sister of his business partner, and a daughter of Halvor and Anne (Thompson) Hansen, natives respectively of Solar, Norway, and Rock Prairie, Illinois. Mr. Hansen was a lifelong farmer and a substantial and highly-respected citizen, and a review of the family will be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Sherman was one of six children: Martha, who married Robert Richard and resides at Lyle, Minnesota; George T., whose career is reviewed elsewhere in this history; Ella, who resides on the home farm; Henry B., of Wibaux; Hannah, the wife of Oscar C. Thompson, residing on the Hansen home farm; and Bertha, now Mrs. Sherman. Mrs. Sherman graduated in the commercial course of the seminary at Osage, Iowa, and for a time was employed by the Gilbert Nursery Company, of Mason City and St. Ansger, Iowa. Later she took a position with the hardware firm of Dahl & Fedson, at Lyle, Minnesota, where she met Mr. Sherman. They are the parents of one son, Beeman Lyle, born at Wibaux, March 15, 1915, a high school student.

Clarence W. Noel is one of the prominent stock men of the Upper Judith Valley in the Pig Eye Basin. Industry and long years of careful management have built him into a prosperity which he shares with his family and community, and is one of the men rated most highly in the vicinity of Utica.

Mr. Noel was born in Putnam County, Missouri, August 16, 1884, son of Andrew Jackson Noel and grandson of Nicholas Noel. The Noel family is of German ancestry. Nicholas Noel was an old time resident of Putnam County, Missouri, and is buried at Unionville in that county. His family of four sons and two daughters are all living except Andrew J.

Andrew Jackson Noel was also born in Putnam County, Missouri, was a farmer by occupation, and lived the last three years of his life at Lewistown, Montana, where he died February 21, 1923, at the age of sixty-two. He was educated in a Missouri school, and held township offices in Putnam County. He was a Republican and member of the United Brethren Church. Andrew J. Noel married Rhoda Reading, daughter of John Reading. She is now a resident of Libby, Montana. Her children were: Arthur, who was killed by a falling tree while cutting logs at Yogo, Montana; Clarence W.; Florence, wife of Clinton Knowles, of Seymour, Iowa; Sherman, of Libby, Montana; Virgil, of Arnold, Nebraska; Hugh, of Seymour, Iowa; Bessie, wife of James Clowers, of Libby; Charles and Cora, both of whom live at Utica.

Clarence W. Noel grew up in a rural district in Northern Missouri, attended public schools and remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age. His first arrival in Montana was in 1904. He started from home with a small supply of money, but his experiences exhausted his fund and he was reduced to only ten cents, using half of it to buy a cup of coffee and the rest to send an urgent letter home asking for money. During his first sojourn in Montana Mr. Noel was a sheep herder for C. C. David, whose ranch Mr. Noel owns today. C. C. David was a pioneer of this region and homesteaded and put up the log home which is still standing and is serving as the residence of the Noel family. David put up that house fifty-one years ago. Mr. Noel worked for him for two years at thirty-five dollars a month and then went back to Putnam County, Missouri. After two years he came again to Montana and did ranch work at Moore in Fergus County. When he went back to Missouri in 1910 it was for the purpose of getting married, and he remained in his native state two years as a farmer. On starting west he stopped at Seibert, Colorado, and was engaged in grain raising there for three years. He then located permanently in Montana, in the community where he is today. He began sheep raising with an original band of 112 sheep, and besides the land he bought he also leased lands for his live stock. His ranch comprises 3000 acres and is stocked with about eight hundred sheep and also a few cattle, and part of it is under cultivation for stock feed.

Mr. Noel has put himself in public spirited relationship with the community. He is a trustee of the Sapphire school district. As a voter he cast his first ballot for William McKinley for president, and is a member of the United Brethren Church. During the World war he speeded up production on his home ranch and the family bought Liberty Bonds and otherwise took part in the patriotic activities of that time.

Mr. Noel married, April 15, 1910, Isal Sheperd, who was born in Putnam County, Missouri, February 13, 1891, daughter of Frank and Cora (Cowan) Sheperd. She is the oldest of the four daughters of her parents. Her sisters are: Blanche, wife of Reo Mowrey, of Unionville, Missouri; Helen, wife of Coa Statton, of Brush, Colorado; and Florence, now teaching school at Hunter, North Dakota. Mrs. Noel attended school at Seymour, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Noel have a family of seven children: Helen, member of the class of 1929 in the Hobson High School, Irvin, a high school student, Franklin, Clifford, Roberta, Dorothy and Doris, the last two being twins.

HON. JOHN H. ANDERSON. It takes a brave man to fill the office of sheriff, especially in this period when a crime wave seems to be rolling over the country, affecting every section, and causing the officers of the law not only trouble, but placing their lives in constant danger. With new enforcement methods come additional infractions of the law, and no officer can hope to banish the criminal from his bailiwick, but he can make his name stand for courage, thoroughness, unwavering adherence to his oath of office, and stainless honor, and this is the record Sheriff John H. Anderson, of Roosevelt County, has back of him, which in part accounts for his long continuance in office.

Sheriff Anderson was born at Grand Forks, North Dakota, November 16, 1884, a son of Hans and Barbara Anderson. Both were born in Norway, and were brought to the United States by their parents, he when he was seventeen years old, and she when but seven. As she grew up she felt the necessity of making herself useful, and she worked in the first lodging house at Grand Forks, at a period prior to the building of the railroad, and he also came to the future metropolis before it had any rail connection with the outside world. They were married there, and later he took a homestead, a pre-emption and tree claim, all of which he proved up, after which, in 1904, the family moved to Gerwood, North Dakota, where the father died. The mother survives and resides at Gladmore, Saskatchewan, Canada. The parents had seven sons and five daughters born to them.

Growing up to useful manhood, Sheriff Anderson acquired an excellent public-school education in Grand Forks County, and assisted his father on the farm. Later he homesteaded near Froid, Montana, filing his claim in 1906, and in 1909 took up his permanent residence on it. The property is located four and one-half miles southeast of Froid, in Dare County. This he continued to operate very successfully until he was first elected sheriff of Roosevelt County, in 1922. The original homestead was 160 acres, but he kept on adding to it until he now owns 1,120 acres that is chiefly devoted to wheat, and is rented from him by his brothers. When Sheridan County was organized his farm lay within its limits, however later on, with the organization of Roosevelt County, his property came into the new division. In the meanwhile, in 1918, he had been elected county commissioner of Sheridan for a six-year term. With the organization of Roosevelt County he was appointed by the State Legislature to fill a two-year term as county commissioner of the new county, his associates being Jack Patch and Frank Wandyke, and these three did the work of organization, and continued to serve from 1919 to 1920, inclusive. As before stated, Sheriff Anderson has been in office as sheriff from 1922 to the present, and has been several times reelected. He is a Scottish Rite and Shriner Mason, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Sons of Norway. His religious home is the United Lutheran Church of Wolf Point.

It is a source of pride to Sheriff Anderson that his grandparents on both sides of the family came to this country and became honored citizens of their adopted land. The arrival of the Andersons and Andrew and Gertrude Engebrightson, the maternal grandparents, was in 1875, and from that year on those bearing the two names have been active in the development of the several communities in which they are found.

WILLIAM F. MEYER was a Montana citizen whose name stood out prominently among the state's financiers and also distinguished by long and unfaltering devotion to the general welfare of the state. He was for many years a member of the Montana State Senate. He was one of the founders of the Chapman & Meyer State Bank of Red Lodge, an institution that continues to honor his name. The active vice president of this bank is Mr. Frank W. Lyle.

William F. Meyer was born at Ripon, Wisconsin, March 3, 1857, and died at Butte, October 25, 1912, when in his fifty-fourth year. His father, George W. Meyer, was born in Hanover, Germany, and his mother, Bertha W. Higginbotham, was a native of Westphalia, Germany. His grandfather, William E. Meyer, served as a captain in the German army under Blucher in the great battle of Waterloo. George Meyer came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Wisconsin.

The late William F. Meyer was one of a fine family of eleven children. He attended Wisconsin schools, was graduated from

Ripon College in 1882, and immediately after graduating came out to Montana. He was a resident of the territory and state for thirty years. He first located at Billings, soon moved to Park City and opened a lumber yard and proved up a homestead. While managing the lumber yard and looking after his claim he studied law, and after two years was admitted to the bar. He practiced law at Red Lodge for over a quarter of a century, and earned a high place in his profession. He became interested in banking in 1895 in association with J. W. Chapman and Paul Breteche. After the death of Mr. Breteche, in 1898, they carried on the business under the firm name of Chapman & Meyer, private bankers, and after the death of Mr. Meyer the Chapman & Meyer State Bank was chartered. Mr. Meyer put up the bank home in 1898. He and his partner also established two other private banks, one at Belfrey and the other at Park City. Mr. Meyer was the type of citizen who gained friends and supporters in all walks of life, without respect to partisanship, religion or other issues. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason, and was a member of Bear Tooth Lodge, No. 534, B. P. O. Elks.

In politics he was a stanch Republican, but had many friends who were Democrats. In 1895 he was elected a member of the State Senate from his district, and he served consecutively in the Montana Senate until the year of his death. In 1912 he was nominated by the Republican party as candidate for Congress, and it was a notable mark of the respect entertained for him that at the time of his funeral the chief eulogy was pronounced by his Democratic rival for Congress, John M. Evans, of Missoula, and among many other distinguished citizens who came to pay their tribute of respect at that time was the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, T. J. Walsh. Senator Meyer had a responsible hand in much important legislation enacted while he was in the Senate. He introduced the bill creating Carbon County and was always known as the Father of Carbon County.

He married, July 1, 1884, Miss Alice C. Adams. She was born at Ripon, Wisconsin, daughter of Thomas Adams, who came from the North of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer had one son, William F., Jr., born March 26, 1899.

Robert Lee Clinton, one of the eminent members of the Montana bar, has had his services retained by many important corporations, though he has usually preferred the general practice, for the opportunity it affords of coming in contact with all classes of people. Mr. Clinton has a relish for the technical phases of law, and many years of experience have brought him a maturity of judgment and knowledge excelled by few members of the profession in the state.

He was born at Anderson, Indiana, February 18, 1866, son of Henry B. and Melvina M. (Shafer) Clinton. The Clinton family lived in Ireland for many generations, and his father and his grandfather, Thomas Clinton, were natives of County Down. The grandfather brought his family to America and settled at Trenton, New Jersey, acquiring a tract of land near Trenton, which he operated as a farm and truck garden. He was an active worker in the Episcopal Church. Henry B. Clinton was fourteen years of age when he came to America. He finished his education in New Jersey, and in 1849 went to California by way of Panama and prospected in the far West for about three years. He then settled in Indiana, later returned east to Baltimore and took up newspaper work, being a member of the editorial staff of the *Baltimore Sun*, and also a correspondent for the *Washington Post*. About 1875 he returned to Anderson, Indiana, where he owned real estate and some farms and continued as a free lance writer. He lived out his life in Anderson and died in 1904. His wife, Melvina Shafer, was a native of Virginia, being a niece of John Letcher, famous as the war governor of Virginia. She is now living at Daleville, Indiana. Henry B. Clinton was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Episcopal Church.

Robert Lee Clinton, one of four children, attended the Anderson High School and the University of Indiana, studying law in the university while working in the law office of Howell D. Thompson. He was admitted to the bar in 1889 and the following year came to Montana. He clerked for the Missoula Mercantile Company and later went to the Flathead country, locating at Demorsville, four miles south of the present site of Kalispell. With the founding of Kalispell in 1892 he moved to that city, and was one of the men on the ground when the Great Northern Railway opened up the country to settlement. He began his law practice there, and also acted as attorney for the Missoula Mercantile Company and the First National Bank of Kalispell. Mr. Clinton in 1896 removed to Butte, where he became a member of the law firm of Kirk & Clinton. While there he was attorney for the First National Bank and the Montana Power Company, and he also had charge of the litigation on the part of a group of farmers in a suit for damages against the Washoe Smelter. This case, referred to in the court reports as F. J. Bliss versus Anaconda Copper Mining Company and Washoe Copper Company, is a distinguished one in legal annals, and involved at different times thousands of witnesses and attracted national attention. The testimony in the case made up over thirty thousand pages, sixty-eight volumes. Eventually the United States Supreme Court gave the final decision in the matter.

Mr. Clinton in 1914 removed to Chicago and was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for about two years. After selling his seat on the exchange he was engaged in a drainage project at Daytona Beach, Florida, and when this business was wound up, in February, 1919, he returned to Butte. He was city attorney until 1921, and in 1922 located at Shelby, where he has since carried on a general law practice, much of his time having been taken up with matters affecting the oil leases in this territory.

Mr. Clinton is a life member of the B. P. O. Elks, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and has had membership in various clubs at Butte and in other cities. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

He married, November 11, 1891, at Kalispell, Miss Maude E. Golden, who was born in Nevada. Her father, Thomas L. Golden, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton have four sons, Robert L., Jr., attended high school at Butte, graduated from St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, graduating with high honors in 1912, and is now a resident of Portland, Oregon. He is married and has one daughter. Thomas Clinton, the second son, attended the Butte High School, St. John's Military School, and was appointed a cadet in the Annapolis Naval Academy. He is now manager of his father's farming interests and also active

M. P. Teigen

in the oil development in Toole County. He is married. The two younger sons are John K., who attended the Butte High School and is assistant postmaster at Shelby, and Earl Clinton, who was educated in the Butte High School and the University of Montana, and lives at Missoula.

MONS P. TEIGEN, who came to Montana in 1882, was one of the first settlers in the McDonald Creek Valley of Fergus County, and for many years has been prominent in the sheep ranching industry. He is now president of the corporation known as the Teigen Land and Live Stock Company. Mrs. Teigen has for many years been closely associated with him in business as well as in the management of the home, and is treasurer of the company. Their son, Peter M., is vice president, and the younger son, Bard, is active in the management. The Teigen ranch is on the highway between Grass Range and Winnett, and the Milwaukee Railway named its railroad station on the ranch Teigen. Largely through the efforts of Mrs. Teigen a postoffice was established there, and it is an important convenience to many ranchers and farmers along McDonald Creek.

Mons P. Teigen was born at Voss, Norway, July 12, 1851, son of Peter Monson. His mother was a member of the Opheim family. Mons P. Teigen was the only son of five children and the only one now living. His sister, Mrs. Gavle, followed him to this country and located near Decorah, Iowa, where she died, leaving several children.

Mons P. Teigen grew up on a Norwegian farm. It was customary for the children of several families to constitute a school, which was held at different points to accommodate the children in rotation. Mons Teigen remained at home until reaching his majority, and was, according to the custom of the country, entitled to the family farm. He conducted the farm about eight years, and then came to the United States. Afterwards he made a trip home to clear up the family estate, and altogether has been back to Norway three times. In 1928 he and Mrs. Teigen spent three months visiting in the old country.

Mr. Teigen married at Helena, Montana, in August, 1897, Elsie Bordsen. She was born in Bergen, Norway, in June, 1870. Her father, Nils Bordsen, was in the Norwegian coasting trade. Mrs. Teigen was the youngest of five children, and four of them came to the United States. Her brother Nils died at Lewistown, Montana, and his family now reside at Great Falls; Mrs. John Anderson lives at Helena; Gunder died in Dakota. Mrs. Teigen attended schools similar to those of her husband, though it was a fixed school rather than one that moved about from place to place. She came to this country in 1892, and at Helena earned her first American dollar as a seamstress, and it was in that city that she met and married Mr. Teigen.

Mons P. Teigen on coming to America worked in a saw mill near LaCrosse, Wisconsin, for a time was a farm hand near Decorah, Iowa, and from LaCrosse, Wisconsin, he started west, traveling by train to Ogden, Utah, and Silver Bow, and thence by stage to Helena. His first work was as a ranch hand on the Merritt ranch, and later for a time he sawed wood at Helena, and worked as a hand on the Hardgrove ranch. His first property in Montana was a bunch of sheep which he bought in 1883, having as partners Knute and Ole Opheim. They bought 1,600 head and acquired on lease from the same owners a similar number, and these sheep they moved into the McDonald Creek Valley, stopping where the Teigen ranch has since been developed. Most of this land was ownd by the university, and with the exception of a man named Bowen, four miles up the creek, these young sheep men were the first to occupy the valley. Their first shelter was a log cabin of one room, in which the three men lived for four years. In 1889 Knute Opheim sold his interest to the other two partners, and they were associated as ranchers until Ole lost his life by drowning in 1897. During the next three years Mr. Teigen continued the ranching interests under his management, until Ole Opheim's father came out to this country and disposed of his son's interest to Mr. Teigen in 1900.

Mr. Teigen entered his homestead at his present location. He has been in the sheep industry for over forty years, and is undoubtedly one of the most experienced men in that business in the state. At times he had from twelve to fourteen thousand head of sheep, but in recent years has increased his flocks to the neighborhood of ten thousand. The sheep he brought from Oregon at the beginning of the industry were of the Coteswold strain, but for many years he has been handling the Rambouilet. He sold wool for six cents a pound in 1896, the year of the Free Silver campaign, and during the World war wool brought as high as fifty-four cents a pound, and since then the price has ranged from thirty to forty cents. His pioneer log cabin was succeded by a story and a half log house containing six rooms, and after that was burned in 1907 it was replaced by the substantial frame home which now shelters the family.

Mr. Teigen acquired citizenship by naturalization a few years after coming to this country and cast his first vote for Benjamin Harrison. Mrs. Teigen cast her first presidential vote for Charles E. Hughes. The family are Lutherans, and Peter, the son, is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The two sons are Peter M. and Bard Teigen, the latter unmarried. Peter married Edna Potter and has two children, Mons Lewis and Peter Merl.

HON. CHARLES EDWIN TAYLOR, editor of the *Producers News* at Plentywood, former state senator, and one of the leaders in politics in Sheridan County, is a man whose experience has been varied, and whose knowledge of men and affairs is sound and profound. He was born in LeRoy Township, Dodge County, Wisconsin, February 27, 1884, a son of Carlos Edwin and Florence Eulalie (Weber) Taylor, he born in the same township as his son, and she at Ripon, Wisconsin, where her family was one of the old-established ones of that community. Her father was one of the original Republicans, and always took deep pride in the fact that the party was born in his home town, and that he was a resident of it at the time of the meeting that is now regarded as one of the historic ones of the country.

When Senator Taylor was three and one-half years old his parents took him to Long Lake, Minnesota, near Minneapolis, and there they resided for two years, and then moved to Aitkin County, Minnesota, to a town called Nichols, on the north shore of Melack Lake, then in the heart of the pine forest, but now well-developed farming country, traversed by a splendid automobile road. In

1890 the father homesteaded in that neighborhood, but in 1897 made another change, going to Waldrick, in the same county. They lived in a log house and Senator Taylor attended school in a log schoolhouse on Melack Lake, and later one on the shore of Pine Lake. Still later he enjoyed the advantages of the school on Birch Lake, such as they were. As a usual thing these schools were taught for three months in the fall and two months in the spring. His grade-school work was completed by a year's attendance at Aitkin, and there, between 1898 and 1901, he worked off and on in a printing office, operated by Charles H. Warner, a very prominent Republican of Minnesota.

In April, 1901, Senator Taylor took the teachers' examination and received a third-grade certificate, and began teaching school at what is now McGrath, in the extreme southeast corner of Aitkin County, at the head of Snake River. At that time it was the center of the McGrath Lumber Company's activities. His term that spring ended on the Fourth of July, and for the succeeding six weeks he attended summer school at Aitkin. The subsequent fall he began teaching again, and continued the work until December. At that time he entered the preparatory department of Hamlin University, working his way through by doing odd jobs, such as cutting wood, firing furnaces and similar ones. This preparatory course was completed in the spring of 1904, and Senator Taylor then became editor of a paper at Vesta, Minnesota, during the following summer. In the fall of that year he began clerking in the Sherman & Evans store at Saint Paul, but in October went to California for six months, and worked at the printing trade for six months. From there he went to Portland, Oregon, where for six months he was a shipping clerk, after which he became makeup man on the *Astoria Evening Budget,* and later was manager of the circulation and advertising department of the *Morning Astorian.* He remained there until February or March of the following year, at which time the paper was sold and Senator Taylor returned to Minnesota. Once more he became a student of Hamlin University, taking the freshman year's work, 1906-7. In the spring of 1907 he and others from the university went to Northern Minnesota and homesteaded in an unsurveyed area, now known as Dentabo Township, being named for Senator Taylor and two of his companions, Lee Densmore and J. Bore. As will be seen, the name is composed of the first syllable of the last names of the three young men. The postoffice and other local places were named for them. There Senator Taylor taught school on the Sturgeon River, and also at Or, Saint Louis County, until the fall of 1909. In the meanwhile he had developed tuberculosis, and at that time secured a sick permit to leave his homestead and go to Buffalo, Wyoming, for his health, where he arrived on Christmas Day, 1909.

Although in ill health his means did not permit his remaining idle, and Senator Taylor entered the newspaper office of Hayden M. White, one of the leading Democrats of that region. Subsequently Senator Taylor worked for Mr. White and his two partners, B. S. Longworthy and Stephen Longworthy, in the Johnson County Abstract Company. In that connection he made the first set of abstracts for the county, completing that work in the latter part of July, and then returned to Koochiching County, Minnesota, very much improved in health.

In the meanwhile he had been very active in politics, and in 1898 was elected court commissioner of Koochiching County, which office he continued to hold for six years, and then resigned. The office in Minnesota carries the title of judge, and the one occupying it issues the various writs of the court.

When he returned from Wyoming he became editor of the *Border Call* at International Falls, Minnesota, an organ of the public ownership party, the socialist party of Minnesota; and he also managed the party's campaign, he, himself, running for assemblyman. At that time the district consisted of Koochiching, Itasca, Cass, Aitkin and Carlton counties, and had, perhaps, the largest population of any represented in the State Legislature, or of any similar district in the United States. This, of course, was on account of the rapid settlement of the country after the apportionment. In the campaign Senator Taylor ran against his former employer, Charles H. Warner, under whom he had learned the printing business. There were two offices to be filled and four candidates running for them, two Republicans, one Democrat, and one Socialist, Mr. Taylor. He carried his home county by 400 votes, and was a close third in the district. In the same campaign Captain Vibard, Socialist, was running against a Mr. Gun, the Republican candidate. Under Senator Taylor's management Captain Vibard only lacked twenty-five votes of being elected.

Between 1908 and 1912 Senator Taylor took a correspondence course in law in the Lincoln-Jefferson School, now a part of the La Salle Correspondence School, completing it in the latter year. His health again giving way in 1911, he returned to Buffalo, Wyoming, and worked on the *Buffalo Voice*, and later on the *Buffalo Bulletin*, and also practiced law in the justice courts until 1915. However, upon leaving Minnesota the second time he relinquished his homestead.

Once more returning to Minnesota, he taught school at McGregor, and there, in partnership with his brother Bruce Taylor, he purchased a farm, but continued his teaching in conjunction with his farming until the spring of 1918, being, during the greater portion of that time, connected with the Consolidated School of Aitkin County.

On June 16, 1917, Senator Taylor was married to Miss Agda Lundgren, of Sturgeon River, Koochiching County, Minnesota, whom he had met in 1908, while teaching school at Sturgeon. They have the following children: Ella Melvina, who was born May 22, 1918; Carl Edwin, who was born June 6, 1919; Doris May, who was born August 29, 1923; and Agda Loraine, who was born December 29, 1926. Mrs. Taylor and the older children are Lutherans.

When he left the Consolidated School in 1918 it was to come to Plentywood to become editor of the *Producers News*, a paper owned by the Non-Partisan League, to whom he had offered his services in March of that year. The *Producers News* had been organized by the Socialists and the League, and was conducted as a non-partisan newspaper as long as the League continued in existence. Since then it has not been attached to any party, but has supported the farmers' interests, and is now owned by the farmers of Sheridan County.

In 1922 Senator Taylor ran for the State Senate on the Republican ticket as a Non-Partisan League candidate. For nomination he defeated Carl Bull, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Plentywood; and at the election he defeated the Democratic candidate Hanley J. Dickson, a former state senator, who had been elected with the League endorsement. Senator Taylor served in the session of 1923, the Eighteenth; was reelected to the Senate in 1926 on the Farmer-Labor ticket, defeating A. T. Larson, and served in the session of 1927, the Nineteenth. Since coming to Sheridan County in 1918 he has managed the campaigns, for which work he has an especial aptitude, and his organization was only defeated in 1928, by the Republican landslide.

From the above record it will be seen that in Senator Taylor Sheridan County has a man of unusual parts, and one who has never allowed adversity to conquer him. Beginning his career a poor youth, he educated himself, and steadily advanced in spite of ill health and other obstacles that would have discouraged one less determined. Everywhere he has lived and worked he has made friends, and he has always been a leading figure in his community. His educational and newspaper work have given him a firm grasp on conditions, while his contact with men in all classes of life have given him the power of leadership. His sound judgment and broad outlook are recognized, and many come to him for advice, and it is never refused. As a Socialist he is known all over the Northwest, and his influence as such, and in behalf of the farmers, is a very powerful and effective force.

H. A. OXLEY is one of the progressive agriculturists and stock growers of McCone County, where his operations are staged on a tract of 640 acres, and where he is valued as a loyal and enterprising citizen, the year 1929 finding him in efficient service as president of the school board of district No. 100, and his farm estate being situated about five miles south of the village of Vida.

Mr. Oxley was born in the State of Iowa, in May, 1879, and when it is noted that his parents likewise were born in that state it becomes evident that he is a representative of pioneer families of the Hawkeye commonwealth. Mr. Oxley was reared and educated in Iowa, and there gained his early experience in connection with productive farm industry. In 1923 he came to Montana, and after passing a year at Circle, McCone County, he removed to the Vida district of the county, where he has since been successfully engaged in farm enterprise, with special attention given to the breeding and raising of sheep. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. In December, 1913, Mr. Oxley was united in marriage to Miss Anna Johnson, and she is the popular chatelaine of their pleasant rural home.

PATRICK JAMES NACEY is an old time Montana citizen, having come out here when this was a territory. His activities and experiences have been those of a cowboy, sheep man, cattle and horse rancher and farmer, and his home for many years has been in Roosevelt County, where he still owns a diversified farm and ranch six miles west and a mile north of Culbertson.

Mr. Nacey was born in Scott County, Minnesota, January 16, 1868, a son of Edward and Mary Nacey. His parents were pioneers of the Northwest. His father first came to Montana during the '60s, and worked in several of the noted mining camps of that period. Later he was engaged in railroad construction work, and was one of the builders of the Great Northern Railway across Montana, working through Brockton in 1887, and in 1888 he established his home there and was an employe of the Great Northern until 1895. He died at Columbus, Montana, and his wife in Culbertson.

Patrick James was one of their family of seven sons and one daughter. Most of his education was acquired in Minnesota, and in 1885 he located at Livingston, Montana, and during the next fourteen years was a cowpuncher for many of the most noted outfits in this section of Montana. For a considerable time he was employed on the Day ranches at Redwater and at Culbertson. Mr. Nacey turned his capital and experience to account in 1899 by engaging in the sheep business for himself, and since that time has owned his land seven miles from Culbertson. He also had another sheep ranch farther north. After 1913 he abandoned sheep and turned to cattle and horses and a rather diversified program of agriculture. Since then he has discontinued the horses as a feature of ranching and is now concentrating on pure bred Hereford cattle. His farm and ranch comprises 1370 acres and he has made the improvements, constituting an attractive home and all the equipment for carrying on his business.

Mr. Nacey has also been well known in the political and public affairs of Roosevelt County, and for six years he served as county sheriff. He is of a Catholic family. Mr. Nacey married in 1899 Miss Ora Cooper, of Culbertson, daughter of Sylvester and Vina Cooper. Her father was a pioneer of North Dakota, and followed the trade of carpenter at Williston until 1898, when he moved to Culbertson, Montana, and took up a homestead near that village. Mr. and Mrs. Nacey have a family of five children, Maude, George, Anna, Ethel and James.

JAMES HOLLAND, SR., of Havre, prominent business man, has been identified with the western country for over half a century, having lived in the Dakotas, in Nebraska and now for many years in Montana.

Mr. Holland was born at Jersey City, New Jersey, May 30, 1854. His parents, Martin and Margaret (McMahon) Holland, were natives of County Monaghan, Ireland. His father came to America about 1849, first locating at Jersey City. During the rest of his life he was engaged in the lumber business. After operating a retail yard at Jersey City he moved to Pontiac, Illinois, about 1859, and about 1877 moved still farther west, to Friend, Nebraska, where he again resumed the lumber business and also acquired some valuable farming interests in that part of Nebraska.

James Holland, Sr., spent his boyhood days at Pontiac, Illinois. After completing his public school course there he learned the trade of blacksmith. The first part of the west that attracted him as a young man was the Black Hills of the Dakotas, during the gold rush days of 1876. However, the two years he spent there were given to work at his trade instead of mining. Mr. Holland in 1878 went to Friend, Nebraska, for the purpose of visiting his parents, and he remained there, married and set himself up in business as a blacksmith and carriage maker. In 1884 he moved his business to Broken Bow, Nebraska, where he opened a stock of hardware and furniture and started an undertaking department.

James M. Ely

Mr. Holland came to Montana in 1898, first locating at Gebo, where he resumed the same line of business he had had at Broken Bow. In 1904 he established himself at Havre, which has been his home and business headquarters for a quarter of a century. Here he established the firm of Holland & Son, hardware, furniture and undertaking. Since 1910 the business has been exclusively undertaking, and it is the only exclusive concern of its kind in Havre. The business is now known as Holland & Bonine, of which Mr. Holland is president. In 1914 they erected a fine funeral home. Mr. Holland has also been one of the leading operators in real estate, improving and building, putting up many homes, and has developed several of the finest additions, including Mountain View, South Lawn, University Place and the high school addition. Mr. Holland is former president of the Chamber of Commerce and was for twelve years a member of the school board. His part in politics has been with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Order of Eagles, B. P. O. Elks, and he is a member of the council and fourth degree Assembly of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Holland married, October 20, 1879, Miss Mary A. Gavin, of Friend, Nebraska. The oldest of their children is Edith, wife of W. F. Waters, of Helena, and mother of one child. James G. Holland, Jr., who is married, has been associated with his father in the real estate and building program, and had the active supervision of the building of the Holland Apartments, Havre's newest and finest apartment building. These apartments are the home of Mr. Holland and wife. The next two children were Joseph A. and Josephine, twins. Josephine is now a member of the Ursuline Order and is known as Sister Mary Lawrence, at Great Falls. Joseph A. Holland lives at Minot, North Dakota, and is married and has one son. The youngest child is Dorothy, wife of H. B. Scofield, of Williston, North Dakota, and they have three children.

JAMES M. SELF, District Court judge, has been a member of the Montana bar for nearly forty years. Judge Self, whose home is at Hamilton, was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, October 25, 1865, and is of English ancestry. His grandfather, Philip J. Self, was born in Kentucky and was an early settler of Missouri, and died in that state in 1871. James M. Self, Sr., was born in Missouri, in 1830, was a wheelwright by trade, and followed that occupation in Nebraska City until his death, which occurred three days after the birth of his son. Judge Self's mother was Melinda Batterton, who was born in Missouri in 1832, and in 1872 came out to Montana with her brother, J. H. Batterton, and located at Deer Lodge. She died in that city in 1905. Judge Self was the youngest of five children, the others being: Mary E., who married John P. Reins, and is now deceased; Mattie, who became the wife of C. E. Aspling; Elizabeth, who married C. E. Freyschlag; and Nannie, who died in childhood.

James M. Self was seven years of age when brought to Montana. He attended public school at Deer Lodge, was graduated in 1889, with the A. B. degree, from the College of Montana of Deer Lodge, and in 1891 received the law degree from Yale University. On returning to Montana he practiced four years at Butte, then at Anaconda, and in 1900 removed to Plains, which was his home until he went on the bench. He was deputy county attorney of Deer

Lodge in the early years of his practice and in 1902 was elected to represent Missoula County in the Eighth Session of the Legislature. For two years after leaving the Legislature he practiced at Missoula. He moved to Sanders County at the time it was created, and built up an extensive private practice there. He devoted a great deal of time to acquiring the flowage rights for what is now the Thompson Falls Power Company. For one year he was cashier of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Plains.

In March, 1921, Gov. Joseph M. Dixon appointed Mr. Self assistant to the state board of equalization. On April 21, 1921, he was made one of the judges of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, and in 1922 was elected to the judicial office, and has been reelected in 1924 and in 1928.

Judge Self is a member of the Montana State Bar Association. He is a Congregationalist, and is a past master of Thompson Falls Lodge of Masons. He owns ranching and other interests in the state.

Judge Self married at Plains in 1898 Miss Rowena Pierce, a graduate of the College of Montana at Deer Lodge. She is a daughter of M. H. and Unity (Sapp) Pierce. Her father was a rancher, carpenter and builder at Plains.

HON. WILLIAM B. RHOADES, former judge of the District Court, has been a member of the Montana bar since 1901. Judge Rhoades has enjoyed a number of interesting connections with the professional and public life of Montana.

He was born in Saline County, Missouri, April 5, 1878, member of one of the earliest pioneer families of Central Missouri. His parents were John T. and Martha (Norvell) Rhoades, natives of the same county, and his grandparents were George and Jane (Hall) Rhoades. George Rhoades was born in Orange County, Virginia, in 1803, and went west to Missouri in 1826, taking up a homestead in Saline County and acquiring a large amount of other land, which he developed and operated with slave labor until the war. He lived on his homestead until his death, in 1893, when ninety years of age. Judge Rhoades' father has spent all his life as a farmer and stock man in Saline County. He is now living at Slater in that county.

William B. Rhoades spent his boyhood years at Slater, where he attended public schools. He was graduated A. B. from William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, in 1899, and after completing the course of the Kansas City School of Law was admitted to practice at Marshall, county seat of Saline County, in 1901. After a short professional apprenticeship at Marshall he came out to Montana, first locating at Deer Lodge, where he was employed in work for Ed Scharnokow. In 1903 he removed to Kalispell, practiced in that city for twelve years, and during that time was chosen a member of the Legislature, city attorney, and was a member of the county high school board.

In 1915 he went to the state capital at Helena to serve two years as secretary of the Montana Railroad Commission. Then, in 1917, he was appointed district judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Hill and Blaine, with headquarters at Havre. In 1918 he was elected, and continued on the bench until February 1, 1920, when he resigned and moved to Great Falls, which city has since been his home. At Great Falls he practiced as a member of the firm of Norris, Burd & Rhoades until they dissolved partnership in 1928. He is now associated with O. C. Houge, of Havre, in the firm of Rhoades & Houge, with offices in the Masonic Temple Building. Judge Rhoades devotes six days in the week to the work of his profession in Havre and returns to Great Falls for the week end.

From 1924 to 1928 he served as a member of the Montana State board of education. He is a York Rite Mason, member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Montana State and American Bar Associations. Judge Rhoades married, July 18, 1905, Miss Josephine Force, of Kalispell. They have three children: Jane, who attended the Great Falls High School, Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and is now in the advertising department of the *Great Falls Tribune;* Robert F., who was educated in the Great Falls High School and is now in Stanford University in California; and Ruth Rhoades, a student in the Great Falls High School.

DOUGLAS PARKER, active vice president of the First International Bank at Sweetgrass, is spoken of as one of the largest land owners of Toole County, a business man with many important connections and relations with this section of the state.

Mr. Parker was born in England, November 21, 1887. His people have lived in England and have constituted an honored family there for many generations. His parents are Rev. R. T. and Edith (Basham) Parker, both living in their native country. His father grew up in Staffordshire, attended the Eton School and Oxford College, where he studied theology, and has given his lifework to the ministry of the established church of England. He is now pastor of Hook Rectory in Dorsetshire.

Douglas Parker had good school opportunities, but from an early age showed a disposition for business and at the age of twelve was working as an office boy with a firm of lawyers. He remained in these law offices five years and at the age of seventeen came to America. For a time he was on a cattle ranch northeast of Calgary in Western Canada, and during a part of that time he acted as teacher for the children of some of the neighboring ranchers.

Mr. Parker came to Montana in 1908, when he was twenty-one years of age. For about a year he acted as manager of a store and the postoffice at Beavertown and in the spring of 1909 went on a sheep ranch at Chester, and during the season put up hay. Mr. Parker's enterprise and energy have accounted for his rapid progress in accumulating a fortune in Montana during twenty years. He came to the state practically without capital. In March, 1910, he formed a partnership with a United States commissioner in the real estate and location work at Galata, Montana. In 1911 he homesteaded in Toole County, south of Devon, and his homestead was one of the first parcels of land which he has accumulated in this section of the state. In 1914 he was employed in the superintendent's office of the Great Northern Railway at Howie and in the fall of that year moved to Shelby. After handling county record work for some time he bought the Toole County Abstract Company and subsequently bought two other abstract organizations. He is now president of the Toole County Abstract Company, which affords a complete and reliable service covering all the lands of the county.

One interruption of his business career came in 1917, when he enlisted in the navy and was in service at Seattle until discharged. Mr. Parker in 1920 became owner of the Farmers Elevator Company at Shelby. In 1922 he took the post of active vice president of the First International Bank at Sweetgrass and has also performed the duties of cashier. This bank is capitalized at $50,000, and has surplus of $15,000. The president is Patrick H. Buckley, and the vice president, John Clees, and the other directors are C. F. Norris, of Sweetgrass, Philip Mollersheim and Al. C. Stevenson, of Shelby. Mr. Parker is also one of the directors of the First State Bank of Shelby.

He is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks at Great Falls, the Knights of Columbus in that city, is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Sweetgrass and is treasurer of the Sweetgrass Commercial Club, member of the American Legion and the Montana Bankers Association. He married, November 11, 1911, Miss Gertrude Schroer, of Fort Madison, Iowa. They have a family of eight children: George, attending Mount St. Charles College at Helena; Genevieve and Edith, in the Ursuline Academy at Great Falls; Dorothy, in school at Sweetgrass; and the younger children are Douglas, Jack, James and Katherine.

Ed F. Hersey, county assessor of Judith Basin County for over a decade, and one of the old settlers of this region, is recognized as a citizen of the highest character, and one worthy of extended consideration. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a son of William Prince and Sophronie (Woodbury) Hersey, both natives of Lincoln, Maine, the latter being a daughter of Caleb Woodbury. During the war between the states William Prince Hersey was an officer of Company I, Twenty-second Maine Infantry, and he died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, of yellow fever, while in the service, but his remains were sent back to Lincoln for burial. His widow survived him until after the commencement of this century, and she is buried in the cemetery at Anoka, Minnesota. They had two children, Ed F. and Melvin H. Hersey. The latter died at Saint Paul, Minnesota, without issue, after having served the Great Northern Railroad as engineer for forty-three years without any accidents, a most creditable record.

In 1888 Ed F. Hersey left Anoka, Minnesota, on a mixed train, in February, when the weather was colder than that of the Arctic regions, as he remembers the trip, his destination being Great Falls. There were a few friends of his in that city, and on account of the cold he remained there for several months, but as soon as the way was open, in June, he came into the Judith Basin, and, as he liked the locality, he remained. For a few years he was in the general mercantile business at old Folbrook, and when he sold that business he bought the T. C. Powers store at old Stanford. This he later sold to Allen J. Stow, and subsequently was proprietor of the Moore Mercantile Company, of Moore. Still later he established a similar business at Windham, and at the creation of Judith Basin County he located at Stanford. He was elected the first assessor of the new county, and has been reelected to the same office four successive times, so that he has not only organized the work of the office, but has continued to carry it on to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Always more or less active in politics, and nationally a Republican, he feels inclined to use his own judgment with reference to supporting local candidates, and is therefore somewhat of a liberal. His continued election to office proves that his political policy has not hurt him with his fellow citizens; on the contrary they seem to admire his sincerity. While engaged in merchandising at Windham the country passed through the war period, and he joined in with the war work of that community. His aid is always given to moral influences, and, while not a member of any religious organization, he was reared under church influence.

In November, 1897, Mr. Hersey was married at Utica, Montana, to Miss Bertie Misner, who was born at Medora, Indiana, and accompanied her parents to Montana in young womanhood. They settled on the Judith River, at Utica, and there her parents, Hiram E. and Bertie (Elliott) Misner, are buried. Mr. Misner was postmaster of Utica for a number of years, and a prominent citizen, most highly regarded. Mr. and Mrs. Misner had two daughters, Mrs. Hersey and Mrs. Andrew Goyins, the latter of Stanford, Montana. Mrs. Hersey died in 1911, and is buried at Moore, Montana. She was active in the women's work of the church at Moore, and when she died she was mourned by a wide circle of warm personal friends, as well as by her husband and three daughters who survive her, the latter being: Ella, who is the wife of John A. Fellerhoff, of Stanford; Helen, who is a business woman of Los Angeles, California; and Maxine, who is a graduate of the Deaconess Hospital of Great Falls, Montana, and is now in charge of the laboratory of that institution.

It is not so long a time, as history is measured, since Ed F. Hersey came to Montana, but it must be remembered that during the past few years progress has been rapid. In the period between his advent and the present writing there have been more changes in this region than were effected up to 1888 from the annals of unwritten history. Consequently Mr. Hersey has been privileged not only to live through a very remarkable period, but also to assist in the development of what he is firmly convinced is the finest state in the Union. It is such men as he, self-reliant, upright, hardworking and loyal, who have made Montana the great commonwealth it is today, and developed the West into what is now admitted to be the most important section of the country.

JAMES W. SHAW, rancher at Grass Range in Fergus County, is a pioneer of the Northwest, and in various capacities has ranged widely over all the country west of the Missouri River, clear out to the Pacific Coast. In recent years he has become one of the prominent wool growers of Fergus County.

He was born in St. Francois, Missouri, October 4, 1860, son of Augustus Eaton and Sophie (Waugh) Shaw, and grandson of William and Epson (Robinson) Shaw. William Shaw came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania, and later moved to Missouri. He and his wife had eight children. Augustus Eaton Shaw was born in St. Francois County, Missouri, and spent most of his life there. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, engaged in mining and prospecting, and came back with more than an average share of the gold from the Pacific Coast. Later he and a brother were in the butcher business at New Orleans for several years, and in Missouri he was both a farmer and lead miner and served as deputy sheriff of his county. He was a Democrat in politics. His wife, Sophie

Waugh, was born in Virginia, one of the family of two daughters and two sons of Alexander Waugh, also a native of that state. Augustus E. Shaw died in 1882 and his wife in 1923, and both are buried at Libertyville, Missouri. Their children were: Lizzie, wife of Sterling Coleman, of St. Francois County; James W.; Jerry R., who was killed while a deputy United States marshal, attempting to arrest some moonshiners; William A., of St. Francois County; Mary, who died as the wife of John Ballard, leaving five children; Philip, a mechanic living in Missouri; and Kate, of Kirkwood, Missouri.

James W. Shaw grew up on a farm in Southeastern Missouri, had the advantage of country schools, and was seventeen years of age when he left home and launched into the wide and far West. This experience has been valuable to him in more ways than one. He weighed only ninety-two pounds when he entered upon this phase of his open life on the range, and in later years he attained the physical measure of 226 pounds. It was in 1886 that he joined the Bay State Live Stock Company's outfit in moving a bunch of 7,550 head of cattle from Cheyenne County, Nebraska. He was in charge of the head wagon of the three wagons accompanying the outfit. They left Nebraska June 6, and in the latter part of July arrived in the Judith Basin, in the vicinity of Moore, Montana. Mr. Shaw spent his first winter on Beaver Creek, and turned over the cattle to Thomas McShane, a nephew of the owner, and subsequently for several years well known as a live stock inspector of Montana. Mr. Shaw then went on to Nevada, and became identified with a cattle company of Tacoma, operating a wagon for Sparks and Tinnin, one of the big cow outfits of the state, where he spent three years. From there he went into the State of Washington as an employe of Thomas F. Blyth, on Crab Creek on the Moses Lake country, remaining there five years, part of the time engaging in farming as a wheat grower. He was one of the pioneers in the growing of wheat in that locality.

Mr. Shaw in 1899 returned to Montana, and from Lewistown in 1900 he came into the McDonald Creek Valley, and in 1901 homesteaded the tract where he now resides. He brought some cattle with him from Washington, and ranged them over the McDonald Creek region, and continued active as a cattle man until 1925, when he sold the cattle and identified himself with the sheep industry. He has acquired a section of land along this little valley and uses a considerable area of leased land for his stock. He has done quite well as a grain grower as well as a stock man. His first home in Montana was a lob cabin built on his homestead, and it is still standing and in use. This home was the first shelter of his wife and three children.

When Mr. Shaw started his life as a cowboy he earned from thirty to thiry-five dollars a month and board, and his responsibilities were those of a cowboy until 1881, when he was given charge of a wagon. He also spent a season as stock inspector for the Territory of Wyoming, located at Kansas City.

Mr. Shaw cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland and has occasionally been a member of party conventions in his county. He married at Oakley, Cassia County, Idaho, July 12, 1890, Miss Veda Ferguson, who was born in Missouri, December 16, 1871, and was a small girl when her parents mover out to Idaho.

Her father was William Ferguson, and Mrs. Shaw was one of three daughters, her surviving sister being Mrs. Josie Work, of Twin Falls, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw's children were all born in the State of Washington. Their daughter Miss Ida lives at Grass Range. The son, Dean W., associated with his father on the ranch, married Glenette Supernant. The other daughter, Essie, is the wife of Lyle Raw, of Twin Falls, Idaho, and has one child, Montana Dean Raw.

Dean W. Shaw, the son, was in service during the World war. At first he was employed in a civilian capacity in the ship yards at Seattle, and later was regularly enlisted and was assigned duties in the Northwest in getting out timber for airplane construction and in helping build a Government railroad for the transportation of supplies. He is a member of the American Legion.

EDWARD L. BONNER, who died at Missoula July 10, 1902, left in the wake of his career a broad path of constructive enterprise and influence. His home had been in the Northwest for nearly half a century. The first waves of pioneers over the Oregon trail and to California had preceded him only a few years. He brought with him a natural genius for commercial affairs and a training such as few men in the West possess. For several years he had worked first for A. T. Stewart & Company, and then in the original store of Lord & Taylor, one of the oldest and most noted commercial houses in America, and for the destiny that awaited him this training and experience were better than could have been supplied by any university.

It was in the broad field of business that Edward L. Bonner rose to the height of his greatness. He possessed the fundamental technique of a merchant, combined with an extraordinary understanding of men, and his capacity for leadership and organization was unsurpassed. Consequently what he did was never an individual undertaking. He was the head and front of many enterprises, but it was a group and in later years almost an army of capable and loyal subordinates who carried on the work. The network of his influence covered a widely extended territory, not only Montana but the entire Northwest.

When death came to him he was sixty-eight years of age. He was born at Orwell, Oswego County, New York, August 18, 1834. He was still a boy when his father died, and after a common school education went to New York City and became a clerk for Lord & Taylor, where he showed such ability that in a few years he was put in charge of one of the departments.

He left the East at the age of twenty-two, taking a steamer for Panama, and in 1857 landed at The Dalles in Oregon. His home for the next ten years was at Walla Walla, from which point he extended his explorations and operations over a wide territory. On the Kootenai River in Idaho he established a ferry, still known as Bonner's Ferry. Mr. Bonner had very limited capital when he came to the Northwest, and no doubt it was his remarkable faculty in allying with himself strong and capable and dependable men that enabled him to build up so rapidly his extending business enterprises. His organization carried on extensive trade with the Indians, and his outfits were traveling in every direction, packing goods over the mountain trails to mining camps and outlying merchants. Personally or through his representatives his commercial service was extended to every new mining district in the Northwest.

It was the mining development in Western Montana in the early 1860s that attracted him to that region. In 1866 he established a store at Missoula, carried on under the firm name of Bonner & Welch, and out of that old firm subsequently developed the Missoula Mercantile Company, one of the largest commercial houses of the state. In 1873 he and James H. Robertson and John A. Farnsworth opened a wholesale and retail store at Deer Lodge, known as E. L. Bonner & Company. Another wholesale and retail establishment was founded in Butte, under the same firm name, his associates in that business being James H. Robertson and M. J. Connell.

His name also deserves recognition for his pioneer part in developing railroad transportation in Montana. In that work he supplied both capital and a contracting organization, and was associated with the construction of considerable portions of the Northern Pacific lines in Montana, including the Bitter Root branch from Missoula to Hamilton, the branch from Drummond to Philipsburg, and the Rimini and Red Lodge branches. In 1893 he was appointed receiver for the Montana properties of the Northern Pacific Railway.

E. L. Bonner after achieving wealth and a secure position among American business men remained to the last extremely loyal to his home State of Montana. For a number of years he spent the winter months in travel or in New York City, but always returned to Montana, and during the later years of his life enjoyed the comforts of one of the finest homes in the City of Missoula.

Edward L. Bonner, it is said, seldom ever made a mistake in his judgment of men. Upon that judgment depended the success of his far flung enterprises. Intuition or long experience guided him almost infallibly in choosing the right man for the right place, and a characteristic hardly less remarkable was his constancy and loyalty in backing up the men of his choice. He considered friendship inviolable, and there is no instance on record of his ever having deserted a friend. He was a masterful example of that business philosophy that draws the proper lines between executive supervision and entrusting of the execution of the plans and details to others. Personally he impressed his associates because of the great reserve power which was seldom exhibited except when its use was required. He was quiet and modest, gentle in his manner and habits of speech, and won the admiration of his fellowmen equally for the qualities of his head and his heart. In politics he was a Republican and at the time of his death was a member of the Republican national committee from Montana, but he had no personal aspirations for political honors and declined any of the invitations of his friends and admirers to become a candidate for governor or the United States Senate. In politics, as in everything else, he was noted for his broad tolerance, and some of his closest friends were members of the opposite party. He was essentially democratic and the artificial barriers of class and rank never guided his friendships and associations with his fellow men. The one organization which he enjoyed, and whose cardinal principles of charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity he especially admired, was the B. P. O. Elks. It was under the auspices of Missoula

Arthur W. Miles

Lodge No. 383 of that order that he was buried. He was also a Mason of Deer Lodge, a member of the Manhattan Club of New York City.

Edward L. Bonner married at Lewiston, Idaho, January 18, 1865, Miss Carrie S. Kenyon, who survives him and resides in Missoula. Her father, Derrick S. Kenyon, was an early pioneer of California, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Bonner enjoyed an ideal companionship through the many years of their marriage. Of the five children born to them two died in infancy, and the son Charles died at Dubuque, Iowa, March 28, 1902, at the age of thirty-four. The two daughters are Lenita J. and Bessie A., Lenita being the wife of Dr. Edward W. Spottswood, of Missoula.

ARTHUR WELLINGTON MILES first came to Montana fifty years ago, with the regular army forces, while his famous uncle, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, had command of the troops in the Northwest. Arthur Miles had an ambition for a military career, but being unable to get into West Point and other avenues in the profession being blocked, he turned to business. Montana may well remember him for a long time as a pioneer, a builder, a constructive force in the affairs of this state. He is now the oldest active business man in the City of Livingston, and he put up the first business block at Billings.

Mr. Miles was born June 20, 1859, on a small farm in Westminster, Massachusetts, son of Daniel C. Miles and a nephew of General Miles. Both his father and uncle were born on the same farm, which was located about midway between Fitchburg and Westminster. The American founder of the family was Rev. John Miles, who came from Swansea, Wales, and settled in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1664, and in that year he built the first Baptist Church and started the first school in that community.

When Mr. Miles was eight years of age his mother died and his father then took his five children, three sons and two daughters, to the village of Westminster, living on a small farm near that town. He attended grammar school there until he was fifteen, and morning and evening his duty was to take care of four cows and four horses, do other chores at home and pack crackers in a large bakery shop in Westminster. For this labor he was paid six cents a barrel and became so expert that he could pack a barrel in ten minutes. His special ambition at that time was to pasture a herd of cows, and each summer he gathered from about town the cows, known as the "town herd," which he drove to a pasture about a mile away. He also took care of the grammar school building of two rooms, doing the janitor work, keeping up the fires and ringing the bell for the sum of three dollars a term. During vacations he learned how to make small arm rocking chairs, putting them together at a price of twenty-five cents per dozen. Another resource for this New England boy was gathering blueberries and blackberries in the fields adjacent to the village and selling them from house to house. His father's business at that time was owning and operating saw mills and clearing off wood lots. He was also interested in a factory for the making of chairs and settees. Later he organized a national bank of $100,000 capital, in 1873, and was president of that institution in the town of Westminster. From 1885 to 1895 he was bank examiner for two hundred national banks in the State of Massachusetts. At the age of fourteen Arthur W.

Miles was given charge of a two horse team and a bob sled to haul four-foot wood from the several wood lots of his father to the paper mills and woolen factories in adjacent villages and towns. He was then, and always has been, a great lover of horses, and the skill and expertness he acquired in handling horses he later, after coming to Montana, employed in driving over the rough trails of Yellowstone Park. His father was a typical New Englander in his belief in the virtue of constant industry, and the boy accepted his father's instruction so thoroughly that work has been with him a second nature. This has in fact been one of his dominant characteristics as a Montana citizen, always doing or interested in work of a constructive nature.

After completing his grammar school education he attended and graduated from the Wesleyan Academy, a noted institution conducted by the Methodists of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. For one term he taught in a country district near Westminster. He was about sixteen when he failed to get an appointment to West Point, and in the spring of 1879 came an opportunity to get into army life by invitation of his uncle, General Miles, who offered him a position as paymaster's clerk in the army. In July of that year he went to Washington and became a student in preparation for the special work of paymaster's clerk under Maj. George W. Baird, the newly appointed army paymaster. After three months at Washington he accompanied Major Baird to Santa Fe, New Mexico, from which headquarters during the following year he accompanied the paymaster's staff in paying off the Government troops in that district. There was no railroad, and transportation was by Government ambulance drawn by four mules. The ambulance carried a small iron safe, in which frequently was carried about $100,000 in currency. They made trips to Fort Wingate, Fort Baird, and various points along the Rio Grande as far as El Paso. These trips were exceedingly dangerous, not only from the threat of desperadoes, including some of the members of the famous Younger brothers band, but also from the Apache Indians, whose inveterate hatred of the white men had not yet been curbed. Twice Mr. Miles and his companies met such bands, but stood their ground and made away with small losses, never more than one or two soldiers at a time. The escort wagon, carrying eight to twelve soldiers, drawn by four Government mules, kept at a pace of several hundred yards behind the paymaster's ambulance. During the period of 1879-80 the Government mail carriers experienced the greatest difficulty in carrying the mails. It was not until 1884 that Geronimo's band of Apaches, numbering about 400 warriors and twice as many squaws and children, was captured by Gen. Nelson Miles without a gun being fired. That surrender marked the finale of permanent Indian warfare in the Southwest, which had lasted for five years.

In the fall of 1880 Major Baird and Mr. Miles were ordered to Fort Keogh, Montana, on the Yellowstone River, near the present locality of Miles City, the only town then between Bismarck, North Dakota, and Bozeman, Montana. From Fort Keogh, as headquarters, they made journeys by ambulance to pay off the troops at Fort Custer, Fort Buford and Camp Poplar, near the Milk River twenty miles north of Fort Buford on the Missouri River. In these localities and Eastern Montana at that time were stationed about 16 per cent of the entire United States army. The troops had to be paid every two months. At that time Montana Territory had a total population of not more than 40,000, now, 1930, having fifty-six counties with about 600,000 population. The winter of 1880-1881 was the severest ever known in Montana, being marked by months of severe cold and numerous storms and blizzards, deep snow remaining on the ground from the middle of October to the first of June. This winter marked the last stand of the great herds of buffalo in the Yellowstone and Missouri River country. The severe winter and the hunting outfits killed fully 250,000 during this winter, and the hunters kept on with the killing during the following summer, only saving the tongues, which were pickled. Quite a common occurrence was to see herds of 1,500 to 3,000 buffalo at the mouth of Powder River, along the banks of the Yellowstone. When these buffalo were excited and stampeded they would swim across the Yellowstone and make for the No Man's Rolling and Prairie country between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, where wild horses and buffalo roamed undisturbed. The following spring buffalo hides were piled up along the banks of the rivers, giving the appearance of an eastern tannery, where piles of hides resembled cords of tanning wood bark. These hides were purchased by a German syndicate at a dollar and a half to two dollars raw and ten dollars to fifteen dollars tanned, and taken down the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers on flat boats to New Orleans and then again transported abroad to be made into robes and coats. The next year, when the live buffalo had practically disappeared, other outfits came in and gathered up the buffalo bones, shipping them east by trainloads to be made into fertilizer. All supplies had to be transported to Fort Keogh, Miles City and to Bozeman by bull trains, making only twelve miles travel per day and turned out to graze at night. They were owned by the Diamond R outfit from Bismarck, then the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, but during this severe winter these bull trains were put in quarters near Glendive and practically all of the oxen froze to death in stiff standing postures, down in ambush on the banks of the Yellowstone River. After this phase of transportation came the jerk line horse and mule outfits, made up of four to six wagons hauled by twelve to eighteen horses or mules. It was several years before steam power came in with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway.

The killing of the buffalo by hunters and by the winter of 1880-81 had some other important historical consequences. The Indians were brought to want and suffering, buffalo and other wild game being nearly gone and their dogs nearly eaten up. Several bands broke away from Sitting Bull's command and came in to surrender to General Miles at Fort Keogh. The principal band, under Chief Rain-in-the-Face, surrendered very reluctantly and the chief was compelled to give up his ponies, guns and ammunition, and after a few months' stay at Fort Keogh he and his followers were transported down the Yelowstone and Missouri to a reservation in South Dakota. They were not permitted to take their dogs on board the boat, so they cooked and ate them all. A few months later, in the early spring of 1881, Sitting Bull and the remainder of his followers surrendered at Fort Buford. Mr. Miles, while on a visit to pay off the troops at Fort Buford, saw a good deal of Sitting Bull. One time more than 300 Government employes on their way up the Missouri River to erect buildings and establish

Fort Assiniboine stopped off to get a view of the famous chieftain, who sat back in his tent and charged a dollar for each admission, and inside of an hour took in over $300. At this time there were no bridges across the Yellowstone anywhere, and wagons or horses had to ford, and at several points was a cable ferry, which charged enormous tolls. At one time Major Baird and Mr. Miles were taken singly across the Missouri River by a squaw in an Indian round boat, known as "bull boat," made of one, sometimes two, buffalo hides stretched over a frame in the shape of a round wash tub. These Indian squaws were very expert in paddling such a craft. Mr. Miles has a great fund of reminiscences regarding this period of his army life. During the fall of 1881 he met sixteen typical horse thieves who were encamped half way between Glendive and Fort Buford. They had cleaned the Musselshell territory of Montana, through the north and west, of the best horses they could encounter on the ranges and were then loading over 1,800 head on flat boats and small steamers for transporting them down the Missouri River to St. Louis and New Orleans markets. Mr. Miles says that these outlaws afforded a perfect picture of the popular impressions of the old time western frontiersman and bandit, all of them having the appearance and action of men completely adequate and capable of taking care of themselves, and others if they interfered with their business.

General Miles had assured his nephew of a position on his staff as soon as he could qualify to enter the army. Accordingly he was diligently studying so as to pass the examinations, but he was not even permitted the opportunity of a trial, since the profession was then overcrowded and cadets from West Point and noncommissioned officers more than filled the vacancies available that year. It was for this reason that he turned to a business career. On leaving the army he made a night ride on a Government mail frontier coach drawn by four horses, relaying every fifteen miles, and after two nights and one day arrived at the town of Colson, in the month of February, 1881. The Northern Pacific Railroad at that time had been built as far as Forsyth. At Colson, where a log cabin 20 by 30 was built by the noted pioneer, John R. King, Mr. Miles formed a partnership with Edgar B. Camp in a hardware and implement store. The following spring, 1882, he moved to what is now the City of Billings, where they put up a frame building 20 by 30 feet, then the only building in the town. He was in partnership with Mr. Camp there for one year, then alone for six months, and then formed a partnership with Col. A. L. Babcock. For ten years the firm of Babcock & Miles was an important organization. During the fall of 1882 they established a store at Clark City, now Livingston, on the bank of the Yellowstone River. That was a real wild west community during the following winter. There were three places of general business and eighty-three saloons, and in the absence of a sheriff or any other regularly constituted authorities Mr. Miles and nine other men constituted themselves a vigilante committee to preserve some semblance of good order. The town broke up early the following year, and its subsequent history is a part of the present City of Livingston, where a large one-story building was erected on what is now Main Street. This building and store was burned in 1885. In 1883 Mr. Miles and partner established a store at Gardiner, Montana. Its manager was P. H. Tooly, father of Senator C. P. Tooly. This store in 1888 was moved to Castle and afterwards, in 1898, to Two Dot, Montana, where Senator Clarence P. Tooly became manager, with E. C. Baxter as his assistant. In 1892 Babcock and Miles established a hardware and implement store in Big Timber, and the same year another store at Red Lodge, with William Talmadge as manager. Mr. Miles bought the business both at Livingston and Big Timber, merging them into the A. W. Miles Hardware Company, Mr. Babcock purchasing the Billings store and the Red Lodge branch. This Miles Hardware Company in 1886 had purchased the Gordon Lumber Yard and Coal Industry Plant at Livingston, one of the largest lumber plants along the Yellowstone River. Its manager, Ed M. Sybert, made it a great and profitable enterprise. In 1884 to 1895 he was associated with George M. Coe in thoroughbred horses and cattle on their Shields River ranches. In 1897 the brick yards were established by Mr. Miles in the western part of Livingston, under the management of Chris Jenson, now county commissioner in Park County. Mr. Miles in 1898 bought the livery and feed stable formerly owned and operated by George W. Wakefield, and sold to the Masonic Order, their present temple building. In 1908 the general merchandise store of Clyde Park was purchased, and was conducted as a part of his enterprises for several years. In 1912 a lumber and implement store was established at Wilsall and is still a part of the Miles enterprises, under George Dallas.

Mr. Miles' oldest associate in business at Livingston was James S. Thompson, who came to Montana about the same time, and his general store was subsequently purchased and added to the business of the A. W. Miles Company in Livingston.

The A. W. Miles Company was incorporated in 1903, taking in all of these institutions except the lumber yard, which was separately organized as a stock company known as the A. W. Miles Lumber & Coal Company. These different institutions are located at Big Timber, Wisall and Livingston, in buildings owned by the Miles Land & Investment Company, of which Mr. Miles is the principal owner. Mr. Miles is now president of the A. W. Miles Company, the Miles Land & Investment Company and the A. W. Miles Lumber & Coal Company. He was president in 1898 of the Livingston Flour & Milling Company, was a director of the National Park Bank, was formerly vice president of the Livingston National Bank, and was president of the Northwestern National Bank. The Northwestern National Bank failed in 1924, but it paid its depositors, 103 per cent, being the only one of the 176 banks which failed in the state during that period which paid the depositors in full and with interest. 1889 Mr. Miles erected in Livingston a $65,000 three-story business block.

Mr. Miles was one of the three founders of the Wylie Camping Company in the Yellowstone National Park. This was organized about 1897 by Prof. W. W. Wylie, of Bozeman, Col. E. C. Waters, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and Mr. Miles. Eventually it became the largest and most successful tourists camping business in America. Mr. Wylie and Mr. Waters retired about 1905, and during the next fourteen years Mr. Miles was president and manager, finally selling out to what has since been known as the Yellowstone Park Lodge & Camps Company. Mr. Miles was elected the first president of the Montana Hardware Implement Association, meeting at Helena, and served in that office three years.

He married, December 18, 1885, Miss Idella M. Draper, who was born at Hollister, Massachusetts. To their marriage were born four children. Louise Gertrude, who was educated at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, is the wife of Mr. T. E. Mitchell, formerly manager of the Leonard mines at Butte, who spent four years in India working with a company of which President Hoover was one of the principal owners, and he and his family now live in Los Angeles. He is still interested in mining in Arizona, New Mexico and California. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have three children: Robert Arthur, born September 27, 1911, Jean, born October 6, 1914, and Elizabeth, born September 11, 1920. Mr. Miles' only living son is Daniel Nelson Miles, who graduated from Amherst College in 1912, and is now engaged in mercantile, sheep and ranching interests near and at Livingston. He married in November, 1914, Miss Jane Trevalli, of San Francisco, and they have a daughter, Betty Jane, born December 1, 1919, and a son, Arthur Daniel, born July 7, 1921. The daughter Adena Josephine was sent east to finish her education in the Mount Vernon Seminary at Washington, and was married to Mr. Charles Wright, Jr., of Detroit, an associate of the law firm of Baumont, Smith & Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were married July 17, 1915, and have three children, Charles Wright III, born December 4, 1916, Adena Louis, born October 10, 1919, and Helene Louise, born February 23, 1923. Mr. Miles' second son, Perry Miles, died when one year old.

Mr. A. W. Miles is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Livingston, the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, is the only one now living of the charter members of the Knights of Pythias, belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, Woodmen of the World, and Rotary Club at Livingston. He has been a member and constant attendant of the Congregational Church over forty years. At the age of twenty-seven he was elected and served two terms as mayor of Livingston, and it was said that he was the youngest mayor in the United States at the time. His administration was a substantial contribution to the solid growth of the town. Franchises were granted for water works and an electric light plant, and in many ways the city was benefited. But Mr. Miles has given to the city more than official service. Through him over a million dollars have been put into permanent building improvements in Park County. He is vice president of the Yellowstone Glacier Park Highway, the largest completed track in the state today, and has been instrumental in promoting good road construction throughout. He was president of the first organized Montana Automobile Association. He has always been a staunch Republican, and his party has given him many honors. In addition to his service of eleven years as a school trustee at Livingston he was for four years, 1906-1909, state senator from Park County. He was promoted to chairman of the Senate body, making him lieutenant governor of Montana, and was acting governor of the state for thirty days during the absence of Governor Norris. In that capacity he discharged and paroled twelve Deer Lodge penitentiary convicts, thereby executing the bill which had been introduced by him and had become a law during his administration. He was chairman of the joint session at the time Gov. Joseph M. Dixon was chosen United States senator. Mr. Miles was urged to run for governor, but declined because of the press of business duties. He has been active in the Livingston Chamber of Commerce and for several years has been and is now a member of the council of the state from Montana, chosen by the governor to promote the Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence Tide Water Canal project, probably the greatest public undertaking in America today. Mr. Miles was a delegate from Montana to the Chicago national convention for the nomination of President Roosevelt.

The career of Mr. Miles has meant a great deal to Montana and his record is a part of essential history. His thousands of friends throughout the state and over the Northwest will heartily agree with a tribute paid him in the last letter he ever received from his famous kinsman, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, written less than ten days before the death of the general, on May 18, 1925, at the age of eighty-five. In this letter General Miles wrote: "You must take the best care of yourself. Your life is too precious to yourself and family and too valuable to the state and nation to be lost. Good men are getting a little scarce and we cannot afford to lose one of our best. Your life has been a splendid success and now everything depends upon your regaining your perfect health, strength and vitality. On this will depend whether you are to breakdown at middle age or live to a good old age, as many of your ancestors have done, and there is every reason that you should do."

DAN LAVALLEY, who divides his time between his city home at Miles City and his ranch in McCone County, is one of the noted old-timers of the Northwest, having spent nearly sixty years in Montana and over the line in Canada.

He was born near Quebec, Canada, in January, 1849, grew up and received his education in Canada, and for several years worked in the lumber woods of Michigan. It was in the spring of 1870 that he arrived in Montana Territory, and from Helena he went to Fort Shaw on the Sun River and was employed in different capacities around the post during that season. Crossing the international boundary, he went into the Fort McLeod country, and for seven years hunted and trapped and also carried the mail for the mounted police in 1876. Returning to Montana, he settled in the Yellowstone Valley and with headquarters at Miles City carried on his business as a hunter and trapper. Later he established a cattle ranch on Powder River and in 1898, thirty years ago, located at his present headquarters, about thirty-five miles west of Circle in McCone County. There he has carried on his industry, chiefly as a sheep man, and still gives his supervision to his ranching interests.

Mr. Lavalley married, while living on the Powder River, Miss Alice Emilia McKinsey. They have a family of several children.

ROSCOE C. TIMMONS, sheriff of Hill County, came to Montana when a youth, and has been closely identified with the live stock industry in this state, his father having been one of the prominent ranchers and stock men of Hill County during the past quarter of a century. Roscoe C. Timmons was born at Graham, Young County, Texas, July 5, 1888, son of Joseph W. and Nannie (Willis) Timmons and grandson of Col. John Timmons. Col. John Timmons, a native of Maryland, was member of a family that came from France about 1800. In Georgia Col. John Timmons was a plantation and slave owner, and was engaged in business on an extensive scale until the Civil war came on, bringing financial ruin in its wake. One of his brothers was killed in the war, and another brother, Alexander Timmons, was wounded. About 1865 Col. John Timmons and other members of the family moved west to Texas, first settling in Bosque County and then in Young County, which was part of the frontier and given over as a cattle man's territory. Col. John Timmons died shortly after going to Texas.

His son, Joseph W. Timmons, was born at Canton, Cherokee County, Georgia, March 7, 1850. He was about fifteen years of age when he went to Texas, and he grew up a hardy and fearless frontiersman, riding range in Young and adjacent counties of Northwest Texas. He served with the Texas Rangers and participated in a number of fights against Indians and outlaws, the Indians disputing every foot of territory against the cattle men in Texas for some years after the close of the Civil war. It was at Graham in Young County that the oldest and most noted cattle men's organization, The West Texas Cattle Raisers Association, was formed and he was one of the principal men of that organization. It devolved upon him to lead parties in the apprehension of cattle thieves, and he witnessed the execution of several noted rustlers. He continued active in the live stock business in Texas until 1905, when he sold out his ranch and live stock and came to Montana, locating at Havre. Since coming to Montana he has turned his capital and efforts chiefly to irrigated farming, owning 750 acres of irrigated land four and a half miles from Havre.

Roscoe C. Timmons was one of the eleven children of his parents. He first attended school at Graham, Texas, and completed a course of professional training in the Kansas City Veterinary College at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1913 he was appointed resident state veterinary surgeon of Hill County, and served in that capacity until 1922, when he was elected to his first term as sheriff of Hill County. He is now serving his fourth consecutive term, and in his administration has earned the confidence and admiration of all good citizens. He is a member of the Montana Sheriffs Association, has served on the Democratic county committee and is affiliated with Havre Lodge No. 55, A. F. and A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter, the Mystic Shrine Temple at Helena, and belongs to Havre Lodge No. 201, B. P. O. Elks.

Sheriff Timmons married, April 30, 1913, Miss Clara Garske, of Havre, Montana. They have three children, Lucia, Worth and Pauline.

JOSHUA SPENCER DAY came to Montana in the closing days of the territorial period, and has been through all the phases and stages of the ranching and live stock industry. Mr. Day is a prominent citizen of Culbertson, Roosevelt County, and has most of his ranching interests in that vicinity.

He was born at Catskill, New York, December 11, 1846, son of Samuel S. and Cornelia (Spencer) Day. His parents were also born in New York State, and both sides represented families that came to America in the 1700s, and soldiers of the families were in the war of the Revolution. Samuel S. Day was a New York business man and banker.

Joshua Spencer Day was educated by private tutors and attended Williams College of Massachusetts. He has put his liberal education to good use in the varied activities of a long life. For a time he was associated with his father's bank at Catskill and is still a director of that institution. From New York State

Wilbur E. Boley

he moved west and for several years was engaged in the lumber business and in railroad construction in Minnesota. Mr. Day has been a resident of Montana since 1884. He established his first ranch at Redwater in Dawson County, and as early as 1886 he put up hay across the Missouri River from Culbertson. It was some years later that he established his ranch there. He operated ranches both here and at Redwater, and has been a sheep and cattle man. He has adopted and changed his methods as the open range disappeared, and his business is now carried on under the title of the Day Land & Live Stock Company. This company has a large herd of pure bred Hereford cattle. Mr. Day is also interested in banking at Sidney, Montana.

In politics he has never aspired to any public office, but has always made it a rule to vote and to urge his employes to vote, without influencing them to support his candidates, since he believes that all should exercise their judgment in such matters. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity of Williams College.

WILBUR E. BOLEY, president and manager of the White Line Transfer & Storage Company, is one of the keen, energetic business men of Billings, and one in whom all with whom he is associated have explicit confidence. He was born at Mount Nebo, West Virginia, July 15, 1889, a son of Allen M. and Martha J. Boley, the former of whom was born September 28, 1848, and the latter, December 22, 1851, both being natives of Virginia. On February 22, 1928, they celebrated having lived in their old homestead for fifty-five years. This beautiful Southern home is near Mount Nebo, and at the time mentioned a family reunion was held by all of the living children, the first one held by the family in many years that was attended by every child. In addition to Wilbur E. Boley they had the following children: Henry O., who is a merchant; John A., who is a locomotive engineer on the New York Central Railroad; Judson C., who is also a locomotive engineer on the New York Central; Leancy W., who is a banker at Charleston, West Virginia; Joseph A., a locomotive engineer on the New York Central Railroad, who was killed on duty; Herbert, who was murdered July 4, 1918; Laverna J., who is the wife of John Odell, is a teacher at Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia; Nannie G., who is Mrs. Bailes, resides on a farm near the old homestead; Mrs. Bessie L. Moore, who lives at Oakhill, West Virginia; and Runa and Edith, both of whom died in infancy.

Reared on the homestead, Wilbur E. Boley attended the local schools and those of Stanton, West Virginia, and his first employment was that done for the New River Coal Company at Whipple, West Virginia. Later he fired on the New York Central Railroad for a year, and on the Illinois Central for about six months.

Coming then to Billings, Montana, he worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad for a few months, after which he, in 1913, went with the Gebo Coal Company at Fromburg, Montana. In 1915 he returned to Billings and took the position of bookkeeper for the Baker Transfer & Storage Company, which he held until 1917, when he entered the United States navy, and during the World War made several trips across the Atlantic Ocean before he received his honorable discharge in 1919. He then returned to the Baker Transfer & Storage Company, and remained with that concern until April 1, 1923, when he and associates bought the White Line Transfer & Storage Company, continuing it under the same name, with Mr. Boley as president and manager. Under his able and aggressive management the volume of business has been greatly augmented, and the service rendered is appreciated by its patrons.

Mr. Boley belongs to the Billings Commercial Club, the Kiwanis Club, Yellowstone Post No. 6, American Legion, and several fishing and hunting clubs, as these sports are his recreations.

Very high in Masonry, Mr. Boley is worshipful master of Billings Lodge No. 113, A. F. and A. M., and has been advanced to the Consistory, S. and R. M., through Billings Chapter, R. A. M., and Billings Council, R. and S. M. He also belongs to Albedoo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Eastern Star. In addition to his Masonic connections, Mr. Boley belongs to Billings Lodge No. 394, B. P. O. E.; Billings Camp No. 593, W. O. W.; he is a past senior counselor of the United Commercial Travelers, and page in the Grand Council of Montana, Idaho and Utah. In all of these orders he is deservedly popular, for he is a good worker, loyal and devoted, living up to the highest ideals of his obligations, and in them, as in business, social and home circles he proves his fine character and generous impulses.

MRS. JENNIE CURTIS KAMP, whose home is in Big Horn County, thirty-five miles southwest of Hysham, is an interesting pioneer woman of Montana, her people having come out to this distant frontier region and were among the very first white settlers to locate in the Gallatin Valley.

The Curtis family were New Englanders of old Colonial stock. Her great-grandfather, Joseph W. Curtis, was born in Vermont, and married Abigail Haywood, a native of New Hampshire. Among their children were Walcott Curtis, who was born and grew up in Rutland County, Vermont. He and his wife had a family of eight children: Jackson, Joseph, Robert B., Walcott, Mabel, William W., Sarah and Thaddeus. The son Robert B. Curtis, father of Mrs. Kamp, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, September 21, 1838, and when he was eleven years of age, in 1848, he accompanied the other members of the family, comprising his father and mother, two brothers, Walcott and William, out to Wisconsin, which in that year was changed from a territory to a state of the Union. They were among the early settlers in Columbia County, where they went through all stages of pioneering. In 1863 the family again decided to locate in a new country, and from Wisconsin they made the long and perilous journey to Montana, settling in the Gallatin Valley. William W. Curtis, a brother of Robert B., is still living on the old homestead near Central Park, taken up in 1864. He was born in Vermont in 1841 and is now eighty-eight years of age.

Robert B. Curtis married Miss Susan Hopkins, who was born in Wisconsin. Both are now deceased and are buried at Manhattan, Montana. Their children besides Mrs. Kamp were: Robert Lee, who died at the age of eleven years; Mrs. Ellen Milton, of Sloan, Montana; Samuel, of Lewistown; Mrs. Grace Maloney, of Billings; and Mrs. Pearl Tetler, of Wisconsin.

Jennie Curtis was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, September 24, 1862. She was two years of age when she rode in a wagon drawn by horses across the plains to Montana. It was a tedious and perilous journey, and a party that preceded them and one that followed had to stand off Indian attacks, though the Curtis party went through without this danger. Her father and his two brothers, Walcott and William W., were the first to make permanent settlement in the Gallatin Valley, where they arrived July 14, 1864. Jennie Curtis as a girl lived in the environment of one of America's last frontiers. She was given good educational opportunities, attending a private school at Bozeman, and she taught one of the first schools in Gallatin County when she was a girl. In 1882 she was married to Mr. John Davis Fly, whose father, William Fly, had come out from Missouri to Montana after serving as a Confederate soldier, and he operated a toll bridge at Central Park until the building of the railroad in 1883. John Davis Fly died in 1894 on his ranch in Gallatin County. By this marriage Mrs. Fly had five children: Robert Curtis Fly; William V. Fly, of Laurel; Earl Fly, of Saint Marys, Idaho; Mrs. Alma Keifer, of Big Horn County; and Davis Lee Fly, of Billings.

In 1899 Mrs. Fly became the wife of Mr. David A. Kamp, whose father, Jacob Kamp, came from Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Kamp had three children, Airey, a son, now ranching in Big Horn County, and twin daughters, Edna and Edith, both of whom died in infancy.

Mr. David Kamp was born in Iowa and came to Montana in 1894, becoming a rancher near Laurel. Later he bought a fine ranch near the Town of Hardin, and they made their home there until 1916, when they moved to the northern section of Big Horn County, where they have three sections of hay and pasture land, constituting one of the very attractive and valuable ranch holdings. Mr. Kamp for two terms was a county commissioner of Big Horn County. He and Mrs. Kamp are Republicans in politics. Mrs. Kamp is a member of the Montana Pioneer Society and the Gallatin County Pioneer Society.

THOMAS LITTLE GRAHAM is a retired mine owner at Sheridan. Nearly all his life he has lived in the West and for over half a century his years and activities have been identified with Montana.

He was born at Smith Falls, Province of Quebec, Canada, January 14, 1856. He was a small boy when his mother died. The Grahams were Scotch, his grandfather coming from Scotland to Canada. His father, George Graham, was also born in Quebec, Canada, was a farmer and carpenter there, and in 1867 came to the United States. Near Omaha, Nebraska, he was engaged in cutting some of the first ties used in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, the first trans-continental highway to the Pacific Coast. Finally he became a farmer, and died at Wisner, Nebraska, in 1893.

Thomas Little Graham was eleven years old when he came to the United States, and at that early age was put at work instead of attending school, driving mule and ox teams and dragging timbers out of the woods. His father had a gang of thirty men cutting ties. He was at Omaha when a silver spike was driven at the union of two long sections of the Union Pacific. His father followed the construction of this road as far west as Promontory, Utah, and at that time was working 300 men. Thomas Little Graham was the fourth in a family of six children. His sister

Martha married Richard Uplinger, who built the first coaches used on the Union Pacific Railroad, and they made their home during their later years at Los Angeles. William, deceased, was a rancher in New Mexico. Andrew, deceased, was general agent for the lands of the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul & Pacific Railway. Eliza became the wife of Thomas Okey and is now living in Los Angeles. Anna, deceased, married Harry Swales, of Oakland, California.

Thomas Little Graham made his arrival in Montana in 1871, his first location being at the junction of the railroad south of Dillon. For one month he milked cows for a rancher, and for three months was cook at one of the stations of the stage company, where the meals were charged at $1 each "and no questions asked." During the winter of 1871-72 he whacked bulls and mules from Corinne, Utah, to Dillon and on to Helena, for Hugh Kirkendall, and was a driver of mules and bulls in the freighting business from Dillon and Helena to Virginia City until 1874, at which time he located in Virginia City and bought an outfit of his own, acquiring three outfits of ten horses each and three wagons. During one of his trips from Virginia City to Helena his drivers became insubordinate and he fired all of them, then tied five wagons in a train tandem fashion, driving twenty horses himself on to Dillon, where he loaded with flour. The old miller at Dillon, working in the Hineman mill, expressed a positive opinion that he could not drive so many horses around a certain turn, but Mr. Graham exhibited his skill as a driver around this turn as easily as though he had only two horses under control. After that he was quite independent as to assistants, and in nearly all of his trips drove as many as twenty horses and five wagons and did a thriving business as a freighter. He continued in this line of work until the spring of 1890.

For a quarter of a century, from 1878 to 1903, Mr. Graham also operated a threshing outfit in the Madison, Ruby and Beaverhead valleys, starting with some of the old horse power threshing equipment and finally using steam power. During 1891-94 he operated the Montana Stage Company from Dillon to Virginia City.

Mr. Graham has been a resident at his present location near Sheridan, at what is known as Brannins, a mining settlement east of town, since 1894. Here he developed some valuable mining claims, and a considerable part of his comfortable fortune was derived from his enterprise as a miner. For several years he has enjoyed the peace of mind that accompanies financial independence. He has many friends, and acquaintances enjoy contact with such a pioneer, who knows Montana's early life thoroughly and relates with charming ease many incidents of the now remote past. He cast his first vote in Montana, as a Republican, and has been affiliated with that party ever since. In 1892 he was candidate for the office of sheriff in Madison County.

Mr. Graham married Miss Margaret Thomas, who was born at Milo, Iowa, and is now deceased. To their marriage were born six children. Theo is Mrs. H. E. Brown, a rancher near Sheridan, and has two children, George and Herbert. George, a prosperous rancher at Dillon, married Miss Anna Cowan, and their six children are Blanche, Benjamin, Mayme, Robert, Mary and Betty. Birdie is the wife of Rudolph Flick, living at Cucamonga, California. Lillie is a widow, without children, and has her home in California. Otho, superintendent of one of the large mines at Butte, married Miss Florence Buck, daughter of Dan Buck, a noted pioneer of Southern Montana, and has two children, Florence and Geneva. Sylvester is also a resident of Butte, is married but has no children.

HON. ERNEST BOTTENS. When Hon. Ernest Bottens came to Montana all of this great state lay awaiting the hand of the progressive worker, whether it held a hoe or a pickaxe, and since then the rewards have been great. Hard labor was required to till the soil to open up the mineral wealth, and to utilize the water power, but the effort has well been worth while, and one of the men who recognized this, and who has reaped abundantly, is Hon. Ernest Bottens, one of the leading farmers of Richland County, and a county commissioner.

Ernest Bottens was born in Hancock County, Illinois, September 7, 1877, a son of John and Ellen Bottens, natives of Holland and England, respectively, both of whom died in Illinois. They had come to the United States as young people, met and were married, and during the years that followed they proved themselves good citizens of their adopted country, and when they died their passing was mourned by many warm friends.

The public schools of Illinois gave Ernest Bottens his education, and he learned to be a farmer from his boyhood on, but as he passed his majority and began to look about him for a suitable location, he realized that he could not hope to secure a farm of his own in his native state but must press further west, and his choice fell upon Montana, to which he came in 1899. Ten years before his coming Montana had been admitted to the Union, but up to that time the great riches of this state had not been recognized, it being regarded as chiefly useful for cattle ranching. For the first couple of years following his advent Mr. Bottens worked on ranches in the vicinity of Chinook and Malta, and then, in 1901, came to Richland County, and since 1902 has resided on his present property, lying between Nora and Enid, that he homesteaded as soon as the county was surveyed and opened for entry. In order to have comfortable shelters for himself and his stock he hauled the logs from the banks of the Missouri River, and they lasted him for some years, but they are now all replaced with modern buildings with the latest appliances so that his is one of the best-equipped ranches in the county. He takes great pride in the appearance of his premises, and uses machinery in his farming wherever possible. As times changed he has become more of a farmer than a rancher, and in 1909 he broke a large amount of land and is now raising wheat and flax as well as stock. In addition to the 1,000 acres he now owns he leases 1,280 acres additional, as that his operations are carried on upon an extensive scale. In fact this ranch is one of the show places of Richland County.

In 1909 Mr. Bottens married Miss Lula Kessner, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Charles and Eliza Kessner. Charles Kessner came of German stock while his wife came of Irish ancestry, and they were residents of Michigan, but later moved to Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Bottens have six children, all living, namely: Roy Elsworth, Charles Irvin, Bernice Ellen, Etha May, Mary Belle and John Floyd. The Bottens are members of the

Nazarene Church. From 1919 to 1928 Mr. Bottens was a school trustee, at one time he served as special deputy sheriff, and at present is county commissioner, and very active in local affairs. Having come to Richland County in its formative period, it is to his everlasting credit, as it is to all of the pioneers of this region, that they were faithful to the rugged work of laying the foundation of its agricultural development and its commercial greatness to the uttermost limit of their strength and capabilities. In staunch material prosperity they now form a firm basis for the expansion of the higher life, as illustrated in the development of educational, charitable and benevolent institutions, whose wide and continued usefulness rests, after all, on the solid foundation of money.

E. S. **OSTERGREN** is principal and superintendent of the Thompson Falls public schools, known as District No. 2, in Sanders County. The entire county has good reason to be proud of the school plant and the work done by the schools at Thompson Falls. This is regarded as the wealthiest school district in the state when compared with other schools of equal size.

The campus of the school is situated in the mountains overlooking Thompson Falls and the beautiful fork of the Columbia River. A number of buildings adorn the campus, which might be considered the educational seat and center of the county. One feature is the dormitory for students who come from a distance, many districts paying room and board expenses of the students in order to avoid the expense of providing a separate high school for the small number of pupils. In order to avail himself of the advantages of the dormitory and residence of the Thompson Falls schools the student must make a passing grade in every subject. The dormitory is a building of red brick trimmed in sandstone and housing approximately one hundred students. Another building on the campus is the gymnasium, which also furnishes quarters for the home economics and manual arts departments. The gymnasium itself is one of the largest of any high school in the state and would easily seat 1,000 people during an assembly. It has stage equipment. The high school building proper contains an assembly room and laboratories and class rooms, while the grade building makes provision for the grade students and also contains the library, which has over 3,000 volumes.

The high school enrollment for 1928-29 was 120, while about the same number of students enrolled in the grade school. The average graduating class is thirty. The ten teachers in high school are all college graduates and are taking advance work toward higher degrees. The members of the high school faculty come from many parts of the West, Iowa, Minnesota, Colorado, Washington and Montana. There are seven teachers for the grade school, all graduates of normal training schools and colleges. The high school maintains one of the best commercial departments in the state, and the home economics department has also met the praise of educators. In scholarship and other activities the school draws favorable comparison with any in the state. Athletics are encouraged, and the students are organized into leagues so that practically all of those in high school have some work in athletic sports and games.

Mr. Ostergren, the superintendent, is a native of Minnesota, and he was graduated with the A. B. degree from Gustavus Adolphus

College in 1916. After teaching a year in Minnesota he volunteered at the time of the World war, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Ninety-eighth Division and went overseas, spending a year in France. He was in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaign, and altogether spent about two years with the colors.

It was at the close of the war that Mr. Ostergren came to Montana, and during the school year of 1919-20 was in charge of the science department and athletic coach at Thompson Falls. He then taught physics and physical geography at the Helena High School, for six years was principal of the Havelin High School, and just before returning to Thompson Falls was at Winnetka. He became superintendent at Thompson Falls in 1928. He has done post-graduate work at the University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin and the Stout Institute, and is a member of the National Education Association, and Inland Empire Teachers Association. All the teachers at Thompson Falls are members of the Montana State Teachers Association.

Mr. Ostergren is a pleasant man, quiet in his manner, firm, and gets results from his work in the student body and enjoys the respect and support of the citizens of his community. He married Miss Ramona McClellan, a graduate of the State Normal College at Dillon, Montana, and who has had several years of teaching experience in this state.

HON. JOHN W. LUCAS, one of the outstanding figures in the sheep industry of Meagher County, and representing it in the Montana State Legislature, is a man well worthy of the trust reposed in him. Coming as he does of one of the pioneer families of this region, he has grown up with it, fully understands all of its needs, recognizes its possibilities, and is enthusiastic about its future, for which he is willing to work unceasingly. Mr. Lucas was born in a log cabin on his father's homestead, on which he is now living, seven miles east of Ringling, on January 4, 1900. He is a son of the late John Lucas, who for years was very active in the sheep industry, and a citizen of the highest standing.

The late John Lucas was born near Minerton, Ohio, in February, in the sixties. Although he received but a limited education, he was an ambitious youth, and prior to reaching his majority came into the broad West, where he felt better opportunities awaited him than he could find in his birthplace. For a few years he was engaged in freighting from old Castle, then a great mining center, and in what was then an exciting business he found expression for his love of adventure. When the mines closed Mr. Lucas went with Charley Cook at White Sulphur Springs, one of the early stockmen of importance, and during the years he worked for him, learned how to handle stock, and this knowledge proved of great value to him when he engaged in the sheep industry for himself.

It was in the eighties that John Lucas came to Meagher County and homesteaded, and he was one of the earliest settlers of the Ringling locality. On this homestead he spent the remainder of his life, and never lost his pride in his property. His first home was a log cabin, and in the beginning of his career as a sheepman he worked unceasingly, for he had but little money, and was his own herdsman for many years, and did all of the ranch work himself. However, little by little his financial condition improved, he kept on adding to his acreage, and increasing his flocks, and when he died he owned 6,000 acres of land and 10,000 head of sheep. Nowhere else in the world could a penniless youth have succeeded as did Mr. Lucas save in this country. During his long career he passed through the different changes in the price of wool, but a low market did not wipe him out as it did so many, for, when such conditions prevailed, he simply worked the harder himself, and made the best of things until a change came, and his eventual success proved the wisdom of his actions. Politics had no attraction for him, although he voted the Republican ticket nationally. He was a Catholic in religious faith, and his widow holds to the same creed.

John Lucas was married in Ohio, to Miss Mary McClory, a native of Ohio, who survives him, and is a resident of White Sulphur Springs. The following children were born to their marriage: John W., whose name heads this review; Mabel Jane, who is the wife of Claude Kiff, of White Sulphur Springs, Montana; and Anna Marie, who is a graduate of the University of Montana, and a student of English and foreign languages, and is now a teacher.

John W. Lucas went to school on the ranch, where he was under the preceptorship of a private teacher, and later became a student of the public schools of White Sulphur Springs. Still later he attended Gonzagh University, Spokane, Washington, in all of his studies showing aptitude for further advancement. However, as his services were needed on the ranch, he did not graduate, but returned home, and has been connected with ranch affairs ever since. He is now carrying on cattle and sheep raising, having 225 head of cattle and 6,000 head of sheep. The work of the ranch is performed by competent men, contrasting with conditions during the early period in the history of this undertaking, when one man did everything. However, at that time there was much less work, and very much less profit, in ranching. There were no state laws regulating sanitary conditions; marketing was much more simple a matter, and the household was carried on very laboriously without thought of comfort or joy in living. Mr. Lucas is a member of the National Wool Growers Association and of the Montana Livestock Association, for he believes in concerted action and supporting organizations which can control and regulate the affairs of the members unitedly, as none of them could do individually.

On February 18, 1925, Mr. Lucas married at Butte, Montana, Miss Mabel Hereim, a daughter of Martin and Rande (Olsen) Hereim. Mrs. Lucas is one in a family of two daughters and two sons. She was educated in the Lennep public schools, the Bozeman High School, the University of Oregon and the University of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have two sons: John W. Junior, and Richard C. Lucas.

In 1928 Mr. Lucas was elected at the general election in November to represent Meagher County in the Montana State Legislature, and some idea of his personal popularity may be gathered from the fact that there was no opposition to him. In taking his seat he succeeded Orville Harris, and he served under Speaker R. C. Bricker. His abilities and influence were recognized by his appointment as chairman of the committee on corporations other than municipal, and as a member of the committees on live stock and public ranges, where his practical experiences made him especially valuable, public safety, fish and game and banks and banking.

Mrs E. Hostetter E Hostetter

While he fathered no measure of great importance, he supported and urged the reduction of taxes, and supported the bill for the appropriation for the new building for the Montana State Historical Library.

Not yet of age for the first draft, he registered for the second and was expecting his call, as he had been classified, when the armistice was declared, after which there was no further need for additional troops.

A real son of the West, Mr. Lucas is very proud of his native state, and believes that its possibilities are great, in that so far but a small percentage of its natural resources have been developed. From the beginning of Montana's history as a territory down through the intervening years it has been noted for its cattle and sheep industry, but there are many others awaiting development within its borders. Mr. Lucas has kept to the one he understands, and has won a fortune in it and the name of being one of its leaders, but he encourages others in branching out into different fields so that the state may add laurels to those already won.

EDWARD HOSTETTER is a native of Ohio, but that part of his life which accounts most in terms of work, good citizenship and influence has been spent in the Northwest, in the states of Washington and Montana. Mr. Hostetter for a number of years has been identified with the farm and ranching interests of Pondera County, in the vicinity of Valier.

He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 3, 1860, a son of Noah and Lila (Snyder) Hostetter. His father was a descendant of some Swiss ancestors who came to the United States in 1732, and settled in Pennsylvania. Some of them were killed by Indians, and others moved west and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Noah Hostetter spoke the German language, and Edward Hostetter heard no other tongue in the home until he was nine years of age. Noah Hostetter and wife had a family of seven children: George, a farmer, who died near Buckner, Missouri; Louise, who married Edward Chiddix and died near Topeka, Kansas; Sarah, the wife of Joseph McGuire, of Tonganoxie, Kansas; Edward; Jackson, of Nampa, Idaho; Orange, of Belton, Missouri; and Julia, wife of Lou McGinnis, of Tonganoxie, Kansas.

Edward Hostetter was six years old when his parents left Ohio and moved to Iowa, settling fifteen miles north of Des Moines. Six years later, when he was twelve years of age, the family moved south into Missouri and established their home on a farm near Buckner in Jackson County, where he grew to manhood and finished his education. His education was a result of a few months each year in country schools. From Jackson County, Missouri, his parents moved to Brown County, Kansas, and lived near Hiawatha for a few years, then returned to Jackson County, where his father died, and his mother passed away in Topeka, Kansas.

In 1887, when Edward Hostetter was twenty-seven years of age, he came out to the Northwest, to the Puget Sound country. He had learned the art of working in the timber in Kansas and Missouri, and his first work was in logging camps on the Skagit River, where he remained three months. He was a harvest hand at Walla Walla and in Garfield County during the summer, and the following fall and winter chopped wood in the Blue Mountains. In the spring of 1889 he went to Whitman County, Washington, spent the summer as a harvest hand, and, having acquired a team, rented land and engaged in farming. He and a partner looked after some land the following season, and the next year Mr. Hostetter married and rented a farm for himself. For seven years he lived east of Colfax, Washington, growing wheat, and later bought a farm in the same community and eventually developed a property of 540 acres. He put up buildings, planted an orchard of fifteen acres of fruit and had a well developed property with which he was completely satisfied until in 1916 he was approached by a man from Montana who negotiated with him an exchange of the Washington property for a farm in Montana.

In this way Mr. Hostetter acquired 950 acres near Valier, which he has owned and occupied since the fall of 1916. Six hundred and forty acres of his land is adjacent to the townsite of Valier. He has 430 acres under irrigation, and follows a diversified program of stock growing and grain raising. He raises hogs and cattle, and since 1926 has used power machinery almost exclusively for all the heavy labor of producing crops. Mr. Hostetter has had an experience growing wheat which is a testimony at once to his judgment and experience and to the possibilities of this section of Montana. He has put in twelve crops and has never had a failure a single year. In 1928 one field produced an average of fifty bushels to the acre, while his crop for all the land in cultivation and under irrigation was over forty bushels to the acre. His dry land crop the same year yielded on land that had been summer fallowed forty bushels, while stubble ground produced only eighteen bushels. This was a decisive test of the advantage of summer fallowing. Mr. Hostetter has also found it profitable to conduct a small dairy, producing milk for the market.

While living in Washington Mr. Hostetter served ten years as a director of his local school district. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884 and has voted at every national election since then for the Democratic ticket except in 1904, when he supported Colonel Roosevelt. His wife, Mrs. Hostetter, is likewise a Democrat, having inherited that branch of politics from her family. She cast her first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson. She is of a family of the Scotch Presbyterian faith.

Mr. Hostetter married at Endicott, Washington, in September, 1890, Miss Maud E. Logan. She was born at Jacksonville, Oregon, January 15, 1872, and grew up at Oakland, California, where her father was in the real estate business. His grandfather, Andrew Logan, had the distinction of publishing the first newspaper in Iowa. Andrew Logan was killed while serving in the Union army during the Civil war. Mrs. Hostetter's father, Oliver Cunningham Logan, was a man of college education, well read in the law, but devoted his active life to business. He had crossed the plains twice with ox caravans before the first transcontinental railroad was built, and he once hauled a load of salt from Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Montana, when the latter was a mining camp. He married Nancy Jane McMichael, who was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of John R. McMichael. She is now living at Glendale, near Los Angeles, California, and that is also the home of the other children except Mrs. Hostetter. The other children are: William, Oliver, John A. and Mrs. Winifred Nelson.

Edward Jackson Hostetter, the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Hostetter, was in training during the World war and is now engaged in placer mining at Big Bar, California. Oliver, the second, son, on the home ranch, had reached Brest, France, when the armistice closed the World war. The daughter Mabel is the wife of B. F. Parker, of Valier, and they have four children, Bennie, Dorothy, William and Ernest. Miss Ruth Hostetter, a graduate of high school and the Montana Teachers College, is teaching at Libby, Montana. Easter is a graduate of the Intermountain College of Helena and teaches at Ringling, Montana. The youngest of the family is Edward Allen Hostetter.

CHARLES A. BURRELL. One of the vital forces in the life of Great Falls, interested in its progress, and willing to contribute of his time and means to achieve its permanent improvement, Charles A. Burrell has steadily risen in business life, and today is president and manager of the Electric City Conservatory, Incorporated. In the very prime of vigorous manhood, with honorable achievement behind him, and hopes of many more conquests in the near future, he occupies an enviable position.

Charles A. Burrell was born at Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, May 11, 1891, a son of Archie Burrell, a native of Scotland, born at Edinburgh July 3, 1855. He died at Great Falls, Montana, in April, 1926. Reared in his native city, he was fourteen years old when he was brought to the United States by his parents, and they settled at Morris, Illinois. There Archie Burrell continued to reside until 1892, becoming a merchant, the leading grocer of Morris. As Montana became better known he left Illinois for it in 1892 and for the first five years of his residence in Cascade County was engaged in coal mining, but then established himself at Great Falls in the business he knew best, and built up a very large trade as a grocer. In 1906 he went to Elko, Nevada, and for five years managed one of the company stores of the Drumlummon Mining Company at that place. Returning then to Great Falls, he became associated with his son, Charles A., in the Electric City Conservatory, Incorporated. He was a sound Republican, and strongly attached to his party, although he never cared for public office. The Presbyterian Church held his membership, and he was generous in his support of it wherever he resided. He married at Morris, Illinois, Miss Isabel Waters, who was born in Illinois in January, 1847, and died at Great Falls, Montana, August 31, 1908. Charles A. Burrell is the only child of his parents.

The public schools of Great Falls gave Charles A. Burrell his preliminary education, and he did not leave school until he had taken two years of the high school course. It was in 1908 that he left school, but in the meanwhile, in 1906, he had established the Electric City Conservatory, Incorporated. Mr. Burrell deals in plants, cut flowers, seeds, bulbs, nursery stock, dolls and novelties, and has built up one of the leading businesses of its kind in Montana. He owns his conservatory building, at 1413 Fifth Avenue, North; a most desirable residence at 1409 Fifth Avenue, North; five lots adjoining the conservatory and six dwellings in Great Falls. As did his father, he espouses the principles of the Republican party. For some years he has been a member of the Society of American Florists.

On November 11, 1928, Mr. Burrell married, at Great Falls, Miss Marguerite Knudsen, a daughter of Peter and Sena (Olson) Knudsen, residents of Great Falls, Mr. Knudsen operating a wood-working shop. Mrs. Burrell is a graduate of the Great Falls High School, and a charming lady, the center of a congenial circle, and a social leader.

COL. CHARLES L. SHERIDAN, collector of customs of the port of Montana, is one of the distinguished men whose talents and knowledge are placed at the service of the Federal Government, and in his present high office he is justifying the choice made in his selection for it. He belongs to an old and honored family of Massachusetts whose roots reach back into Ireland, from which island those bearing the name came to the American colonies prior to the American Revolution, since which time they have been connected with things of moment in whatever community they happened to be located. The grandfather of Colonel Sheridan, Albert Sheridan, was born in New York State, and died at Marshalltown, Iowa, but he spent the greater part of his life in Ohio, where he was successfully engaged in farming. During the war between the states he served four years as a Union soldier, and was a non-commissioned officer with the rank of sergeant.

The birth of Colonel Sheridan occurred at Marshalltown, Iowa, June 6, 1887. His father, Albert D. Sheridan, was born in Ohio, in August, 1850, and died at Wilsall, Montana, in February, 1921. His parents moving to Iowa, he was reared at Lynnville, near Marshalltown, and there he was married. Although but a mere boy, at the beginning of 1865 he managed to get accepted as a drummer boy in the Union army, and served until the close of the war. With his return from the army, following his honorable discharge, he went to Enterprise, Lyon County, Kansas, and during the years between 1866 and those of the early seventies he went to Leadville, Colorado, and worked as a miner. Later he was a member of the Leadville police force, and served during the turbulent period in that town's history. In 1885 he returned to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he was engaged in merchandising for five years, and then bought into the Granite Mountain Stock Company, near Henry's Lake, on Indian Creek, Madison County, Montana, and, moving to that locality in 1891, raised horses and cattle. This did not suit him, however, and, going to Bozeman, Montana, he followed building contracting and operated a general store for two years. Placed on the police force of Bozeman, he served very acceptably for about eight years, when he resigned and went to ranching near Wilsall in Shields River Valley, and there he died. A very active Republican, he was one of his party leaders, and he served as deputy sheriff of Marshall County, Iowa, for one term. While he belonged to no church, he was reared a Quaker, and he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Miss Luvena Pearson, who was born in Indiana, in 1865. She survives him and resides at Wilsall. Their children were as follows: Colonel Sheridan, who was the first born; Philip H., who resides at Bozeman, Montana, is superintendent of the buildings of the Montana State College, is a veteran of the World war and saw service overseas in France for two years as supply sergeant of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry; Eber A., who resides at Wilsall, is a farmer, a veteran of the World war, during which he saw service overseas for eighteen months as a member of Company K, Fifty-eighth Infantry, Fourth Division, A. E. F., with the rank of first-class private; Florence, who resides at Eureka, Montana, is the wife of Charles E. Sutherland, customs border inspector; Emma, who resides at Wilsall, is the wife of John Hebison, a farmer; Luvena E., who resides at Cutbank, is the wife of Walter I. Sutherland, a brother of Charles E., and he, too, is a customs border inspector; and Albert D. died at Wilsall in the spring of 1922, just following his return from the army. He was a veteran of the World war, in which he served with the Marine Corps. After the close of the war he reenlisted in the Marine Corps, and during the war he was stationed on the battleship *Wyoming* for overseas duty.

Colonel Sheridan was educated in the public schools of Bozeman, and was graduated from its high school in 1907. For the subsequent two years he was a city letter carrier, but in 1909 resigned and entered the United States forestry service. and for a year was a ranger at Cinnamon Creek Ranger Station, Gallatin Forest. Recognizing the need for further education, he attended the Montana State College at Bozeman for a year, and while there was a member of the 'Varsity football team. Reentering the Government service, he was a city letter carrier once more at Bozeman, which position he held until in June, 1916.

In the meanwhile Colonel Sheridan had become a member of the Montana National Guard, and when that branch of the service was mobilized he was sent to the Mexican border, being stationed at Douglas, Arizona. As the officer in command of Company A of the Montana National Guard, Colonel Sheridan had already had experience during the trouble with the International Workers of the World at Butte in 1914, and he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Company A, Second Montana Infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant, and continued to serve on the border from June to November, 1916. He then returned to Bozeman and resumed his duties as a letter carrier, discharging them with customary fidelity until March 25, 1917, when he was called into the federal service and commissioned first lieutenant of his old company. He was sent to Fort Harrison, Helena, Montana, and April 30, 1917, was promoted to the rank of captain. His company was assigned to guard duty on railroads and company utilities until September 3, 1917, when it was sent to Camp Mills, New York, and kept there until December, 1917. Then it was transferred to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and was sent overseas December 14, 1917, landing at Liverpool, England, December 22, 1917. On December 27, 1917, the troops were landed at Le Havre, France, and he commanded Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry, Forty-first Division, A. E. F., until May 12, 1918 when he was transferred, with the same rank, to the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, Thirty-second Division, and was in the trenches of German Alsace from May 16 to July 14, 1918. His command then went to the Marne, and he participated in the Marne-Aisne offensive until August 7, 1918. On August 1, 1918, he took command of his battalion, was wounded on August 2, but remained with his outfit. The Thirty-second Division was then assigned to the Tenth French Army Corps, and participated in the Oisne-Aisne offensive on August 28. On August 29 Colonel Sheridan was again wounded by a machine gun bullet, and was sent to the hospital, where he remained until September 29, 1918. On October 2, 1918, he returned to his battalion, but October 9, he was once more wounded by a shell fragment, although he did not leave the line. He continued to participate in the Meuse-Argonne drive until October 14, when for the fourth time he was wounded, this time by a rifle bullet, and was sent to the hospital. He remained in hospital until May 1, 1919, but in the meanwhile, October 16, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of major; and December 25, 1918, he was returned to the United States. Colonel Sheridan was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by his own Government, and the French Croix de Guerre with a Silver Star, both awards being for gallantry in action.

When he left hospital he was assigned to the First Battalion, Forty-ninth Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained until September 1, 1919, at which time he was sent back to the hospital, and was honorably discharged from Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, October 28, 1919.

From December 1, 1919, to February 1, 1920, Colonel Sheridan held a position with the Veterans' Welfare Commission at Helena, Montana, and on the latter date was appointed assistant director of the General United States Employment Service at Helena, and served as such until October of the same year, resigning then to accept appointment as adjutant general of Montana. That office he continued to hold until January 1, 1925, with the rank of colonel. He now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry, United States Army. On March 1, 1925, Colonel Sheridan received the appointment of contact officer of the United States Veterans' Bureau at the Veterans' Hospital, Helena; and January 1, 1926, he was appointed collector of customs of Montana and came to Great Falls to reside. His offices are in Suite 216, Federal Building, and he resides in the Blackstone Apartments.

In political faith Colonel Sheridan is a Republican. He is a member of Great Falls Post, No. 3, American Legion; is a past department commander of Montana; and is a past commander of Lewis and Clark Post No. 12, American Legion, of Helena. The Civitan Club of Great Falls also holds his membership.

On December 18, 1925, Colonel Sheridan married at Salt Lake City, Utah, Miss Hebe M. Roberts, who was born at Cascade, Montana. She was graduated from the Helena Business College. Colonel and Mrs. Sheridan have no children.

HARRY ARMSTRONG. Some of the biggest ranch and stock raising interests in Montana are owned and operated by members of the Armstrong family, one of whom, Harry Armstrong, lives in the Otter Creek Valley, Cascade County, with postoffice at Armington.

Harry Armstrong was born at Harrodsburg, Indiana, July 1, 1884, and was fifteen years of age when the family came to Montana in 1899. He is a son of Bart Armstrong, a veteran rancher of Montana, and a grandson of Ari Armstrong. Ari Armstrong was descended from an old Quaker family of Pennsylvania, and lived during the greater part of his life in Lawrence County, Indiana. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Short and his second wife, Sallie Kern. The children of his first marriage were: Felix, who came to Montana and was a rancher on Cora Creek, on land adjoining that of his brother Bart; John, who died in Indiana when a young man, leaving two children; Joseph, who spent his life in Indiana; Bart; Christiann, who married Ale Hatfield and lived in Indiana; Ellen, who married J. M. McDowell, and both died in Montana; Mrs. Sarah Kern, who lived at Bedford, Indiana; and Mace, who died in Nebraska, the wife of William Elliott, and is buried in Indiana.

Bart Armstrong was born at Springville, Lawrence County, Indiana June 22, 1846, and had the limited opportunities for schooling common to his day and generation. The Armstrongs were very intelligent and progressive people, and two of his brothers, John and Joseph, were teachers, but Bart at an early day turned his attention to trading and farming. He was too young for service in the Union army, but his brother Felix helped fight for the Union. Bart Armstrong before coming to Montana carried on an extensive business as a shipper and dealer in mules and as a cattle feeder. Shortly after the close of the Civil war he began driving mules to North Carolina, making four such trips and selling mules to the southern planters and farmers. In 1899 he left Indiana with his family and traveled by train to Great Falls, and in less than a month he bought the Otter Creek Ranch, entering the sheep industry. The Otter Creek Ranch comprises over 5,000 acres, and subsequently he increased his holdings to 13,000 acres, acquiring ranches at Conrad and Brady in Pondera County and at Saco in Phillips County. All this property is still in the family, being managed by his sons. Bart Armstrong had one leading purpose when he came to Montana, and that was to afford his sons the opportunity of entering the live stock business, and all of them accepted his ideas except one. Bart Armstrong has handled many thousands of sheep, shipping them from his ranches, and has also been a speculator in sheep. He has never cared for or accepted a public office. He is a Republican in politics, and has no connection with fraternal orders. His father was a member of the Masonic fraternity but none of the sons followed his example. Bart Armstrong is a member of the Christian Church. He is exceedingly well informed, not only on live stock and farming but on political questions and the great issues in national affairs, and he has a ready wit and understanding that make him a most enjoyable conversationalist.

Bart Armstrong married at Bedford, Indiana, Miss Candace Eliza Gainey, daughter of A. G. Gainey. She was born in Indiana, where her people on both sides were pioneers. She died at Great Falls, Montana, in February, 1900, when forty-five years of age. Her children were: Walter, of Great Falls, Harry; Webb, of Great Falls, said to be the largest sheep owner in Montana; Urmey, in the automobile business at Medford, Oregon; Gayton, a sheep man at Saco, Montana; and Imogene, who died when a young woman and is buried with her mother at Great Falls.

Harry Armstrong attended school in Indiana, finished his education in the Great Falls High School with the class of 1906, and from the time he left school to the present has been associated with his father as a rancher and has given every indication of achieving a high degree of success in the work which his father most desired that he should follow. He has been a sheep raiser and wheat grower, having about 7,000 sheep on his pastures at the present time and several hundred acres in wheat. He is a horse power farmer, and has followed the practice of summer fallowing. His best record as a wheat producer has been forty bushels to the acre and for the past ten years his average yield has been twenty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Armstrong has never followed the custom of holding wheat, selling his grain at harvest time and accepting the best prices available.

He has been, like his father, interested in political problems and questions, has been a student of civic and governmental conditions and is a man whose word and judgment on the agricultural situation in the far West are worth noting. He cast his first presidental vote for William H. Taft. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. During the World war he was in deferred classification because of the essential nature of his occupation as a farmer.

He married at Great Falls, January 18, 1916, Miss Marion Ella Ballou, who was born at Buffalo, New York, and was liberally educated. She came west to teach school, taught at Spokane, Washington, and it was while visiting at the Armstrong ranch that she first met Harry Armstrong. She had grown up in the home of her paternal grandmother and is a graduate in music from Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. Her sister, Lillian, is the wife of Arnold C. Emerson, of Springville, New York.

LOUIS S. IRVIN. A substantial citizen and a leading member of the Browning, Montana, bar, is Louis S. Irvin, whose name will long be held in high regard by a large group of residents in the Northwest country because of his professional ability and faithful devotion to duty in a matter of grave national importance. Mr. Irvin has not been a lifelong resident of Montana, but he believes he owes his recovery from serious illness to her invigorating climate. It was while on a visit here in search of health that, in 1917, he was appointed by the Blackfoot Tribe of Indians as their official representative in securing legislation relative to the passage by Congress of the Land Allotment Act. This responsibility called him to Washington, District of Columbia, where this great matter of public justice was successfully completed in 1919, when he returned to Montana as special Indian alloting agent. In addition to his duties in this regard he was appointed, while in Washington, as editorial assistant to the War Labor Board, under Frank P. Walsh and William Howard Taft. Since completing the supervision of the land allotment in 1920 Mr. Irvin has been engaged in the practice of law at Browning, where he has property, political and social interests.

Louis S. Irvin was born at Rushville, Illinois, in 1858, October 14, a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Hyler) Irvin. John H. Irvin was born near Danville, Kentucky, a member of a Scotch-Irish family that was established in Virginia prior to the American Revolution. Later on in the country's history those bearing the name migrated westward to Kentucky, and there continued to be plantation owners, as they had been in their old home. Growing up in Kentucky, John H. Irvin was a young man of twenty years when he went to Illinois, and settled at Rushville. In the course of time he developed into one of the most prosperous merchants of that early day, and is still remembered as one of the pioneer business men of that locality. In 1875 he made another change, going then to Kearney, Nebraska, and there he was engaged in the hotel business and also became an extensive broom-corn raiser and shipper. There the remainder of his life was spent, and there he died.

Louis S. Irvin was reared at Rushville and Kearney, and attended school in the former place until he was fourteen years old. He worked with his father at Rushville, and also learned the trade of a broom maker, in his father's factory at Kearney, but from earliest boyhood he cherished the determination to become a lawyer, and when sixteen began the study of law. So effectually did he study that when he reached his majority he was able to pass his bar examination, and was admitted to practice, which he began at Kearney. Interested in politics, he soon became a local leader of the Republican party, and was his party's candidate for attorney general of Nebraska in 1888, but the tidal wave of the Populist party defeated him. In 1889 Mr. Irvin was appointed by President Harrison a special agent of the United States treasury department, and was sent on official duty to San Francisco, California, El Paso, Texas, and Saint Louis, Missouri, and then, from 1902 to 1910, he was engaged in private practice. In the latter year he became associated with Frank P. Walsh, and their partnership was continued until 1915. His health failing him, that connection was severed, and Mr. Irvin came to Glacier Park, and here he remained until 1917, when he took up work in conjunction with the Indian department, as already mentioned. In the spring of 1920, having completed his work for the Government in behalf of the Blackfoot Indians, he became a candidate for attorney general on the nonpartisan ticket, and since then has continued in private practice at Browning. He belongs to Occidental Lodge No. 163, A. F. and A. M., of Saint Louis.

On February 12, 1879, Mr. Irvin married at Kearney, Nebraska, Miss Fannie C. Culbertson, a daughter of Major Culbertson, a prominent figure in the history of the fur industry of early Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin have two children: Louise, who is the widow of Clarence McGraw and resides with her parents; and Pierre A. Irvin, who resides at Long Beach, California. For a number of years he was a merchant of Browning, and is carrying on the same line of business at Long Beach. He has two children.

VICTOR L. FISCHER has spent thirty years in Montana. The first ten years his occupation was chiefly mining, and he left that work to become a homesteader. Mr. Fischer has the capacity for success created by his tremendous energy and industry, and through his own efforts he has put himself in the class of the prosperous farmers and ranchers of Chouteau County. His home is located five miles northwest of Waltham.

He was born in the Canton of Neuf Chatal, Switzerland, January 22, 1878. His father, also named Victor Fischer, came to America, lived a number of years in Southern Illinois, and finally came out to Montana and died at Belt in this state in January, 1910, when seventy-five years of age. He married Cecile Voschlaeger, who died in 1908, at the age of sixty-three. They were the parents of eight children, one of whom died young, and the seven to grow up were: Paul, who died in Illinois; Charles, of Goss, Arizona; Adele, wife of Dick Davis, of California; Alcide, a rancher in Chouteau County, Montana; Cecil, wife of Albert Sanches, of Alhambra, California; Victor L.; and Sophie, wife of John Lucker, of Great Falls.

Victor L. Fischer was eleven years of age when his parents came to the United States and settled in Macoupin County, Illinois. He was acquainted only with his native tongue, and his first lessons in English were given him when he entered a country school in Southern Illinois. During the first term, by his studious habits and associations with other boys he acquired a considerable fluency in the use of the new language, and in all the essentials except place of birth he has become a thorough-going American citizen. His practical training during his youth was working on a dairy farm. At the age of seventeen he went into the mines, and he was well experienced in the art of coal mining as practiced in Southern Illinois when he came out to Montana in 1900. He made the trip from Alton, Illinois, and he followed mining around Belt until he took up his homestead in Chouteau County in 1910. By his work as a miner he had accumulated about two thousand dollars in savings, and it was this capital that carried him through the hard years of his first experience as a homesteader.

Mr. Fischer is still living on the homestead he took up twenty years ago. He entered a claim in the east half of section 10, township 21 north, range 6 east. On this land he put up a house of four rooms, which served the family until 1930, when he moved into a modern seven-room farm home, all of the work having been done by himself. His skill as a carpenter is one of several accomplishments that he has acquired largely through self training. On turning from mining to farming Mr. Fischer invested in a steam plowing outfit, and in addition to breaking his own land he was for six years engaged in contract work for the land owners, and he estimates that he broke out an aggregate of about 3,000 acres in this region. He was paid four dollars an acre for breaking. In 1910 he put in a crop of ten acres to oats, but that was a dry year and he raised nothing. His first wheat crop of consequence was harvested in 1912, but it was not until 1915 that he contributed something substantial to the grain yield of Montana, the crop that year being 9,000 bushels. There came another good year in 1916, and the only year of serious failure he has experienced was 1919. His best acre yield was fifty-five bushels and in 1928 he harvested a fifty bushel crop, while his winter wheat in 1929 brought about forty bushels to the acre.

He has extended his farming area, having purchased land from time to time until he has 760 acres. About 400 acres are under cultivation and he follows the usual practice of summer fallowing, sowing a new crop every other year. He has diversified his enterprise to some extent, raising cattle for beef purposes and selling the stock on the home range.

Mr. Fischer has not only been successful in a material way, but has contributed to the improvement of the community and the extension of its educational and other facilities. He helped build the first school house, the Shepherd Butte School, and has served on its board. He has frequently been chosen one of the election judges, and in matters of politics he takes an independent stand, voting for the man rather than the party. He was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church and has reared his own family in the same religion.

He married at Belt, Montana, September 23, 1902, Miss Agnes Holt. She was born in Pennsylvania, May 30, 1878. Her father, Samuel Holt, was a native of the same state and spent all his active life as a coal miner. Her mother was Agnes Muir, who was born in Scotland. Besides Mrs. Fischer the other children of the Holt family are: Clara, wife of John Lander, a ranchman near Waltham, Montana; Charles Holt, of Oakland, California; and Ethel, wife of Guy Winston, of Great Falls, Montana. Mrs. Fischer attended schools in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and at Walsenburg and Rouse, Colorado. At times she was employed as a substitute teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer have one son, Charles Victor, a rancher near home. He married Martha Kantola, who was born in Finland, daughter of Victor Kantola. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer also have a foster son, Frank, who still resides with them.

DONALD GRAHAM, one of the prominent men in the wool industry of Pondera County, was a thrifty young Scot when he arrived in Montana in 1891. He had been and continued for a time as a railroad construction worker, and as a ranch hand continued the slow accumulation of some capital and gained a knowledge of the business from which he launched himself into independent undertaking as a sheep man.

Mr. Graham was born near Stornoway, Rosshire, Scotland, October 28, 1867, son of Alexander and Ann (McDonald) Graham. Both the Graham and McDonald families had lived there generation after generation as farmers. Mr. Graham was one of seven children, all of whom grew up and five are still living. Donald Graham is the only member of the family in America. The others still living are John, Mrs. Jessie McLean, Catherine McLean and Mary Graham.

Donald Graham as a boy had a limited education in his home locality, and lived with his parents until reaching his majority. In the spring of 1888 he started for America, sailing from Glasgow on the Allan line steamer *Scandinavia* for Halifax, and immediately went on west to Winnipeg and thence to Medicine Hat, Alberta. The only employment open at that time was railroad construction work while the Canadian Pacific was in the course of construction on to the Rocky Mountains. From Medicine Hat he came to Montana during the building of the narrow gauge railway from Lethbridge to Great Falls. When he quit his job as a railroad hand he hired out to work on a sheep ranch. Sheep hands were then getting thirty-five to forty dollars a month. After a year or so he began accumulating some sheep of his own, paying three dollars a head for them. When he moved into the Spring Creek locality of old Chouteau County, he brought with him about 500 head of the fine wool, Rambouilet, sheep, and acquired about as many more from other sheep men in this region. He first established himself about four miles south of his present location, on the Pondera Coulee, and later bought the Creighton Ranch, ten miles north and west of Conrad. This ranch comprised 1,300 acres. For many years Mr. Graham has been specializing in the Rambouilet sheep, wool production. In the early years he used besides his own land the unlimited range, but with the settling up of the country he has confined his sheep to his own land and such as could be attained from the state lands leased. His flocks now graze over about 5,000 acres. Mr. Graham has had many interesting experiences with the sheep industry during the past thirty years or more. At times it was difficult to secure the semblance of a profit from wool when it sold at seven cents a pound. By contrast the wool clip from the Graham flock during the World war brought sixty cents a pound. In recent years Mr. Graham has been in partnership with J. S. McLean in the firm of Graham & McLean.

Mr. Graham has given his time and efforts to his business and the affairs of his immediate community. Soon after coming to

Montana he began the process of naturalization, completing it before Judge Leslie at Great Falls. All of his voting in national elections has been done as a Republican. While in Scotland he took his first degrees in Masonry, and has a life membership in the lodge in the old home country. He was reared a Presbyterian.

Mr. Graham married at Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 19, 1907, Miss Mary MacLean. She was born in the same locality of Scotland as her husband, daughter of Malcolm MacLean and Jane (Macleod) MacLean. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have given their children the very best of school advantages as an equipment for life. Their oldest child, Alistair, now with his father on the ranch, attended high school and the Universities of Minnesota and Montana. The daughter Jean is a graduate of the Conrad High School and is now in the State University. Ann and Ethel are both in high school and Margaret is in grade school.

JAMES A. MURPHY is one of the solid and prosperous citizens of McCone County, has lived in Montana for over twenty years, and his experience has been almost wholly connected with the sheep industry. He has been a home builder, a good community man, a thoroughly reliable citizen.

Mr. Murphy was born in Ireland, March 13, 1883, son of Archy and Ellen Murphy. His father died in Ireland and his mother is still living in her native land.

James A. Murphy grew up with the advantages of the common schools and had the training of an Irish farm boy. This practical knowledge of farming was the principal capital he brought with him when he came to America in 1905. He arrived thirty-five dollars in debt. At Circle, Montana, during the next five years he worked on various sheep ranches, and about 1910 he put his experience and his modest capital to use by going into business himself, starting with a very small stock. In 1912 he entered a homestead, and has remained in that one locality ever since. For three or four years he lived in a dugout and then erected a stone house, similar to many of the homes of his native Ireland. As a sheep man he has kept a herd of about 1,500 head, and is regarded as one of the expert sheep men in this section of the state. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Episcopal Church, belongs to the Masonic Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter at Perry and the Mystic Shrine at Helena. For the past fourteen years he has held membership on the local school board.

He married in July, 1928, Miss Helen Carr, daughter of a prominent resident of McCone County, Mr. Richard Harry Carr. They have a daughter, Dorothy Katherine.

Richard Harry Carr is an old-timer of the Northwest, in fact was born in that section of the United States, in Fillmore County, Minnesota, in 1871. His parents, Richard and Sarah Carr, were natives of Indiana and went to Minnesota as pioneers in 1852. They homesteaded in Minnesota and later in North Dakota, arriving in Dakota Territory in the Christmas season of 1881. They lived the rest of their lives in Nelson County. Richard Harry Carr received his educational advantages in Minnesota and North Dakota, and laid the basis of his successful experience as a farmer in the latter state. When, in 1910, he moved to Montana he took up land as a squatter in McCone County and later went through the formality of homesteading the tract. He now owns and operates a section of land and has improved it with fine buildings and is a breeder of Hereford cattle. All his life he has been a farmer and stock man. Mr. Carr has served as a member of the board of school trustees in his community. He married in 1896 Miss Emma N. McNett. They were the parents of six children, Lewis, Jesse, Helen, Dorothy, Pearl (who died at the age of twenty-two), and Jack.

THOMAS LINCOLN. A resident of Montana since August, 1880, Thomas Lincoln, of Gallatin Gateway, one of the few left of the Old Guard, is spending the evening of life as caretaker on Butler Brothers' Dude Camp on the west fork of the Gallatin River in Gallatin County. His career has been an active and varied one in which he has invaded various lines of activity, including military service, railroading, trapping, ranching, mining and prospecting, in all of which occupations he has found contentment and a satisfying degree of prosperity.

Mr. Lincoln was born December 26, 1853, in the City of London, England, and his ancestry at one point coincided with that of President Abraham Lincoln. His father, John Lincoln, a son of Thomas Lincoln, was a miller by trade and held several public offices in England. He married Maria Gaston, and both died in their native land. There were four children in their family: Thomas, of this review; William; Fred, a rancher at Great Falls, Montana; and Mrs. Anne Keeny, who died in England in 1880, leaving a daughter, whose home is in Alberta, Canada. William Lincoln had five sons in the World war, four of them, Fred, Charles, Philip and Arthur, being killed in action, and the other, Thomas, dying in 1929 as the result of being gassed.

Thomas Lincoln was reared in England, attending the schools of London, and at the age of sixteen years, four months, joined the famous Coldstream Scotch Guards, a favorite guard regiment of Queen Victoria. This regiment belongs to the Foot Guards or Household Brigade and is the oldest in the British army except the First Foot, which later became the Royal Scots. Raised in 1660 by General Monk, at Coldstream, it was at first called "Monk's Regiment," but when Parliament consented to give a brigade of guards to Charles II this corps, under the name of Coldstream Guards, was included in it. Mr. Lincoln saw eight years of service in the British army and after leaving was employed in a gas factory in England for a time. His next occupation was on the ship *St. Ronans,* a cattle boat plying between England and America, on which he made nine trips. In 1880, at the conclusion of his last voyage, Mr. Lincoln remained in the United States, his first work as an American being cutting hay with an old hand scythe on Long Island, New York. His search for a fortune in this country led him to the West and in August, 1880, he arrived at Terry, Montana, where he secured employment as a construction hand in the building of the Northern Pacific Railway. In 1882 he went to Gardiner and Cook City, where he spent several years in the mining districts, was at Butte in 1888 and later at Ennis, and for several years was a rancher on Madison River. For a long time he carried on ranching and prospecting, and during these years developed several claims on the south fork of Indian Creek, in the meanwhile engaging occasionally in trapping. While his claims were not of any phenomenal value, he was able to dispose of them at a good figure, and then became, as at present, caretaker on the Dude Camp of F. J. Butler, of Butler Brothers, famous paper manufacturers of Chicago, located on the west fork of the Gallatin River. Mr. Lincon is a trusted employe who has the full confidence of his employers and who enjoys the friendship and esteem of the entire community, in addition to that of the numerous visitors who annually make migrations to the camp.

Mr. Lincoln was never married. Since acquiring American citizensip he has voted with the Democratic party.

HARRY PHYLETUS LEWIS, superintendent of schools at Conrad, is also a member of the State Board of Educational Examiners.

Mr. Lewis has had an active experience as an educator covering a quarter of a century. He was born at Liberty, Michigan, July 18, 1885, son of Emery Adams and Clara E. (Walton) Lewis. In 1905, on graduating from the Spring Arbor Seminary in Michigan, he took up work as a teacher in rural schools. He followed rural school work until 1908. In 1910 he received a life certificate from the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, and later, in the intervals of teaching, attended the University of Michigan, taking his A. B. degree in 1915. While in Michigan he was superintendent of schools at Memphis from 1910 to 1913 and at East Lansing from 1915 to 1919.

Mr. Lewis on leaving Michigan went to the Northwest, was superintendent of schools at Ontario, Oregon, for a year, and in 1920 came to his present post of duty as superintendent at Conrad, Montana.

Mr. Lewis has been a member of the Montana State Board of Educational Examiners since 1927. He is well known over the state through his work in this position and also as an instructor in the summer schools of the Montana State Normal College in the years 1919, 1920 and 1923. Mr. Lewis is a Democrat, member of the Masonic fraternity and Lions Club.

He married at Ludington, Michigan, June 20, 1916, Miss Genevieve MacIntosh, deceased. Her father was Thomas H. MacIntosh.

JAMES A. WALSH, of the law firm of Walsh & Nagle, of Helena, has been since 1888 one of the outstanding members of the Montana bar. He was born in Hubbardton, Vermont, to where his parents, Matthew H. and Mary Lawlor Walsh, had come from Ireland. They moved to Wisconsin when Mr. Walsh was a small child, and he was educated in the schools of Grant County. Having studied law at Lancaster in the office of Bushnel, Clark & Watkins, then the leading firm in Southwestern Wisconsin, and after admission to the Wisconsin bar, Mr. Walsh started practice at Milnor, North Dakota, where he took a leading part in the affairs of that pioneer community.

In 1888 Mr. Walsh moved to Montana, where his citizenship and service won for him high commendation from members of his profession, his state and his church. The Montana Bar Association elected him president in 1909 and he was later a member of the General Council of the American Bar Association. At the University of Montana the honorary legal fraternity, Phi Delta

A J McNeely

Phi, conferred the distinction of honorary membership on Mr. Walsh. Though often solicited, Mr. Walsh has declined the candidacy for judicial positions for which he is eminently qualified.

Mr. Walsh was one of the organizers of Helena Council No. 844, Knights of Columbus, was its first grand knight, then district deputy and master of the Fourth Degree in Montana and Idaho. In recognition of his counsel and legal assistance to the Catholic diocese of Helena, the signal honor of Knighthood in the Order of St. Gregory was conferred upon him by Pope Pius XI in 1928. This is an honor given to distinguished Catholic laymen of the world. Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, in 1930 selected him as the first recipient of the DeSmet medal, which is conferred annually on a Catholic layman of the Northwest who is outstanding in his profession and as a citizen.

Mr. Walsh is the author of Walsh's *Perpetual Calendar*, a scientific and unique work on the Julian and Gregorian systems of time computation.

Mrs. Walsh, who died in 1916, was Miss Margaret A. Doyle, of Waucoma, Iowa. Their children are Estelle Walsh Nagle (Mrs. George Francis Nagle), Margaret Walsh Nagle (Mrs. Raymond Thomas Nagle), Florence and Helen Walsh.

ANDREW J. MCNEELY. In Andrew J. McNeely Pondera County and the Brady neighborhood have a very successful farmer upon an extensive scale and a citizen whose work in behalf of his part of the state has been of great good along numerous lines. He was born at King, Gibson County, Indiana, August 21, 1866, a son of Jackson V. McNeely and his first wife, Mrs. Mary F. (Kron) McNeely, who were married at Gallatin, Tennessee. They had four sons: Samuel, James C., Charles and Andrew J., all of whom, with the exception of the latter, completed their lives in Eufaula, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, dying without issue. When Andrew J. McNeely was but a few weeks old, September 1, 1866, his father took the three older children and disappeared, and it was forty-five years before any trace was found of him. It was discovered that he had gone with the three sons to Eufaula, Indian Territory, there married, and had a daughter, Mrs. Lela A. Weldon, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. There he died in the seventies. Mrs. McNeely, mother of Andrew J. McNeely, died at Belmont, Wabash County, Illinois, about the same time as her husband died in Indian Territory, and she is buried at Belmont, but he was buried at Eufaula.

Left as she was, the brave young mother worked for others in order to maintain herself and her baby, and when he was only eight years old Andrew J. McNeely was thrown upon his own resources. For six years he made his home with J. W. Ham, of Albion, Illinois, and while there went to school a few months in the year. When he left the Ham household it was to begin working for a neighbor, George R. Saxe, with whom he remained for eighteen months, at each place receiving about eight dollars per month. Joseph Saxe then employed the youth, and he paid him ten dollars a month for his services during the year he remained with him. When he went into the employ of Milton Conley he received sixteen dollars a month and board and washing. When he left Mr. Conley it was to take a better-paid job with Jo

Skeavington, a farmer. Up to that time he had found it impossible to save any money, but three years later out of the $200 a year he had been receiving he was able to save $300. His next employer was a Mr. Dobel, with whom he remained for six months.

In the meanwhile Mr. McNeely had married, and feeling the necessity for establishing a home of his own, he bought forty acres of land from Joseph Skeavington, and he conducted this little farm for three years, then sold it, and left the community. Next he rented a farm from R. S. Cowling for two years, but then moved to Browns, Illinois, bought a small home and lived there for about four years. Once more a change was made, the home was sold and the McNeelys moved to a farm nearby and lived on it until 1907. They then sold the farm and with the $1,000 they purchased a lot and built on it a house that cost about $1,000, and Mr. McNeely went to work for J. H. Schrader, running his elevator, hardware and implement business until 1909, when once more the little home was sold. This time, however, the McNeelys came to Montana, and January 18, 1909, entered a homestead although they did not settle upon it until April 2. The trip from Browns, Illinois, was made over the Great Northern Railroad, and at the time of their arrival the family was composed of Mr. and Mrs. McNeely and their four daughters.

The first to locate in their part of Pondera County, the McNeelys found the pioneer conditions difficult for a time. Mr. McNeely hauled lumber from Conrad, fifteen miles away, with which he built a two-room shack, and this forms a portion of the present commodious home. He broke forty acres of sod the the first year and seeded a small patch of oats June 14, and raised the best crop of oats he has ever harvested, the yield being about forty-five bushels per acre. However, wheat is his main crop, and he has been very successful in wheat growing with the exception of 1919. His best crops were harvested in 1916 and 1928, and in 1929 he had 350 acres sown to wheat. His greatest threshing event was 4,800 bushels of wheat.

The improvements on the McNeely farm show for themselves. The barn, built in 1916, is generous and ample for his horses, and shelters for his other stock are present. He is adding milking to his farming, and probably will have before long a fine herd. Adding to his original homestead from time to time he now has 800 acres, all fenced and under cultivation except 180 acres. The ditch of the Brady Irrigation Company passes across his farm and is available for watering a portion of it.

In addition to his work of developing his farm Mr. McNeely has not neglected his civic duties, but has served as president of the Community Club for years, was a member of the Brady board of education during the building of two schoolhouses, and upon several occasions has been judge of elections. In 1888 he cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland, and since that time he has voted for but one Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, his other ballots having been cast for Republican candidates.

On November 30, 1888, Mr. McNeely was married at Rockport, Indiana, to Miss Ellen Rig, a daughter of Harrison and Fannie (McCrackel) Rig. Mrs. McNeely was born at Browns, Illinois, where her parents were farmers, and where they had married and reared their family of eight children, of whom the surviving are: Edward Rig, whe resides in Edwards County, Illinois; Olive, who is the widow of Jo Garner, of Browns, Illinois; Charles Rig, who lives at Browns, unmarried; Julia, who is the widow of James Crackel, of Browns; Harry Rig, who resides at Browns, unmarried; and Mrs. Rig, who was born October 9, 1865, and was educated in the public schools of Browns. Mr. Rig, father of the above mentioned children, was a Union veteran and lived to reach the age of sixty years. Both he and his wife lie in the Union Cemetery near Browns, Illinois.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McNeely: Alda, who is the wife of Loren Brines, resides at Brady, Montana; Homer, the traveler of the family, spent seven years in the regular army, and served in the World war; Amy, who married J. R. Klepser, resides at Gary, Indiana; Lucy, who married W. R. Kincaid, resides in the Brady locality; and Mary, who married George S. Kreiger, of Stanford, Montana, is the youngest of the family. There are five children in the family of Mrs. Loren Brines, Edgar, Carl, Kenneth, Elbert and Ellen Nash, born of their mother's first marriage; Mrs. Amy Klepser has one daughter, Eloise; and Mrs. Lucy Kincaid has three children, Marthelen, Robert and Kolb.

Mr. and Mrs. McNeely belong to the Christian Church, and are earnest workers in its behalf. During the World war Mr. McNeely was a member of the local committee on Liberty Loan drives, while his wife was equally active in knitting and doing other work to help the cause held so dear during the trying years of 1917 and 1918. Today the McNeelys are wealthy, but their large means have come to them through hard work and good management. Having known what it was to be poor themselves, they have great sympathy for others not as successful as they, and it is said that no applicant ever goes empty from their door. They are kindly, friendly and very popular, and Pondera County is fortunate in having them among its assets.

JOHN LOUIS CAMPBELL, who is established in the successful practice of law in the City of Missoula, judicial center of the county of the same name, is not only one of the prominent younger members of the bar of this part of the state but is also serving at the present time as representative of this district in the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1927.

Mr. Campbell was born at Wabasha, Minnesota, December 18, 1890, and is a son of William H. and Alma (Downer) Campbell, the former of whom was born at Natchez, Mississippi, and the latter in the State of New York. William H. Campbell was reared and educated in his native state and represented its as a valiant young soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. After the close of the war he became a pioneer settler in Wabasha County, Minnesota, where he gave fully twenty years of service as county auditor, besides having became one of the leading merchants at Wabasha, the county seat. He was there active and influential in the councils of the Republican party, he and his wife were earnest communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Campbell was one of the honored and influential citizens of Wabasha at the time of his death, in 1893, and his widow, surviving him thirty years, passed to the life eternal in the year 1923, their marriage having been solemnized in Minnesota, where Mrs. Campbell's father, John B. Downer, was a pioneer settler, he having removed with his family to Minnesota from the State of New York and having been born at Burlington, Vermont, a scion of one of the sterling Colonial families of New England. Mr. Downer played an influential part in the civic and material development of Wabasha County, and was elected representative of that county in the Minnesota Legislature in 1860, the year that marked the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States. The subject of this review, a grandson of this honored Minnesota pioneer, has in his law office a copy of the campaign poster exploiting the Republican ticket, with Lincoln and Johnson, as candidates respectively for president and vice president, and on this poster appears also the name of John B. Downer in connection with candidacy for the Minnesota Legislature, he having been a prominent merchant and having also owned and operated a flour mill at Wabasha. He was one of the early leaders in the ranks of the Republican party in Minnesota, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and he and his family were zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his daughter Alma, mother of Senator Campbell of this sketch, having been one of the first students in St. Mary's College at Faribault, Minnesota, an institution established under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The maiden name of the wife of Mr. Downer was Eleanor Tinker, and she was a representative of another sterling New England family that found pioneer precedence in Minnesota. Dr. Ephraim Downer, maternal great-grandfather of John L. Campbell, passed his entire life in Vermont and was an old-time physician and surgeon of marked ability, his father likewise having been a physician and having served as surgeon with the Continental forces in the war of the Revolution. The original American representatives of the Downer family came from England to this country within a short time after the historic voyage of the "Mayflower," and made settlement in New England.

In the public schools of his native city of Wabasha John L. Campbell continued his studies until his graduation in the high school, and in preparation for his chosen profession he thereafter completed a course in the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1911. Shortly after he had thus received his degree of Bachelor of Laws Mr. Campbell was admitted to the Montana bar, and he has since continued in the successful general practice of his profession at Missoula, where his law business is of comprehensive and representative order. He has membership in the Montana State Bar Association and also the Western Montana Bar Association.

A loyal and vigorous advocate of the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Campbell has been influential in its councils and campaign activities in Western Montana, and has been called to various offices of public trust. He was city attorney of Missoula during the period of 1916-20, and served as county attorney in 1921-23. In 1925 he was elected representative of Missoula County in the Lower House of the State Legislature, in which he was assigned to various important committees, including the judiciary committee and the committee on cities and towns. The popular estimate placed upon his service as a legislator was significantly shown in 1927, when he was elected representative of his district in the State Senate. In the Senate he has membership on the judiciary committee and the committee on banks and banking, and in this branch of the Legislature likewise he is making a record of characteristically loyal and constructive service. He is a member of the Republican executive committee of Montana, and he did gallant service in the manipulation of Montana political forces in the presidential election of 1928, an election that resulted in the placing of Hon. Herbert Hoover in the presidency of the United States. Mr. Campbell served four years as a member of the board of education of Missoula and was its president during the final year. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church in their home parish, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Missoula Commandery of Knights Templars and also the Mystic Shrine, besides which he has membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Delta Chi college fraternity.

At Winona, Minnesota, on the 23d of April, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Campbell to Miss Mary Power, who was there reared and educated, she having received the advantages of the public schools, including the high school, and also those of the Minnesota State Teachers College at Winona. Mrs. Campbell is a daughter of George B. and Laura (Richardson) Power, the former of whom was born at Cohasset, Massachusetts, and the latter at Winona, Minnesota, where their marriage occurred and where Mr. Power was a leading merchant many years, his wife having died in 1925, and he being now a resident of his native City of Cohasset, Massachusetts, where he is living retired. Mrs. Campbell has moved as a gracious and popular figure in the social and cultural circles of Missoula, and in the period marked by her husband's service in the two branches of the Legislature she has been likewise a factor in the social affairs of Helena, the capital city. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have three children: John T., born January 28, 1918; Douglas K., born July 1, 1921; and William R., born June 29, 1925.

ALBERT E. DUNN, prominent rancher and farmer of McCone County, near Frazer, came to Montana soon after the close of his university career. He is a New Englander by birth, and followed the traditions of New England in securing a liberal education for his start in life.

Mr. Dunn was born at Amity, Maine, October 18, 1873, son of Charles and Helen Dunn. His parents lived all their lives in Maine. His ancestors were Colonial settlers in Massachusetts and went from that colony to Maine. His great-great-grandfather Dunn was a pioneer of Maine.

Albert E. Dunn was educated in Bolton Academy and was graduated from Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1899. Soon after he graduated his boyhood friend, Tom Stephenson, proposed that they come out to Montana where a cousin of Mr. Stephenson had located. Accordingly the two young men arrived at Butte in the fall of 1899. Mr. Stephenson afterwards became a successful banker of Butte. Mr. Dunn for two years lived at Butte, working in mines and on a newspaper. In 1902 he engaged in cowpunching near Miles City, the first two summers being employed by Mr. Reed, and later with the Hat X outfit owned by Scott and Robinson. The brand of this firm was a figure shaped like a hat over an X. Then followed a period of service with the C. K. outfit owned by the Pioneer Land & Cattle Company.

Mr. Dunn in 1908 joined Dave Anderson, better known as Prince, and established a ranch about ten miles south of Frazer. Anderson looked after the modest herd while Dunn continued work for the C. K. outfit until 1910. In that year he located permanently on his homestead. He at first was a squatter on the land, and when the Government survey was made it was discovered that his buildings were just off his homestead. In 1912 he and Mr. Anderson decided to dissolve partnership. In order to completely separate their live stock, which would have been difficult as long as they remained adjoining neighbors, an arrangement was made with O. L. or "Webb" Giberson to exchange his holdings, located about six miles northwest, with those of Prince Anderson. Mr. Dunn built new buildings on his homestead, only a few rods distant from those of Webb Giberson, and they have continued to live close neighbors, their buildings comprising practically a little village. Prince Anderson still lives on the ranch six miles away. Mr. Dunn for many years was rather extensively engaged in raising horses, but in 1928 sold most of that stock. His 1,100 acres are now devoted to general farming and cattle raising.

Mr. Dunn married, October 26, 1915, Miss Loretta McCann, of Grafton, North Dakota. Her parents, Charles and Ellen McCann, still live at Grafton. Mrs. Dunn is a member of the Catholic Church. They have four children, Helen, Charles, June and Mary Therese.

FREDERICK A. THOMAS is editor and publisher of the *Alzada Fairplay* in Carter County. Mr. Thomas came to Montana after many years of successful experience as a pioneer printer and newspaper man. The *Alzada Fairplay* was established in 1913, and had a succession of owners during the first fifteen years of its existence. Mr. Thomas took charge on January 1, 1929.

He was born at Rochester, New York, June 17, 1869. The Thomas family is of Irish ancestry. His father, Jesse A. Thomas, was also a native of Rochester, was a stock farmer and was a soldier in the Civil war with a New York regiment. His wife, Margaret Strowbridge, was born in Ontario, Canada, of Holland Dutch ancestry. Frederick A. Thomas had two sisters: Rose, wife of Samuel Hines, editor of the *Toronto Evening Telegram;* and Mrs. C. L. Ward, who died at Los Angeles, California. Mr. Frederick Thomas' only brother, Jesse, was a captain of passenger and freight steamers on the Great Lakes.

Frederick A. Thomas in 1874, when five years of age, was taken by his father to Michigan, where the latter conducted a chicken ranch. He attended common schools in that state. His mother died in 1875 and his father in 1876, and he grew up from the age of seven years as an orphan, depending upon his own exertions for his education and training. He and his sister lived for several years at Harvard, Illinois, where he learned the printing trade in a country newspaper office. In 1881 he went to Chicago and for the next six years was employed by the Henry O. Shephard Company, publishers of the *Inland Printer,* and also spent some time as a compositor with the *Chicago Tribune,* until hand composition gave way before the advent of the linotype. He was also with the *Milwaukee Sentinel* for two years, and after that had a varied experience in job printing work all over the Central West before coming to Montana.

Mr. Thomas married Miss Katie M. Finneran, of Elgin, Illinois. She died in Chicago in 1894, the mother of three children: Rose, wife of Nobel Stewart, a building contractor in Chicago; Maizie, wife of John Bridgman; and George, a traveling theatrical man, with headquarters at London, England.

Mr. Thomas married in 1896 Miss Ada Esther Stewart, of Elmer, Ontario, Canada. Her father was a boot and shoe merchant at Rochester, New York. By his second marriage Mr. Thomas is the father of four children. His daughter Myrtle is Mrs. C. J. Sumner, of Los Angeles, and has two children, Thomas and John. Theodore W. is a World war veteran, was with the Radio Corps, and while on duty on the *U. S. S. Baltimore* fired twice and sunk a submarine, and doing this without orders supposed he would receive a reprimand, but instead was cited for bravery and awarded a distinguished service cross. The third child, Nobel Julian, was also an enlisted man during the World war, joining the army before reaching his majority, and saw service in France. He married in Los Angeles and has a daughter, Lucille. The youngest of the family is Miss Ada, living at home with her father in Alzada. Mr. Thomas is a member of the State Press Association of Montana and the Press Club of Chicago.

HENRY SKAUG, cashier of the Central Bank & Trust Company of Lewistown, Fergus County, is a popular young man who has been prominently concerned with banking affairs in Montana, where he has maintained his residence since 1918, and where he served for a time as deputy state bank examiner.

Mr. Skaug was born at Lanesboro, Fillmore County, Minnesota, December 12, 1892, and as boy and youth he had experience in connection with both farm work and urban life in that part of the Gopher State. After completing his studies in the high school at Lanesboro he was a student two years in the Minnesota State Normal School at Winona. He was twenty years of age when he became a city salesman in Portland, Oregon, for the great National Cash Register Company, and he was thus engaged four and one-half years. He was then transferred to the City of Detroit, Michigan, where he continued his service as a salesman for this company until, shortly after the nation entered the World war, he volunteered for service in the United States Army. He received preliminary training at Camp Sleeper, Michigan, and thence was sent to Camp McArthur, at Waco, Texas. While engaged in bayonet drill at the latter camp he was injured, by falling into a trench, and this injury was such as to necessitate his confinement in a military hospital until he received his honorable discharge, on account of physical disability and somewhat prior to the time when the signing of the historic armistice brought the war to a close. Mr. Skaug is a popular member of Fergus Post No. 16, American Legion, and in his home city he is likewise serving at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1928-29 as chef de guerre of the local organization of the Forty and Eight Society, another of the World war veteran associations.

Mr. Skaug came to Montana in 1918, after having recuperated in large degree from the injury he had received in Texas, and he established his residence in Butte, in the capacity of field man for the Banking Corporation of Helena, the capital city. Later he assumed the position of assistant cashier of the Musselshell State Bank, at Musselshell, and from that position he advanced to that of cashier of Hardin State Bank, at Hardin, Big Horn County. From this post he transferred himself to Helena, where he became associated with the state banking department in the capacity of deputy state bank examiner, which position he assumed in 1923 and of which he continued the incumbent eighteen months. He then came to Lewistown and effected the organizing of the Central Bank & Trust Company, of which he has since been the cashier and in the administration of the affairs of which he has done splendid service in bringing to it secure place as one of the substantial and well ordered financial institutions of Central Montana.

The political alignment of Mr. Skaug is in the ranks of the Republican party, he was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, and he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while in the Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, also a Commandery Mason, and has taken the Council degree, besides being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a director of the Lewistown Country Club and was its president two years. He is likewise a director of the local Kiwanis Club and was its vice president; and is now (1929) its president.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 5th of May, 1921, Mr. Skaug was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hansen, who was there born and reared and who is a daughter of Olaf and Sena (Rosenberg) Hansen, she and her husband having known each other from their childhood. Mrs. Skaug took a course in the Mechanic Arts High School of St. Paul, and prior to her marriage she was employed in the art department of the St. Paul establishment of Brown, Bigelow & Company. She is a popular factor in the social and cultural circles of Lewistown, has been connected with the affairs of the local organization of the Girl Scouts and is a member of Hardin Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. Skaug have no children. Mr. Skaug was vice president Group Five of Montana Bankers Association in 1928; president in 1929, and on the executive council the same year. Mr. Skaug was also a member of the Bankers Tax Commission in 1929.

NELS VORDALL, road master for the Northern Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Laurel, has had a career of consecutive advancement in the railroad service, covering a period of over thirty-five years.

Mr. Vordall was born in Norway, May 17, 1872, son of Nels and Mary Vaardal. He has changed the family name somewhat to conform to American usage. His parents lived at Bergen, Norway, and his father was both a farmer and a boat skipper.

Nels Vordall attended Norwegian schools, was bookkeeper and clerk in a wholesale store at Bergen a year and had one year of experience in construction work on a Norwegian railway.

On coming to America in 1893 he located at Crookston, Minnesota, and for one year was employed as a track layer by the Great Northern Railway. He was advanced to section foreman, and in 1899 entered the service of the Northern Pacific, and has been with that great system now for thirty years. He was section foreman at Toston, Montana, extra gang foreman until March, 1913, in which year he was promoted to road master, at first with headquarters at Livingston and since October, 1913 at Laurel.

Albert H. Davis.

The district of his supervision includes the Northern Pacific lines from Billings to five miles west of Columbus, including the Billings and Laurel terminals, the Shepherd, Rapelje, Red Lodge and Bridger branches. Mr. Vordall is a very competent man and is held in high esteem by the higher officials of the company.

He is a member of the Laurel lodge of Masons, the Scottish Rite Consistory and Mystic Shrine at Billings. He married Miss Anna Swanstrom, of Hallock, Minnesota, in 1900. Her father was a farmer. Mrs. Vordall was born in Sweden and was three years of age when her parents came to this country. She was reared and educated at Hallock, Minnesota. She is a past matron of the Eastern Star Chapter. Mr. Vordall is a Republican in politics and for five years was an alderman in Laurel. They have one daughter, Olga, born in Montana, December 26, 1905, and educated in the Laurel High School. She is now the wife of Mr. Robert Mitchell, of Rapelje, and has a son, John Mitchell, born in 1929.

Albert Henry Davis, whose home, a half mile west of Square Butte in Chouteau County, is a justly celebrated place because of its character as an experimental ground for the development of trees and shrubbery, which is Mr. Davis' hobby, is an old time Montana citizen. He came to the territory during the 1880s, just about the time the first railroads were revolutionizing transportation and marking the end of the real pioneer epoch.

Mr. Davis is an Englishman by birth. He was born in the City of Bristol, son of John and Mary (Raglan) Davis. His father was of Welsh ancestry and was a printer by trade. Both of them died in Bristol. Their two sons, Albert Henry and Frederick William, came to the United States, the younger living at Superior, Wisconsin. Albert Henry Davis was seven years of age when his parents died, and he lived with an aunt until he was thirteen, and after that he looked after himself. He had limited educational advantages. Some friends helped the orphan boy to come to America, and he lived in the Province of Ontario until 1881. He was attracted to Western Canada by the boom developments, going to Winnipeg, and for five or six years was engaged in railroad construction work along the line of the Canadian Pacific. He and a friend then started for the United States, going to Chicago, and hired out to the Burlington Railway Company in the company's construction forces. He spent the winter at Galena, Illinois, and in the spring went on to St. Paul, and from there he and his friend came on west as far as Helena.

In April, 1886, Mr. Davis engaged as a cook for a firm of railway contractors, Keefe and Larson. He walked from Helena to Rock Creek behind the Keefe and Larson freight wagons. After a short time he went on to Fort Benton and then to the mouth of the Maria's River, and hired out on the ranch of Mose Salomon, one of the noted old-timers of that region. That winter was one of the hardest ever known in the Northwest, more than three-fourths of the cattle on the open range dying. This winter taught the Montana stockmen a lesson. After that it was an increasing custom to prepare feed for the winter season, whereas prior to that time live stock had been permitted to pick up feed from the open range. Mr. Davis was also employed as cook on the ranch of the Circle outfit, famous among the great live stock concerns of the early days. The ranch manager was Jack Harris, and the chief owners of this outfit were the Conrads and I. G. Baker. While on that ranch Mr. Davis, like hundreds of others, came to admire the princely qualities of Jack Harris.

Mr. Davis then took charge of the kitchen and cooking for the Milner Cattle Company, owned by the firm of Milner & Boardman. For several years he was with this concern and then decided to get into business for himself. He established his ranching on the Teton River, a few miles below Fort Benton. He was in that locality seven or eight years and then returned to the Milner Cattle Company, becoming foreman of the ranch. He was closely associated with Mr. Milner, its owner, and when the latter died, in 1913, he left Mr. Davis as the sole executor of his estate and willed to him all his personal property. This was one of the big ranching estates of Montana, and after clearing up the business Mr. Davis found himself in a position where he could use his time as he saw fit.

This was the opportunity to work at his hobby. For years he had had an Englishman's typical love for landscaping, and had made a study of native Montana trees and shrubbery. It seemed to him that one of the most important developments that could take place would be planting on a large scale of native trees over the semi-arid regions. His earlier experiments had not been very successful. The soil was too hard and impervious for trees and shrubbery to thrive. The key to success was given him while he was making a trip with Mr. Milner in Southern California. A man interested in tree planting told him of the practice of dynamiting the soil as a preparation for tree planting. From this Mr. Davis took his cue. In addition to dynamiting and loosening up the top soil Mr. Davis went down still further with a post auger, and trees planted after this preparation made remarkable growth and at times it has been a difficult matter to get rid of a tree once planted under such conditions. For a dozen years Mr. Davis has followed the full bent of his inclination for arboriculture. He says that Montana trees and shrubs are not surpassed in beauty by the native varieties found in any state. On his property along Cowboy Creek, near Square Butte, he has developed a plot of sagebrush land into a veritable paradise of trees and shrubs. Equaling him in enthusiasm is Mrs. Davis, and they have studied and worked together. What they have done stands as an object lesson as valuable as anything in that line accomplished by the State Experiment Stations, and the value of their work will go on increasing from year to year. At the Davis place near Square Butte, Arbor Day is celebrated every day in the year. Their place is now almost a complete forest, where are found wonderful examples of Montana native trees and shrubs, including the ash, cottonwood, willow, hawthorne, red willow, fir, pine, spruce, black birch, wild currant and many others.

Mr. Davis is vice president and a director of the Chouteau County Bank, which was first founded and opened at Square Butte. He took out his papers as an American citizen at Fort Benton, and began voting as a Democrat, his first vote going to Grover Cleveland. He was made a Mason at Fort Benton and is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

Mr. Davis married at San Francisco, February 14, 1918, Miss Blanche McQuaid. Her father was an Illinois man and lived in Montana for some years. Mrs. Davis was college trained and for several years before her marriage taught school in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have an attractive bungalow home in the midst of their planted grounds. They are very interesting people, and friends and visitors may not only learn a great deal of the practical side of tree growing but come in contact with one of the most delightful characters of the older days in Montana.

ANTHONY J. HUGHES came to Montana in 1894, being then a youth of eighteen. However, not all the years since then have been lived in this state. His most active part in Montana affairs began about 1912, as a sheep rancher on Blood Creek in the Valentine locality of Fergus County. Mr. Hughes' ranch is twenty-four miles east of Roy.

He was born at Bala in Riley County, Kansas, October 1, 1876, and during his own lifetime he has lived in many states. His father, John G. Hughes, was born near Swansea, Wales, and married there Miss Ann Jones, a native of the same locality. They were eighteen years of age when they married, and soon afterward they came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. John G. Hughes while in Wisconsin followed the trade of whipsawyer. After two years he moved on to Iowa and then to Nebraska, and in Nebraska was located at the Rock Creek Stage Stand, famous as the scene of the fight between Wild Bill Hickock and the McCandless gang, the beginning of Wild Bill's notorious career. While there John G. Hughes looked after the stage stock for the Ben Holliday stage organization. After five or six years they moved down into Kansas and entered a homestead in Riley County, proved it up, and in May, 1877, about six months after the birth of their son Anthony J., they started west across the plans to Oregon, first settling in the Willamette Valley, near Salem, the capital of the state. Two years later they moved to Pomeroy, Washington, and that remained the permanent home of John G. Hughes and wife, where he became a stock man and farmer, also conducted a livery business. He was a man of quiet and substantial industry and had no desire for politics or official life. He always voted as a Republican, and both parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. He had the faculty of acquiring friends easily and never forgot one of them. John G. Hughes died in 1910, at the age of seventy-eight, and his wife, in 1900, and both are buried at Pomeroy. Their children were: Mary, wife of E. Burlingame, of Pomeroy; David Jones, who died at Los Angeles, leaving three children; John Richard, who died at Pomona, California, in 1928, leaving a son; Maggie, wife of Rolland Kribbs, of Pomona, California; and Anthony J.

Anthony J. Hughes had his first conscious recollections at Pomeroy, Washington, and grew up on a ranch and in the town, attending public schools, and after leaving high school worked for some time in a lawyer's office at Moscow, Idaho, getting experience and knowledge that have proved valuable to him in his later years. For a time he was a cowboy in Washington, and when he came to Montana, in 1894, he spent three years as a range rider for Henry Tussler in the Mizpah country near Miles City. For three years he did similar work for Joseph Roach at Minot, North Dakota, and then went back to the old home at Colorado, Washington. In the spring of 1911 he returned to Montana, was employing breaking horses for Andrew Fergus, and for ten years was foreman for the T. C. Power Company in Fergus County.

Mr. Hughes in October, 1912, took up his homestead on Blood Creek, and as a homesteader he built the customary log cabin, still a part of his improvements. He entered a section of land, and from that as a nucleus has developed a ranch and farm of 440 acres, and he also leases 2,000 acres of his live stock. He was in the cattle business until the severe period of deflation following the World war, when he sold what cattle he had and turned to sheep. He bought on time a flock of a hundred sheep, paid for them in three years' time, and now has a thousand ewes. For the past few years he has been getting back into cattle on a pure bred basis, with thirty head of Whitefaces. His ranch furnishes employment to five men during the busy season. He has constructed a complete equipment of sheds for stock shelter, and he grows the hay used by his stock.

Mr. Hughes votes like his father, Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley. He has no aspirations for public office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Hughes is a member of the Christian Church.

He married at Lewistown, Montana, April 30, 1918, Mary Susan Covington. She was born on a farm at Martinsburg, Missouri, in April, 1893, daughter of J. P. and Lucy (Lale) Covington. Her father was a Confederate soldier and Mrs. Hughes comes of a Democratic family. Her father died in 1926, at the age of eighty-three, and her mother still resides at the old home in Martinsburg, and that is the home of all the children except Mrs. Hughes and her sister Ruth, who is in Chicago. The other children are: James Forest; Mrs. Luna Hale; Linnie, wife of Harry Noel; Mrs. John McMurtry; Mrs. Lon Bishop; Ruth, wife of Lester Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have no children. Mrs. Hughes has been a school worker and has had an active part in the educational life of several communities in Montana. She attended school in Missouri, finishing her college education at Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri, and after coming to Montana attended summer schools in Beardstown and the State Normal at Dillon. She came to Montana, to Lewistown, in 1915, and while teaching near Winifred took up a homestead there. She is now teaching in the Sage Creek school of Fergus County.

MOUNT MAURICE HOSPITAL AND SANITARIUM, at Red Lodge, is one of the few hospitals standard in equipment and service, as recognized by the hospital associations, to be found in Montana. Red Lodge is indebted to its eminent surgeon, Dr. S. M. Souders, for its building. Doctor Souders for several years had conducted a private hospital in other buildings, and in 1908, under agreement with the miners and the Northwestern Improvement Company and a contract with them covering a period of five years, he put up a building representing the most approved designs of hospital authorities and costing $75,000, though the replacement value of such an institution today would be nearly twice as much.

The hospital building, at 206 North Broadway, is of pressed brick and the Georgian style of architecture. The Mount Maurice Hospital has not only given a wonderful service, in keeping with its facilities, but it set a precedence of the greatest value, since for years the coal mining and industrial communities had depended upon hospital facilities of an improvised nature, conducted in old dwelling houses or other buildings, where strict sanitary rules were impossible. During the first twelve years of its operation this hospital cared for approximately 15,000 surgical cases. Red Lodge being an industrial community, the hospital has received patients from every state in the Union, and in 1928 alone thirty-five foreign countries were represented in the cases. In quiet seasons the hospital accommodates twenty-five patients, but in emergencies it has accommodated fifty. There are four floors, fully equipped and attractively kept.

In 1910 Mount Maurice Hospital and Sanitarium was visited by a member of a board of directors, who were deputized, through the will of an Iowa philanthropist, to select the best hospital in the United States, considering buildings, equipment, community needs, but not discriminating on account of size, such hospital to become the beneficiary under this will to the extent of fifty thousand dollars. Mount Maurice was rated at the top, but was disqualified for the fact that it was a private institution. To this day Mount Maurice Hospital and Sanitarium is the only properly built and the best equipped hospital in Carbon County. One other fact regarding the institution should also be mentioned, and that is the many capable physicians and surgeons now in practice all over the Northwest who served their interneship there. Among the active members of the profession in Red Lodge who got their first training in medical and surgical practice there are Dr. E. M. Adams, Dr. K. D. Holmgren and Dr. C. L. Koehn.

SAMUEL MOTT SOUDERS came to Montana with a thorough academic preparation, an intensive medical college and hospital training, so that his prestige as a physician and surgeon was almost immediately established. He has been a resident of Red Lodge since January 17, 1901. The years of his mature experience have brought him a succession of work and responsibilities that rank him among the first of his profession in the state. Ever since beginning private practice he has taken almost annually post-graduate courses. Doctor Souders, the founder of Mount Maurice Hospital and Sanitarium at Red Lodge, was born May 5, 1873, in a small community known as Beavertown, a suburb of Dayton, Ohio. One of the important influences contributing to his personal success in his profession was the long and notably successful career of his father as a physician and surgeon. Doctor Souders' paternal ancestors came from Germany to America about the time of the Revolutionary war, locating in Virginia. His grandfather, John Souders, born at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1800, married Ann Slater, of English ancestry, and moved to Ohio, where they established a farm after the fashion of their old Virginia plantation. John Souders died at Circleville, Ohio, in 1881, and his wife several years later.

Dr. Samuel Souders, father of the Red Lodge physician and surgeon, was born at Circleville, Ohio, in 1830, and practiced his profession for over half a century at Beavertown, which later became known as Dean. He graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City and took numerous post-graduate courses there. The Montgomery County Medical Society in 1912 held a banquet to commemorate his fifty years of membership in the organization. He was a member of the Ohio State and American Medical Associations and always had a keen interest in community affairs. He was a member of the Prohibition party and the English Lutheran Church. Dr. Samuel Souders, who died at Dean, Ohio, in 1914, married, in 1862, Jennie O'Neill, who was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and died at Dayton, Ohio, in 1917. She was a descendant of Roger Sherman, of Colonial Massachusetts and a cousin of Gen. William T. Sherman. Dr. Samuel Souders and wife reared four children, the third child and only son being Doctor Souders of Red Lodge. The oldest daughter, Minnie, widow of Rev. E. W. Darst, who was a minister of the Christian Church, was herself ordained to the ministry of that denomination, and she served the Red Cross in Italy and Albania during and following the World war, and is now engaged in Americanization work for the Bay Cities Industries at Berkeley, California. Maud Souders is the wife of Prof. John Heiss, of the modern language department of Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana. Myrtle, the youngest, is a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and an instructor in music at Dayton.

Samuel Mott Souders attended school at Dean, Ohio, the Steele High School at Dayton, the Wittenberg Preparatory School at Springfield, and in 1893 graduated from Wittenberg College with the A. B. degree. According to the standards of that time he was too young to enter medical college and for three years was principal of a high school in Van Buren Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. He entered the Medical College of Ohio, University of Cincinnati, in 1896, graduating M. D. in 1900. At Wittenberg College he was a member of the Gamma Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and in the Medical College of Ohio was an Omega Upsilon Phi. Wittenberg College in 1917 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts for original contributions to science in the treatment of pneumonia. Every summer from 1902 to 1922, and again in 1928, Doctor Souders was away for post-graduate study and has taken courses at Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.

From May, 1899, to January, 1901, he was interne in the Jewish Hospital at Avondale, Cincinnati, and in the summer of 1898 served as relief interne in the Cincinnati Contagious Hospital on Prices Hill. On coming to Montana in January, 1901, he became assistant surgeon for the Northwestern Improvement Company, which company later engaged him for their chief surgeon and has ever since claimed his services. Doctor Souders was health officer of Carbon County from 1903 to 1910, and from 1906 to 1912 health officer of the City of Red Lodge. He has been physician and surgeon for the United Mine Workers of Red Lodge and Bear Creek Camp, company surgeon for the Smith Mine of the Bear Creek Coal Company, the Washoe Coal Company and the Eagle Coal Company.

Doctor Souders in 1903 established a private hospital in the New Pickett Block, later moving to the Frank Church Building, erected especially for his use. Then, in 1908, he put up the handsome hospital now known as the Mount Maurice Hospital and Sanitarium, which is described in a special article in the sketch preceding.

Being medical examiner for many local organizations as well as for many life insurance companies, Doctor Souders belongs to a large number of societies and benefit lodges. He is president of the Carbon County Medical Society, member of the Pacific Northwest Medical Society, fellow of the American Medical Association, and belongs to the Volunteer Medical Corps of the United States.

He is a Republican, and in early life belonged to the English Lutheran Church, but since coming to Red Lodge has been identified with Calvary Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member of the vestry for many years. He is a member of the Star in the West Lodge No. 40 A. F. and A. M., Carbon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Billings Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, Venus Chapter No. 32, Eastern Star, and is president of the building committee that erected the Masonic Temple in Red Lodge. He has been responsible for or instrumental in securing the erection of the three largest buildings in Red Lodge, except the College Hotel. Besides the Masonic Temple and the hospital building he promoted the construction of the Labor Temple, the only institution of its kind in the state owned by miners. He also contributed to the Elks Club Building, the churches and rectories, and Mrs. Souders conducted the campaign while president of the Woman's Club for the Carnegie Library. Doctor and Mrs. Souders are principal owners and he is president of the Montana Industrial Company. This company owns 920 acres of irrigated land in the Dry Creek Valley of Carbon County, and also has a large interest in the oil and gas field of the Dry Creek Basin, now being developed by the Ohio Oil Company. They also have a 148-acre farm a mile south of Red Lodge, purchased in 1906 for the generous purpose of protecting the water supply of Red Lodge, and as a result this water now analyzes 99.6 per cent pure. They have a third interest in a 240-acre farm one mile west of Fromberg. The Montana Industrial Company has an interest in two large ore bodies, one containing more than one hundred million tons of high grade gold, silver, copper, nickel and platinum ore, a whole mountainside capable of being mined with steam or electric shovel. The other ore body is one of the largest and highest grade chrome deposits in the world.

On December 25, 1901, at Vernon, Texas, was celebrated the marriage of Doctor Souders and Miss Margaret Paulina Thomas Jones. Mrs. Souders is a former president of the Montana State Federation of Women's Clubs and is one of the best known women in the state of Montana. Her grandfather, John P. Jones, was of the same family as Charles Jones, foster father of John Paul Jones in Virginia, and another member of the family was Thomas C. Jones, a naval officer in the War of 1812. John P. Jones married Margaret Elizabeth Thomas, whose father was a cousin of Gen. George Henry Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga." The mother of Margaret Elizabeth Thomas was Elizabeth Gray, of the same family as Sir Thomas Gray of England. Thomas H. Jones, father of Mrs. Souders, was born at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, in 1856, was educated in that state, married in Tennessee, and in 1883 moved to Texas. He was one of the founders of Vernon and was selected by the Vigilantes of Wilbarger County to act as sheriff until law and order were established. In 1884 he moved his family from Van Alstyne to Vernon, and for many years was a stock man, merchant and community builder. After Indian Territory was thrown open to settlement he became a town builder in Oklahoma Territory, though maintaining the family home at Vernon. He died at Mountain Park, Oklahoma, in 1908. Thomas H. Jones married Lily Anne Eliza Davis, who passed away in 1928. She was a daughter of William P. Davis, a cousin of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, and of Julia Webb Davis, a descendant of Sir John Webb, who was knighted by King James II in the seventeenth century. Lily Anne Eliza Davis was born at Carthage, Missouri, about three years before the records of that town were destroyed by fire, set by bushwhackers. Her mother died, and when her father returned from the war he took his three children to his mother near Celina, Tennessee, where they were reared and educated. Thomas and Lily Jones reared three daughters: Mrs. Margaret Souders, Edna, now deceased, and Caddie, wife of Frank Steinman.

Mrs. Souders was born at Willow Creek, Tennessee, in 1879, and at the age of four years was placed in a private school. During the same year the family moved to Van Alstyne, Texas, where she also had private instruction, and not long afterward the family home was moved to Vernon, where she was educated under a tutor employed by her father, and at that time musical instruction began to supplement the literary fundamentals. At the age of nine she was sent to a public school, but at twelve resumed her private schooling, and the following year, after the Vernon High School had been accredited, she entered that institution and finished the course in 1893, at the age of fourteen. For one year she was a student in Vernon College, after which for a year she was out of school recuperating her health. In 1895 she entered Oxford College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated with honors in 1898. During her senior year she did special work in science under Doctor Schneider of Miami University, and from September, 1898, to June, 1900, was professor of science at Oxford College.

Mrs. Souders' interest in organizations began while she was a senior in high school, when she became a member of a local woman's club. She was prominent in student organizations in college and on coming to Red Lodge she organized the Reading Circle in the Woman's Club and was its secretary, vice president and president, holding some office almost continuously until 1915, when she became a member of the board of directors of the Montana Federation of Women's Clubs. Her influence and leadership have made the Red Lodge Woman's Club a vehicle for the carrying out of many important civic improvements, and it was during her last year as head of the club that Red Lodge secured a Carnegie library. She was chairman of the state federation committee on industrial and social conditions in 1915-17. Largely due to the work of this committee the nine hour day was legislated for working women and provision made for a vocational school for girls at Helena, and the child welfare division of the Montana Bureau of Public Health. Mrs. Souders was president of District Four of the Montana Federation of Women's Clubs from 1917 to 1919, from 1919 to 1921 was vice president, and from 1921 to 1924 president of the Montana Federation of Woman's Clubs. From 1922 to 1926 she was Montana's director in the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, and since that time has been the state chairman of the Endowment fund committee of the Montana Federation. She is now a director of the Red Lodge Woman's Club. Mrs. Souders is a past matron of Venus Chapter No. 32 of the Eastern Star, is a member of the American Association of University Women, is active in the Episcopal Church and for several years was president of the Church Guild.

Not least among their important contributions to Montana life, Doctor and Mrs. Souders have reared and trained three talented children. Their only son, Samuel Mott Jr., born in 1904, graduated valedictorian of the class of 1922 from the Carbon County High School, took his Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering with highest honors in 1926 at the Montana State College at Bozeman, and in 1927 was awarded the Master of Science degree at the University of Michigan, where he is continuing his work towards the Doctor of Philosophy degree. He has made every honorary fraternity within the reach of his course and is a member of the social fraternity Pi Kappa Alpha.

The two daughters are Margaret Elizabeth, born in 1910, and Helen Jeanette, born in 1912. They entered the Carbon County High School together in 1924, and both graduated with honors in 1928 from the high school department of Glendale College, Cincinnati, Ohio, where they majored in music and dramatics. Since September, 1928, they have been students in the Montana State College at Bozeman. Both are members of the Pi Beta Phi sorority.

EDWARD A. MACK. While the Homestead Act, introduced and sponsored by Andrew Johnson, seventeenth president of the United States, while he was a member of the Senate in 1860, threw open to settlers the vast western lands, it did not insure the prosperity of those who filed upon the 160 acres allotted to them under the act. The land was there; the Government was willing to turn it over to a prospective settler at a nominal entry fee, usually $1.25 an acre, but unless the one thus venturing possessed the faculty of making a farm out of the wild land, and was willing to work intelligently and faithfully, he was none the better off for the opportunity offered him, usually was the loser. The same is true today, although no longer are Montana's acres obtained so cheaply, for it is only the ones who use their abilities to forward work of which they have knowledge, or for which they have a decided inclination, that may be certain of ultimate success. Edward A. Mack, a wheat and poultry rancher of Fergus County, whose valuable property is located on the Custer Highway, four miles west of Lewistown, followed the work to which he was reared when he was transplanted to Montana from Mercer County, Illinois, and has succeeded way beyond his expectations when he came here. He was born in Mercer County, June 23, 1882, a son of Daniel Mack.

Daniel Mack, who died on his homestead near Aledo, Illinois, March 1, 1919, at the age of seventy-seven years, was born in County Clare, Ireland. He came to the United States with his widowed mother, and they first located at Baltimore, Maryland. From there they later traveled to Rock Island, Illinois, where he completed his education and grew to manhood, working during the day and attending school at night. The mother had no means, and she and her son had to work hard to support themselves. His first position was in a hotel, and he did other kinds of labor as he could find employment. His inclination was toward farming, and he eventually moved on a farm near Presumption, Illinois, and there did his life work.

In 1862 Daniel Mack enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served with it until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga but recovered in time to rejoin his regiment and participate in the closing days of the great conflict. This regiment was a part of the army commanded by General Sherman which swept from Atlanta to the Sea and north through the Carolinas. After the close of the war and his honorable discharge he returned to civilian life. With its organization he joined the Grand Army of the Republic, and affiliated with his comrades of the local post, and they officiated at his funeral. For eleven years he served as county supervisor, which office corresponds to that of county commissioner in Montana, and was elected on the Democratic ticket, to which he always gave a loyal support. In religious faith he was a Catholic.

The wife of Daniel Mack bore the maiden name of Catherine O'Day, born in County Cork, Ireland. At the age of thirteen years she accompanied an older sister to the United States, and they reached Rock Island in their travels, and there Mrs. Mack grew up. She met Mr. Mack and they were sweethearts before he went to war, and were married in 1866. So closely were they united in thought that the young girl dreamed of his being wounded, and the details of that dream corresponded with the facts in the case, and when she awoke she described the surroundings of the battlefield of Chickamauga, although at the time she was not aware that any such battle was being fought. She died in December, 1915, when about sixty-nine years old. They had thirteen sons and one daughter born to them, of whom five sons died in infancy. Those who reached maturity were as follows: John W., who is a resident of Corning, Iowa; Daniel, who died at Corning, Iowa, in 1926; Thomas F., who is a resident of Viola, Illinois; William P., who is a resident of Taylor Ridge, Illinois; James P., who is farming the homestead in Mercer County; Joseph C., who is a resident of Lewistown; Edward A., whose name heads this review; Michael H., who is a resident of Presumption, Illinois; and Elizabeth, who lives with her unmarried brother on the homestead, and is also unmarried.

Reared on the Mercer County homestead, Edward A. Mack attended the district school of his neighborhood, and had a little experience as a teacher when he substituted for an absent teacher, but that short period proved to him he preferred something more active as an occupation. Until after he reached his majority he remained with his parents, assisting in operating the farm, but then left for Lewistown, Montana, and located on his present farm.

Upon his arrival in Fergus County Mr. Mack bought one of the Peterson homesteads, whose only improvement was a small granary, and his first act after taking possession was to make ready a shelter for himself. Today he has a fine modern, seven-room residence, barns and stock shelters, the plant being one of the best and most convenient in the county. Poultry and dairying form important sidelines to his farming. He is a wheat grower, and from the start he has had a larger yield per acre and a finer quality of grain than was ever grown on the Illinois farm. In fact the difference in price because of the superior quality oftentimes pays the freight to market. His highest yield per acre in Montana was fifty-two bushels in 1924; while his only failure was in 1919, when he harvested only enough for seed from his summer-fallowed land. Of the 400 acres of cultivated acres which compose the ranch nearly all are planted to wheat.

In his poultry raising Mr. Mack is carrying the "barred rock," the Jersey Giant and the single comb White Leghorn. He conducts this on a commercial basis, culls his flocks and gives much attention to type and to breeding, aiming to secure the best quality of male birds. He has won prizes on his exhibits at the Lewistown fairs and at the Montana State Fair in 1928.

For years Mr. Mack has been active in the Community Club, and he was president of the Cottonwood-Beaver Creek Parent-Teachers Association, which takes care of general community work, even to the extent of advising and suggesting in roadbuilding as well as getting road construction done at its behest. During the World war Mr. Mack did his part raising wheat for food, but he was registered in the final call.

On January 1, 1913, Mr. Mack was married at Mankato, Minnesota, to Aroline Schippel, a daughter of Albert and Wilhelmina (Hillman) Schippel, of Mankato, where Mrs. Mack was born March 16, 1888, and educated in its public schools and business college. Mr. Schippel was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and his wife was a native of Iowa. He is an architect by profession. The following children were born to him and his wife: Mrs. Mack and her sister, Miss Mamie Schippel. Mr. and Mrs. Mack have two children: Eugene Schippel Mack and Francis Mack.

ELMER E. ERICKSON, manager, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers Elevator Company of Windham, is one of the solid business men of Judith Basin County, and one whose personal and commercial standing is of the highest, and he is a veteran of the World war. His birth occurred on the family homestead in Murray County, Minnesota, January 23, 1887, and he is a son of E. John Erickson.

The roots of the Erickson family stretch back into Sweden, for it is of true Nordic stock, and it was founded in the United States by Eric Erickson, grandfather of Elmer E. Erickson. Eric Erickson was a native of Sweden, who brought his family to the United States, and, coming as far west as Minnesota, was camp cook during the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad through Minnesota, especially in the vicinity of New Ulm. He entered a homestead eighty miles from New Ulm, in Murray County, but remained in the employ of the railroad until it reached Marshall, Minnesota, at which time he returned to his claim, and continued to reside upon it the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1901, when he was seventy-two years old. His wife survived until 1927, when she passed away at the extreme old age of ninety-six years, and they are buried in the cemetery in Murray County. They had the following children born to them, a son and five daughters, of whom five survive: E. John, of whom mention is made below; Mary, who is Mrs. Rasmussen, of Brainard, Minnesota; Emma, who married Carl Nelson; Martha, who married George Jones, of Balaton, Minnesota; Tilda, who married Carl Flodin, of Balaton; and Mrs. Peter Olson, of Ruthon, Minnesota.

E. John Erickson, of Balaton, Minnesota, father of Elmer E. Erickson, and an active farmer, was born at Varmland, Sweden, in 1859, and was five years old when brought to the United States. His education was most limited, and he grew up on the farm of his father in Murray County, Minnesota. He was married near Northfield, that state, to Miss Juneala, a daughter of Andrew Olsen, now a patriarch of ninety-six years residing at Balaton, but born in Norway, near Lofoten, where he was a farmer, but in 1861 he came to the United States. E. John Erickson and his wife, born in 1861, have had the following children: Clara, who married Sam Moat, of Balaton; Sophie, who resides at Los Angeles, California, and is a modeste; Eric, who resides at Balaton; Anton, who is on the home farm at Balaton; Elmer E., who is next in order of birth; Mrs. Olda Buckhart, who resides at Russell, Minnesota; Amanda, who is married and resides at Long Beach, California; and Hannah, who married Clifford Moat, of Marshall, Minnesota.

Elmer E. Erickson, like his father before him, was reared on the Balaton farm, and attended the country schools. Later he took a business course at Northfield and Mankato, Minnesota. When he had thus fitted himself for business life he entered the employ of an elevator at Astoria, South Dakota, in 1908. In 1911 Mr. Erickson came to Montana, stopping first at Red Lodge, where he served for about a year as manager of one of its elevators. From there he went into the employ of the Montana State grain inspection department for another year, and when he severed that connection it was to go to Scobey to take charge of the plant of the Scobey Grain Company.

Mr. Erickson was serving in the above mentioned capacity when he was inducted into the United States army under the draft for the World war, and was sent to Camp Lewis for training, and assigned to the infantry branch of the service. Later he was transferred to the gas section, and was made battalion gas sergeant. Sent to Hoboken, New Jersey, with the Ninety-first Division, with them he was transported on the *Empress of Russia* and landed at Liverpool, England. There the troops were unloaded and sent to a rest camp for a short period, after which they were transferred to Southampton, England, and across the English Channel to Le Havre, France. For the following two weeks they were in a training camp, and then were sent to the front and participated in the Saint Mihiel drive. From there the regiment was sent to the Argonne sector, and Mr. Erickson was with battalion headquarters. Gassed, he was sent, October 12, 1918, to the hospital, and he was there when the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. However, he was released from the hospital at Vichey, France, Thanksgiving Day, 1918, and sailed from Brest, France, aboard the hospital ship *Canada*, which reached Boston, Massachusetts, without incident. From that city he was sent to Camp Merritt, where he remained for ten days, after which he was forwarded to Camp Lewis, Washington, and there he was honorably discharged, February 18, 1919. Returning to civilian life, he went to Polson, Montana, where he rested from his military service until May, 1919, when he came to Windham, and took charge of the Farmers Elevator Company. At the time Mr. Erickson brought to it his practical knowledge and experience the plant of the Farmers Elevator Company was a poor business proposition, but through his efforts it has been developed into a paying one, and it is now owned by five citizens of Windham. Henry S. Larson is the president of the company; Ed Arnott is its vice president; and Mr. Erickson is its secretary and treasurer as well as manager. The storage capacity of the elevator is 70,000 bushels, and in addition to the storage and shipping a considerable business is done in making feed. The best year in the history of the plant is recorded as that of 1928, when 26,000 bushels of grain were shipped from it. Since coming to Windham Mr. Erickson has proved himself a worthy citizen, and assisted, among other things, in organizing the

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Community Club, and in the erection of its hall, being at the time it was built one of its officials. While at Scobey, Montana, he was made a Mason, and he belongs to Windham Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

On October 11, 1911, Mr. Erickson was married at Canby, Minnesota, to Miss Melva Jenson, a daughter of Martin and Marie (Hanson) Jenson. Mrs. Erickson was born at Canby, but her father was born near Chicago, Illinois, and is of Norwegian stock, while her mother was born in Bergen, Norway. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenson: Mrs. Clara Iverson, of Long Beach, California; Josephine, wife of A. C. Westby, of Windham; Elbert, of Gary, South Dakota; Mrs. Erickson, born February 8, 1888; Henry, of Burr, Minnesota; Jesse, of Gary, Minnesota; and Guy, of Long Beach, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have no children. Personally popular, successful in business, and happy in his home life, Mr. Erickson is an example of what a man of energy and capacity and a will to work may accomplish.

Torris N. Quamme, president of the Brady Mercantile Company, has been a conspicuous figure in the business life of this community of Pondera County since the spring of 1910. Brady and the surrounding country began its real development about that time, and Mr. Quamme has been on the ground from the start, and his own enterprise and influential citizenship have increased with the expanding prosperity of this region.

Mr. Quamme located there as manager of the Brady branch of the Conrad Mercantile Company, in which he was financially interested. The business was continued as an unincorporated branch of the Conrad Company until 1917, when it was incorporated as the Brady Mercantile Company. All of its capital stock of $25,000 is paid in and it does a general business all over this rich and prosperous section of Pondera County. In 1920 Mr. Quamme and his son, Gilmore N. Quamme, and Mr. Quamme's brother-in-law, Joseph B. Johnson, acquired the financial control of the business, and since then Mr. Quamme has been president, Joseph B. Johnson, vice president, and Gilmore N. Quamme, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Quamme has had many years of business experience. He was born at Lardal, Norway, March 1, 1862. His father was both a farmer and mechanic, and spent all his life in the Lardal locality. His people had lived there for hundreds of years, and the name Quamme is derived from an estate in that section of Norway, all who were born on it taking that place name as a family name. Mr. Quamme's father first married Martha T. Skaarheim, daughter of Torris Skaarheim, who was a farmer and sheriff of his locality. Torris N. Quamme was one of the three children by this marriage, the other two being Ole N. and Anna Quamme, both of whom live at the old home locality in Norway. The second wife of the father of Mr. Quamme was Synneva Hussum, and by that marriage there were three daughters and two sons, all of whom live in Norway except Halver Quamme, of Sherwood, North Dakota.

Torris N. Quamme attended common schools and two years in private school, and as a youth came to America and lived with an uncle in Minnesota, where he spent a winter in high school and also had private lessons in bookkeeping.

Mr. Quamme before coming to Montana lived in North Dakota. While there he cast his first presidential vote, for James G. Blaine. In 1887 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Larimore, North Dakota, and has a medal for forty years' membership in the order. For three terms he was honored with the office of noble grand and for ten years was deputy grand master of the order. He has always been a Lutheran and he and his family belong to Our Saviour's Church at Great Falls.

In addition to his business at Brady he and his son operate 500 acres of farming land, raising grain. During the World war he carried on an intensive program of farm production, and was also appointed Federal food administrator of his district. He exercised a great deal of tact and firmness in that office, and the Federal authorities complimented him for his work at the end of the war.

Mr. Quamme married in 1884, at Northwood, North Dakota, Miss Josephine Clara Johnson, who was reared and educated at Larimore and Northwood, North Dakota. Her parents, Gilbert and Isabel (Peterson) Johnson, were children of Norwegian parents. Her father was a merchant. Gilbert Johnson died at Kent, Washington. His widow is now seventy-five years of age. Mrs. Quamme's brothers and sisters are: H. E. Johnson, a merchant at Warwick, South Dakota; Joseph, a banker in California; Ella, wife of A. Donald Soper, of Kent, Washington; Gilbert E., a banker at Polsbo, Washington; and Alfred B., in the hardware and furniture business at Kent, Washington.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Quamme is Gilmore N. Quamme, who was born May 9, 1895. He attended high school at Annetta, North Dakota, and at Great Falls, Montana, graduating in 1912. For five years he was bookkeeper for the Brady Mercantile Company, leaving the business to join the colors and for seven months was in the quartermaster's department at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, as a bookkeeper. He is a member of the American Legion, is a Master Mason, a Republican and a Lutheran. After leaving the army service he spent some time in the University of Minnesota, until his father bought out and became president of the Brady Mercantile Company, since which time he has had an active official part in this business.

FORBES LESLIE has one of the outstanding ranches of Petroleum County, widely known as the Leslie Sheep Ranch. Mr. Leslie is an old and experienced man in the sheep industry of Montana, having had nearly forty years of experience in the work, and it is due to this long and hard experience that he has put the Leslie Ranch in a condition to play an important part in the history of the wool industry in this section of the state. This ranch was originally established in 1895, and Mr. Leslie bought the property in 1908 from Robert McMaha, who had founded it.

Mr. Leslie was born in the parish of Coull, near Boyne, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, August 6, 1868. His father, Alexander Leslie, was a farmer, a foreman or overseer, and all his children were born on a farm and educated in Scotch schools. Alexander Leslie spent all his life in that section of Scotland. He was of sturdy, honorable habits and character, and while he had little education he made his life one of good deeds. He was a devout Presbyterian and a strict church attendant. His wife, Isabella Merchant, was of a family also long residents in that section of Scotland. Both of them died in the old country, and of their five children Forbes was the only one to become an American. Alexander died at the age of forty, Charles is a farmer, Barbara is the wife of Robert Ewing, a Scotch farmer, and Isa married George Merchant, also a farmer.

Forbes Leslie attended country schools in Scotland, finishing the "eighth standard." He then worked as a farm hand, his first wage being "four pound ten" for six months, or about twenty dollars in American money. As he grew older he drew more wages, and at the age of nineteen, when he left home, his salary for six months was ten pounds ten shillings.

The other members of the family were quite content to remain in Scotland and accept the age old traditions and customs, but he was influenced to come to America by information as to high wages and bigger opportunities. Two young friends from Scotland came with him, one being Walter Forbes, now a plumber at Butte, and the other, Samuel Benzie. They sailed from Glasgow on the *Ancoria,* bound for Montreal, in April, 1888, and from Montreal came to the United States and spent the summer at Newberry, Michigan, where Forbes Leslie earned his first wages as an American, receiving $1.16 a day for his work. On leaving there they started for Seattle, but stopped at Spokane, Washington, where they went broke. Mr. Leslie became ill, was in a hospital for a time, and on recovering worked on a ranch on Cow Creek during the summer. He then started for Dakota with a shipment of sheep. He was then suffering home sickness more acutely than ever before or since, and his greatest desire was to get back to Scotland. However, W. P. Turner, a cattle man at Lucile, Montana, made him an offer which he could not refuse, and he spent six months on the Turner Ranch at Lucile. He also helped in construction work for the Great Northern Railway, and the following winter he was in Butte. Part of the time he was employed screening sand for masons. The foreman on the job got drunk and stayed off for two weeks, and Mr. Leslie went right on screening sand in the absence of other orders. The foreman on returning sober asked as to the whereabouts of the "little Scotchman," and was told he was still screening sand. The foreman declared that he could not be paid, but Leslie took the case directly to the superintendent, who gave him a check without investigation.

From Butte Mr. Leslie went to White Sulphur Springs, Montana, then an out-of-the-way place, ideal for sheep raising, and there he had his first experience herding sheep. After a time he was able to buy a few head of his own, and his first ranching was done at Big Timber, starting with six hundred head. He bought four year old ewes at four dollars a head, and in the early stages of his career as a sheep man he did practically all the work himself, including the prolonged watchfulness and attention during the lambing season. For three and a half years he leased a ranch at Straw, Montana, after two years in the big timber region of the state. He bought his first sheep from Doctor Parberry, who was one of the widely known sheep men of Montana and who operated a great ranch at American Forks.

On leaving Straw Mr. Leslie brought about 4,500 head of sheep into his present location, where he bought 937 acres, improved with a log house and log barn, but without shelter for the sheep.

His ranch is at the junction of Boxelder and Fords Creek. Here he has developed a ranch of 2,800 acres, improved with splendid sheds, ample for the shelter of his flocks, and a ranch house. As a producer of wool he has sold that commodity as low as thirteen and a half cents a pound, and during the war got as much as forty-eight cents a pound.

The sheep business is an industry requiring for success a skill born of experience, closest kind of attention and good management throughout, and these qualities undoubtedly have contributed to Mr. Leslie's striking success. Naturally, he has little time for public affairs, though he has always been interested in the welfare of the local schools and helped establish the home district and became a member of its first board of trustees. After becoming a naturalized American he accepted the principles of the Republican party as his political faith.

Mr. Leslie married at Lewistown, Montana, December 31, 1903, Miss Helen N. Monroe. Her father, Hon. Hugh Monroe, was a lawyer at Edinburgh, Scotland, where Mrs. Leslie attended college and where she taught school. She came to the United States alone and met Mr. Leslie at Garneill, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie in 1919 went back to Scotland and spent three months visiting among old friends and relatives. The war was just over, and conditions were exceedingly bad all through Great Britain. It was a great contrast from the time when both Mr. and Mrs. Leslie had known the old country, and they were more than well satisfied in having come to America and particularly in having achieved their prosperity in Montana and contributing to the making of this state.

JOHN SCHILLINGER has rank among the progressive and influential representatives of agricultural and live stock industry in McCone County, and has continuously resided on his present homestead place, south of Vida, since 1911. He is giving loyal and effective service as clerk of the school board of the Schillinger district.

Mr. Schillinger was born in Iowa, November 19, 1882, and is a son of Paul and Emma Schillinger, who came from the Hawkeye State to Montana in 1913 and took a homestead two miles south of the present residence place of their son John, they having there maintained their home until 1927, when they removed to Wolf Point, Roosevelt County, where they still reside, the father being now retired, after many years of active association with farm enterprise, and both he and his wife being earnest communicants of the Catholic Church.

John Schillinger received his youthful education through the medium of the parochial and public schools of Iowa, and there he continued to be identified mainly with farm industry until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. He then went to British Columbia, where he obtained a homestead claim that was the stage of his farm activities during the ensuing seven years, he having in the meanwhile followed also other lines of work. April 4, 1910, he filed entry on his present home farm in McCone County, Montana, and in the following year established his permanent residence on the place, which he has reclaimed and developed into one of the well improved and valuable farm estates of this section of the state. Though he formerly gave special attention to the raising of Aberdeen-Angus cattle he now devotes his place to diversified agriculture and stock growing. In his home place he has 640 acres, and he is the owner also of another tract, comprising 320 acres. In previous years he used also fully two sections of leased land.

Mr. Schillinger takes loyal interest in all that concerns the civic and industrial prosperity of his home county and is serving, as before stated, as clerk of the school board of his district. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church.

On the 23d of February, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schillinger to Miss Mary C. Gilligan, and the four children of this union are Wilburt, Veronica, Eugene and Marian.

JOSEPH B. SCHILLINGER. The famliy of which Mr. Schillinger is a popular representative has been closely and worthily concerned with the civic and industrial progress of McCone County, and he stands today as one of the substantial farmers of the country, where his well improved farm estate is situated three and one-half miles southeast of the village of Vida.

Mr. Schillinger was born near Osage, Mitchell County, Iowa, October 29, 1891, and is a son of Paul and Emma Schillinger, who came to Montana, in 1913 and who remained on their homestead farm near Vida until 1927, since which year they have lived retired at Wolf Point, Roosevelt County, both being active communicants of the Catholic Church. Of John Schillinger, older brother of the subject of this review, individual mention is made in the preceding sketch.

The schools of Iowa afforded Joseph B. Schillinger his youthful education, and he continued to be associated with the activities of the parental home farm until he was nineteen years of age. He then, in 1910, took a squatter's claim in McCone County and since continued an energetic and successful exponent of progressive farm industry, he having removed to his present home farm in 1913 and having provided the place with good buildings and other consistent improvements. Though his individual farm comprises only 160 acres, his operations as an agriculturist and stockgrower are of such scope as to require his utilization of a total area of 640 acres. He gives his attention to diversified agriculture and stock raising, and in former years he specialized in the breeding and growing of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Mr. Schillinger is serving as a trustee of the local school district, and he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church.

In the year 1925 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schillinger to Miss Cecilia Lenz, of Wolf Point, Roosevelt County, and they have three children: Leo, Allen and Joan.

GOTTLIEB SCHOCK is the owner of one of the well improved farm estates of McCone County, where his progressive operations as agriculturist and stock grower are staged on a tract of 800 acres, which includes the original homestead to which he here entered claim in 1913. Mr. Schock has proved industrious and resourceful, and has gained status as one of the substantial farmers and influential citizens of his community, his civic loyalty being shown in his effective service as a trustee of the school board of his district. His pleasant rural home is situated a few miles to the south of the Village of Vida.

Mr. Schock was born in the southern part of Russia, as were also his parents, and the date of his nativity was March 29, 1889. He is a son of Christian and Margaretta (Baker) Schock, and received his early education in the schools of his native land, he having been a lad of twelve years when he accompanied his parents, in 1901, to the United States and the family home having been established on a farm in McLean County, North Dakota, where the father entered claim to a homestead. Gottlieb Schock continued to assist in the activities of the home farm in North Dakota until 1913, when he came to McCone County and took up the homestead on which he now resides and which has continued the central stage of his farming enterprise during the intervening years, his parents having here joined him about a year after his arrival in the county and having since continued as loved members of his home circle. Mr. Schock is serving as school trustee of his district, as previously stated, and he and his wife have membership in the Baptist Church.

In 1913 Mr. Schock was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Abel, of North Dakota, and they have six children: Ella, Christian, Arthur, Anna, Esther and Gottlieb, Jr.

Ben Olson, the Valley County citizen known to all the people of that section of Montana as the incumbent of the office of sheriff, has been a Montana rancher and ranch owner for a number of years. He was no stranger to the office of sheriff when he was elected by the vote of the people, since during his earlier years in North Dakota he was for two terms intrusted with similar responsibilities.

Mr. Olson was born at Lodi in Columbia County, Wisconsin, March 8, 1877. His parents, Alex and Bertha Olson, were natives of Norway, and each was about five years of age when brought to America by the respective parents. The Olson family located in Wisconsin and the mother's people at Woodstock, Illinois. Alex Olson and wife spent most of their lives in Wisconsin, where he became a substantial farmer.

Ben Olson was a son in a family of eleven children. He completed the eighth grade of public schools in Wisconsin, and in 1893, at the age of sixteen, went out to Leeds, North Dakota. For five years he was at Grand Forks, a student in the academic department of the University of North Dakota, and for a year and a half attended law school. He has a good knowledge of the law, but has never engaged in practice. While in North Dakota he became interested in politics and served as deputy sheriff from 1900 to 1905. He then located at Willeston, North Dakota, and while employed by G. M. Deddrich was elected sheriff of Williams County in 1908, serving two terms, until 1912.

Mr. Olson came to the northern part of Valley County, Montana, in 1916, and for ten years assiduously occupied himself with his business as a rancher. In 1926 he was elected sheriff, and his first term was so satisfactory as to deserve a reelection, which was given him in 1928.

Mr. Olson while living in North Dakota served as district game warden during 1914-15, with jurisdiction over the counties of Williams, McKinsey and Montrail. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in the Masonic fraternity has membership in the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery.

Thos. L. Fagan

Thomas L. Fagan is able to claim a distinct share of pioneer precedence in the Brady district of Pondera County, where he entered in 1913 claim to the homestead that was the nucleus of his present well improved wheat ranch of 320 acres, situated four miles east and two miles north of Brady.

Mr. Fagan, who has been a resident of Montana since March, 1906, was born in Jones County, Iowa, in January, 1886, and is a son of John and Katie (Rogers) Fagan, of whose other children the following brief record is given: Lewis E., a mechanical engineer, resides in Chicago; Mary T. and Katie died on the old home farm in Iowa; Joseph died in young manhood; James H. is associated with his brother Thomas L., of this review, on the ranch near Brady; John W. was a young man at the time of his death; Frank L. is a farmer near LaMotte, Iowa; David A. took a homestead in the Brady district of Pondera County, and here his death occurred in March, 1917.

John Fagan, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1844, and was a child at the time of the family removal to the United States. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (O'Brien) Fagan, and his father became foreman in a starch factory at Jersey City, New Jersey. In 1856 Thomas Fagan removed with his family to Iowa and became a pioneer settler in Jones County, where he reclaimed and developed a farm and where he died in 1898, at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife having passed away in 1881, and their mortal remains having been laid to rest in St. Peter's Cemetery at Temple Hill, Iowa, both having been earnest communicants of the Catholic Church and Mr. Fagan having been a Democrat in political adherency. Of the seven children of Thomas Fagan four attained to maturity and three of the number reared families of their own. John Fagan was a lad of about twelve years at the time of the family removal to Iowa, where he was reared and educated and where he passed the remainder of his life. He long held standing as one of the substantial farmers of Jones County, but passed the closing period of his life in the home of his youngest son, in Jackson County, that state, where he died in 1925. He was a member of the first class to be graduated in the high school at Monticello, Iowa, that of 1868, and was the last survivor of that class. He was a Democrat, was loyal and progressive as a citizen, and served his community as a member of the district school board. The death of his wife occurred in 1907, and both were consistent communicants of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Katie (Rogers) Fagan was born in Jones County, Iowa, a daughter of Joseph and Katie Rogers, who were natives of Ireland and who became pioneer settlers in Jones County, Iowa, where the father developed a productive farm. Mrs. Fagan was a member of a family of five sons and four daughters. John Fagan was eldest of four children who attained to maturity, his brother Patrick having died in 1922, on the Iowa farm that had been his place of residence sixty years; Mary Ann became the wife of James Flannigan and was somewhat more than seventy years of age at the time of her death; Mrs. Margaret Powers, the one surviving child of Thomas Fagan, resides at Onslow, Iowa, and is seventy-eight years of age at the time of this writing, in 1929.

Thomas L. Fagan was reared on the home farm that was the place of his birth and received the advantages of the public schools, he having thereafter attended the normal school at Dixon, Illinois, and also Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He continued his association with farm industry in Iowa until the spring of 1906, when he came to Montana, his intention having been to return eventually to Iowa, but the attractions and advantages of the Treasure State having been such as to make him alter his plans and here established permanent residence. At Butte he engaged in mining as an employe of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, with which he remained three years. He then passed a short time at Lewistown, and from 1910 until 1913 he was associated with building operations in Great Falls, where he followed the trade of lather. In the latter year he established his residence on his present ranch in Pondera County, and in the developing and cultivating of his land he has won substantial success in the intervening years. His first crop, oats, was destroyed by hail, and in the following year yield of winter wheat averaged fifty-two bushels to the acre. Since that time he has had but two crop failures in his well ordered operations as a wheat-grower, and his banner crop, that of 1928, averaged fifty-seven bushels to the acre. He follows the plan of summer-fallowing his land and thus brings his crop yields up to high standard. He now has a commodious house and other good buildings on his ranch, and this house was erected in 1919, his original shack, twelve by fourteen feet, being now used as a coal house. Mr. Fagan now owns a half-section of land, all available for cultivation, and his progressive policies are shown in his use of power machinery in his farm operations.

Mr. Fagan is a Democrat, is a communicant of the Catholic Church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. While still a resident of Iowa he was a member of the State Catholic Historical Society. He was registered for service in the World war, but was not called into active service, though he did well his part in supporting local patriotic movements and enterprises. Mr. Fagan still permits his name to remain on the roster of eligible bachelors in Pondera County.

JOHN PARK, of Teton County, has a great deal to show for his efforts as a Montana farmer and homesteader. He has lived in the state for twenty years, and in March, 1913, he filed on his claim four and a half miles southwest of Dutton.

Mr. Park was born in Merionethshire, Wales, in November, 1884, a son of Griffith and Catherine (Lewis) Park. His father was of Scotch ancestry and was born in the same community as Premier Lloyd George. He was a farmer, and died in 1927, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Lewis, of pure Scotch ancestry. She is now seventy-eight years of age and continues to live in Wales, her son, John Park, having visited her in 1929. The family consisted of nine children: Kate, widow of Harry Parry, of Wales; Mary, Mrs. David Williams, of Wales; Annie, wife of Griffith Griffith, of Wales; Joseph, a bachelor living in North Wales; John; Maggie, wife of Neil Thompson, of Liverpool, England; Miss Jane, at home; Mrs. Elizabeth Jamieson, of Liverpool; and Griffith, who lives with his mother.

John Park grew up on a small farm in a slate mining and coal mining region. His birthplace was only about six miles from the home of Lloyd George, the British statesman. His schooling stopped with the seventh grade, and in the years before he came to America he learned the trade of slate maker, worked in slate and coal mines, helping drill and blast the crude product, and thus he was well equipped for making a living when he came to the new world. In June, 1907, he sailed from Liverpool on the ship *Caronia* bound for New York. With him was a youth of his own age, Robert O. Hughes, who now lives in Great Falls, Montana. While they separated after coming to New York, Hughes going south, they kept in touch with each other and eventually both of them found homes in Montana. Their first location was at Utica, New York, where Mr. Park was employed on a farm located on the shores of Lake Oneida between Utica and Syracuse. In 1908 he came to Montana, and for several months worked in a coal mine around Great Falls, loading out the product of the mine. In the spring of 1909 he found employment on the ranch of Doctor Sweat and became ranch foreman, and in that way had a practical experience in the methods of farming and stock raising as practiced in this state. While thus engaged he filed on his homestead and in the spring of 1915 occupied it as a home.

His first improvement was a little frame house of one room, in which he lived as a bachelor for ten years. In 1924 he went back to Wales and married, at Liverpool, a girl who had grown up in the same Welsh community as he did. After their return to Montana they continued to live in the one-room house for several months longer. In 1925 the present substantial home of five rooms was completed. Mr. Park now has a well equipped ranch, and has made his property valuable through his own enterprise and labors.

When he first located there Dutton was only a section house with four houses nearby. A large part of the surrounding land was still open range, and Mr. Park first engaged in raising horses and mules. In 1914 he broke thirty acres of sod, seeding it to winter wheat. Just a week before the harvest, which promised a yield of fifty bushels to the acre, a hail completely destroyed his prospects The wheat was beaten out and lay on the ground and served as seed for the next crop, when he harvested eighteen bushels to the acre. In the spring of 1915 he broke out more land and seeded it to flax, and again the hail came, but he threshed a crop of eleven bushels to the acre. Each year more land was brought under cultivation and he has had some grain to harvest every year except in 1919. The peak of his wheat acreage came with 500 acres. Half of his wheat ground is summer fallowed. His original holdings have been increased by purchase until he now owns about a thousand acres. The land is rolling and a considerable area of it is in pasture, devoted to the grazing of horses and cattle. All his ranch is fenced and cross-fenced.

Mr. Park was registered and classified during the World war, but was retained in Montana for the services he could render as a farmer and grain grower. He was active in the Red Cross. During the war his wife, then Miss Roberts, spent four years nursing wounded soldiers in England, in the Northamptonshire War Hospital, and her service brought her the award of a Royal Red Cross Medal.

Mr. and Mrs. Park, as previously noted, grew up in the same Welsh locality. Her father, Rev. Mr. Roberts, was a local minister of the Wesleyan Church and a man of prominence in public affairs, being chairman of elections, and was a Liberal in politics and an ardent supporter of Lloyd George. Mrs. Park's mother was

Lavinia Lloyd, daughter of Thomas and Alice Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd being of Welsh parentage, and his wife, English. Mrs. Park was born January 15, 1897, and the other children of her parents are: Mrs. Bruce Shuliebotham, of Wales; William R., of the home village; Jane, wife of William Roberts, in Wales; Thomas C., of North Wales; Elizabeth, at home; and John G., who is employed on the Park Ranch at Dutton, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Park have one son, John William, born April 9, 1925.

Mr. Park acquired American citizenship by naturalization at Choteau in 1916 and has voted consistently as a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Charles E. Hughes. Both he and his wife were reared as Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Park was made a citizen of the United States in 1928, and in that year cast her first vote, for Mr. Hoover.

John Lander has made a very effective use of his years in Montana, first as a coal miner, and for nearly twenty years as a farmer and wheat grower in Chouteau County. He is a resident of the Waltham community and enjoys a high standing as a citizen, having been a man of resource and public spirit in every community where he has lived.

Mr. Lander was born in Cornwall, England, in 1881, son of William and Josephine Lord (Goll) Lander. His father was a stone cutter by trade. When his son John was an infant he left his family in Cornwall and came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade. His wife and children joined him and he moved to What Cheer, Iowa, later to Rock Springs, Wyoming, and finally to Belt, Montana, where he died in 1903, at the age of fifty-six. He was for many years a coal digger, the occupation he followed after giving up his trade as a stone cutter, at which he last worked in Iowa. His widow survived him and passed away on the Lander Ranch on Highwood Creek, Montana, in 1927, at the age of seventy-one. Their children were: John; Edith, wife of William Snook, of Belt; Joseph, of Great Falls; Anthony, who died at Belt, unmarried; William, a rancher on Highwood Creek; Walter, a rancher on Highwood Creek; and Ernest, who is deceased.

John Lander had rather limited opportunities to attend school. He began work at the age of eleven years in coal mines at What Cheer, Iowa, and has been identified with the coal mining industry in every capacity from underground to surface duties. He worked as a coal miner in Iowa, Wyoming and at Belt, Montana. He came to Montana with his parents in 1900, and was a coal miner at Belt until 1912, when he came to the vicinity of Waltham on Highwood Creek and took up as a homestead the southwest and northwest quarter of section 4, township 21 north, range 6 east. At that time he put up the home in which he now resides, a five-room house, and from the first has been a Montana wheat grower. He had several short crops and in 1915 had a yield of about thirty-five bushels to the acre. The following year was also a good one, and he experienced the succession of dry years and short crops until after the war. Mr. Lander has come into his own as a Montana wheat grower during recent years, particularly 1927, 1928 and 1929. In 1929, a year when many Montana growers fell far short of the average, he had one of his best yields, harvesting about forty bushels to the acre. Mr. Lander by purchase has accumulated about 600 acres of land, and this has 400 acres under cultivation. Using the summer fallow method of cropping, he seeds about 200 acres annually.

Mr. Lander from the first has been an earnest citizen in his community. He has been one of the trustees of the Shepherd Butte School. During the World war he was registered, but was exempt as a wheat grower. He is independent in politics.

Mr. Lander married at Belt, June 15, 1903, Miss Clara Holt, daughter of Samuel and Agnes (Muir) Holt. Mrs. Lander is a sister of Mrs. Victor L. Fischer, who also lives in the Waltham community of Chouteau County. Mrs. Lander attended schools in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and at Walsenberg, Colorado. They have five children: Evelyn, wife of George Knight, a farmer near the Lander home; Clifford John; Geraldine Montana; Eugene Harold and Leonard LeRoy, all of whom are on the home ranch, and the youngest is still attending school near Waltham.

MRS. BELLE CARTER HARMAN, of Grass Range, Fergus County, has the distinction of being the first woman in the world to be ordained an elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, referred to in an article in the *Kansas City Star* as "the first woman circuit-rider," and in the fullest, most significant and most constructive sense hers has been a life of consecrated service. To her work she has brought a high order of intellectuality, a broad human sympathy and tolerance, and in invincible determination to aid and uplift her fellow men. When supreme family bereavement came to this devoted worker in the vineyard of the Divine Master she translated sorrow into helpful service to others, and in that service she has not spared herself in time, labor or courage adequate to meeting trials and hardships involved.

Mrs. Harman was born at Bethany, Harrison County, Missouri, and she is a representative of the Carter family that sent members from England to the American colonies in the early Colonial period and that gained prominence and influence in connection with the early history of Virginia, the ancestral lines having both English and Scotch strains. A paternal ancestor of Mrs. Harman was a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution. The family name has ever connoted superior education, service in educational work, loyal and influential association with civic affairs as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life.

Mrs. Harman is a daughter of Ebenezer Bird Carter and Clara C. (Brughhaupt) Carter, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio and the latter of whom was a daughter of a German nobleman, Henry Brughhaupt, whose family had been one of major prominence, wealth and influence in Germany, and who came from his native land and made immediate settlement in Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mrs. Clara C. Carter was specially gifted in a literary way and was a gracious figure socially.

Ebenezer Bird Carter was a son of John Carter, who was born and reared in Virginia, and who became a pioneer settler in the Dresden community of Muskingum County, Ohio. John Carter long held place as one of the honored and influential citizens of Muskingum County, Ohio, where he served in various offices of local trust, where he taught school in earlier years, and where he became the owner of a large farm estate, as well as a brickyard. In the later '60s he removed to Harrison County, Missouri, where he acquired a large area of land but where his farming operations were attended with somewhat negative success. Ebenezer B. Carter followed farm enterprise in Harrison County, Missouri, and was a citizen who commanded unqualified popular confidence and good will. His devotion to home and family was such that he never could be persuaded to accept public office, as such acceptance might involve periods of absence from home. He was a staunch advocate and supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One of Mr. Carter's brothers represented Ohio as a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and some of his sons went forth from that state as soldiers in the World war, in which they won medals for bravery. Mrs. Clara C. (Brughhaupt) Carter manifested in her personality the finer qualities of her patrician ancestry. Her father was highly educated and was thoroughly conversant with seven languages. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, but did not approve its dogmas and thus became a member of the Presbyterian Church. He decried also the military system of his native Germany, and his attitude in this respect and in religious matters brought him into disfavor with the family, with the result that he inherited none of its large wealth. He withdrew from the Catholic Church before his marriage. The children of Ebenezer B. Carter were afforded the best possible educational advantages, and of the number only two are now living—Mrs. Harman, immediate subject of this review, and John L. Carter, who resides near Fort Maginnis, Fergus County, Montana.

Mrs. Harman supplemented the discipline of the Missouri public schools by a course in the Missouri State Normal School at Stanberry, in which she was graduated. She taught school eight years in Harrison County, that state, and has also taught music, though she has claimed no exceptional musical talent. She was graduated also in a business college at Bethany, Missouri, and during the entire period of her adult life she has constantly striven to expand her intellectual ken and her understanding of human problems. In 1903 was solemnized her marriage to Jacob L. Harman, who was born and reared in Missouri and who was a representative of an old and influential Kentucky family. Jacob, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Harman, died in 1911, at the age of six years, and in 1913 further bereavement came to Mrs. Harman in the death of her husband. From the depths of sorrow thus entailed Mrs. Harman rose to find reconciliation in service to others. At Lewistown, judicial center of Fergus County, Montana, she served three years as financial secretary and pastor's assistant in the local Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1917 she was graduated in the Northwest Training School, Seattle, Washington, and thus became a deaconess of the Methodist Church, her virtual service as such having been initiated prior to her entering this school. In August, 1924, Mrs. Harman was the first woman ever to be ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1926 came to her the further distinction of being the first regularly ordained elder in the world in Methodism. In 1925 she was graduated in Drew College, upon completing the traveling preachers' correspondence course, and at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1928-29, she is taking a course of study through the medium of Garrett College. Mrs. Harman served as deaconess at Lewistown during the period of 1917-19, and in the summer of the latter year she served as supply pastor of the church at Denton. She thereafter served one year as pastor of the church at Lehigh, and in the meanwhile brought about the enlargement and remodeling of the church building at that place. In 1921 she was assigned to service at Utica in Judith Basin County, where she remained two years. In this interval she effected the erection of a new church at Benchland, at a cost of $5,600, and in July, 1923, this church, free from debt, was dedicated by Bishop Charles Wesley Burns. Mrs. Harman has never sought sinecures, but rather fields of service where she was most needed. Thus, in 1923, she was given assignment to three charges—Buffalo and Straw, in Judith Basin County, and Garniell, over the line in Fergus County. Here she raised the amount of the parsonage debt and vigorously carried forward a large service in rural community work. In August, 1925, she was transferred to her present post, at Grass Range. Here she has brought about the erection of a new chapel to replace the old building, and the lumber for this chapel was taken largely from an old church that had been erected many years ago at Gilt Edge by Reverend Van Orsdell, known and revered as "Brother Van." The old building at Gilt Edge was given to the Grass Range parish by the state conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its pulpit and other furnishings, together with its lumber, were transported by trucks down a mountain road a distance of twenty-five miles, and used for the new chapel that, at Grass Range, shall continue to serve as a memorial to the revered "Brother Van." The territorial area served by Mrs. Harman extends hundreds of miles, and she is the only resident minister in a radius of thirty miles, that radius being extended to hundreds of miles in certain directions. This devoted Christian worker has nine appointments for services conducted in rural schoolhouses and small villages, and every Sunday afternoon she travels an average of sixty miles in her Ford automobile, preaches three sermons, presides over Sunday schools and the intermediate grade of the Epworth League work, besides which she visits all schools in her territory at frequent intervals and provides for community meetings and rural programs. Thus she has a veritable empire of her own. On horseback she has traversed many miles of snow-blocked roads, and those made well-nigh impassable by rains, and she has never flinched when duty and humanity called for her interposition, her service being its own reward, as no financial returns are given for much of her work.

Taking a loyal and intelligent interest in governmental and general civic affairs, Mrs. Harman holds herself independent of strict partisan lines in politics and supports men and measures meeting the approval of her judgment. She served as president of the W. C. T. U. of Harrison County, Missouri, has given service as president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society of her church, has been state superintendent of evangelism for the Montana conference, was eight years superintendent of the state Junior Epworth League, and has taught during an equal period in Montana Epworth League institutes. She is now financial secretary for the Methodist Hospital soon to be erected in Lewistown. In conclusion of this tribute to one of the world's noble gentlewomen are taken the following extracts from an editorial that recently appeared in the columns of the *Lewistown Democrat-News,* under the title of "Helpfulness":

"Many years ago, when we first knew her, she was devoting as much of the time as she could spare from her household duties to church work. Later she was left alone in the world and consoled herself by increasing her interest in religious matters. Although bereaved by the loss of loved ones, she went cheerfully about affairs to which she had dedicated her life—helping the unfortunate, consoling the grief-stricken, unostentatiously paying the homage of heart and hand to the Master. Being ordained a minister of her church, she went forth into smaller communities, where she lived not less than she preached the faith which was her staff. Hundreds in this part of the state have experienced the benefits of her ministrations. In season and out, in good weather and foul, she has gone her way, carrying cheer, doing good, caring for the sick, preaching the way of salvation—the way of gentleness, devotion and willing sacrifice. In her own limited field of action she is a worthy successor of that great, good man who blazed a wide trail of splendid service across this state, the immortal 'Brother Van.' * * * We offer, as a part of the day's work, this inadequate tribute to the life, the labors and the inspiration of the only woman minister of our acquaintance, Mrs. Belle Harman. We join with all others who know her in the hope that she may long be spared to brighten and strengthen the lives of those with whom she may come in contact with boundless kindliness and devotion."

JOHN GRIEST BROWN after graduating from law school came to Montana, and has earned a high place at the bar in the City of Helena. Mr. Brown has been well known in social and civic affairs, and ever since he came to Montana has taken a deep interest in the history of the Northwest, and his home state in particular.

He was born in a rural community of Northeastern Missouri, at Edina in Knox County, October 29, 1879, son of Edward J. and Amelia X. Brown. He completed his early education in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, and studied law both at the University of Missouri and Yale University. He graduated from Yale in 1903, and while there was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Book and Gavel law fraternity.

Mr. Brown has allowed neither politics nor other matters to interrupt an assiduous and continuous devotion to the law as the main factor in his career. His only important public office was as assistant attorney general under Hon. Albert J. Galen. Mr. Brown is a Republican. He is a member of the board of directors of the Montana Club, a member of the Helena Country Club and the First Baptist Church of the capital city. Fraternally he is a past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Montana, is member of St. Peters Conclave of the Red Cross of Constantine, and a member of the Scottish Rite bodies at Helena, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Chapter No. 5 of the Royal Order of Jesters. He also belongs to the Helena Lodge of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

He married at Kirksville, Missouri, May 3, 1904, Miss Jessie Cordelia Ashlock, daughter of William J. and Virginia D. Ashlock.

Louis Paradis

They have two sons, John G., Jr., now located at Boston, Massachusetts, and William Ashlock Brown, a student in the University of Montana.

LOUIS PARADIS has lived in Montana since 1911, and in 1913 entered his homestead in Chouteau County. He has had an interesting experience as a farmer and home maker, working hard for his prosperity, seeing his labor go for naught in some seasons, while at other times it has been richly rewarded.

Mr. Paradis was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, November 1, 1886. His people were French Canadians, and in the course of a single generation moved from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Rocky Mountains. A great many French Canadians were attracted to the manufacturing centers of New England, but when Louis Paradis was a year old his parents left that locality and traveled west by train as far as Marshall, Minnesota. His parents were Antone and Margaret (Poutre) Paradis, and his grandfather was also named Antone. Both father and grandfather were farmers. The children of the grandparents were: Cyril, a Minnesota farmer; Levi, a farmer in Illinois; Emilion, who died in California; Antone, the oldest child of the family; and one of the daughters is Josephine, married and living at Los Angeles, California; and another is Mrs. Angeline Goyette, of Marshall, Minnesota.

Antone Paradis, father of Louis, was born and married in the Province of Quebec. He was a farmer in Minnesota, living at Donnebrook in that state, later went to North Dakota and spent five years in the vicinity of Berthold, and in 1911 came to Montana. He died in Chouteau County December 21, 1916, at the age of seventy, and his wife passed away on December 16 of the same year, also at the age of seventy. Both are buried in the Riverside Cemetery at Fort Benton. They were devout Catholics. Antone Paradis acquired American citizenship and voted in national elections as a Democrat. He and his wife had a large family of children: Esma, who died at Marshall, Minnesota, wife of Levi Melenson; Leah, wife of George Lebeau, of Marshall; Fred, of Parshall, North Dakota; Josephine, wife of Patrick St. Peter, of Chouteau County; Rose, wife of Levi St. Peter, of Highwood, Montana; Henry and Hubert, both well-to-do farmers in Chouteau County; Louis; Alexina, wife of Emil Breault, of Fort Benton.

Louis Paradis secured a limited education in the public schools of Minnesota. He remained with his parents through his youth and early manhood, getting a practical knowledge of farming, and was a man of twenty-seven when he entered his homestead in 1913. On this he put up a two-room house, and the following year married, and he and his wife occupied the claim shack for several years, until they were able to add to it and complete a more generous residence. Mr. Paradis made his start on his homestead with four horses and a cow, and with a brother owned a half interest in a breaking plow and a wagon, the wagon having been one their father used in Minnesota. The first year he broke up sod and seeded to flax, from which he got a light crop. The same ground and other new ground he had broken was then seeded to fall wheat and in 1915 he threshed 2,000 bushels from fifty acres. Another good crop came the next year, and he kept on breaking new ground and seeding. In the famous year of 1919 he harvested 125 bushels, while most of his neighbors allowed the shriveled grain go uncut. What he harvested was sufficient for seed for the next season and feed for chickens. During the past ten years Mr. Paradis, like other Eastern Montana farmers, has been fully converted to the value of summer fallowing. In the earlier years it was almost the universal rule for everybody to "stubble in" as much land as they had, and only in the favorable years did good crops come from this method. In addition to his homestead Mr. Paradis leases half a section of land. In 1929 he had 175 acres of fall wheat, sown after the summer fallow and yielding over twenty bushels to the acre. The sod wheat that year suffered from drought and yielded much less. Mr. Paradis in early years used horses for power, but since the spring of 1929 has had a tractor and other power machinery.

Mr. Paradis married, March 25, 1914, Miss Clara DeSilva, who was born at Mantador, North Dakota, April 17, 1889, daughter of Smith and Eliza (Murphy) DeSilva. Her father for five years held the office of marshall of Wahpeton, North Dakota, and then moved to a homestead at Mantador. He was a farmer thirty years and after selling his land moved into Mantador, where he and his wife reside. He was born in Albany, New York, and his wife in Michigan. They had a family of five daughters and one son, and the four surviving daughters are: Laura, wife of Joseph Klennert, of Elgin, Iowa; Miss Ethel A., of Great Falls, Montana; Maude, wife of Jason Wilson, of Shelby, Montana; and Mrs. Paradis. The youngest daughter, Hazel, died at the age of seventeen in North Dakota.

Mrs. Paradis attended schools in Mantador and Hankinson, North Dakota, and at the age of nineteen took up work as a teacher. Her last teaching was done in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Paradis have no children. He cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson, but is a Republican. Mrs. Paradis has not yet voted. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Paradis registered during the war, but his chief service in a patriotic way was growing wheat and producing food for the allied armies, and both he and his wife were active in raising funds for the Red Cross and other war purposes.

Allan E. Gray was a boy of about twelve years when brought to Montana, which has been his home for over forty years. At first in association with his father and later independently he has carried on as a rancher, sheep and cattle man, and his interests and activities mark him as one of the outstanding figures in the Highwood locality of Chouteau County.

His father, the founder of the family in Montana, was William Gray, who was born and reared in Scotland, where he married Isabel McVicker. Both the Gray and McVicker families have been in Scotland from time immemorial. William Gray's father was a city man, and the son had the advantages of the schools at Glasgow. His first employment was as game keeper for some of the wealthy residents of that city and later he had some experience in the butcher business in Glasgow. In 1881 he left Scotland, leaving his family until he could look over the situation in the new world. His first stop was made at Minneapolis, where he joined a brother-in-law on a farm. Here he received his wife and children. For several months he was in the butcher business, and in 1883 he left Minnesota, traveling by railroad to Bismarck and thence by boat up the Missouri as far as Fort Benton. For a year or so he was employed on the sheep ranch of George Patterson, one of the noted old-time characters of the Montana ranching industry. He then returned to Minneapolis and in the spring of 1886 brought his son Allan with him to Montana and settled in the Big Sag district. The other members of the family followed and joined him in their new home in 1888.

At the Big Sag William Gray bought a quarter section of land and used it to run a flock of sheep owned by Joseph Hirshberg. Hirshberg was one of the noted pioneers, and left his imprint on the early history of Chouteau County as a merchant and business man. William Gray for several years handled sheep on a share basis with Mr. Hirshberg and then got into the business for himself. He entered some of the public lands and eventually assembled a ranch of 2,500 acres. During these years he kept his attention mainly concentrated on sheep, though during a few years when sheep were unprofitable he turned to cattle. He was a man of energy, good business ability, and prospered after coming to Montana and earned a very high place in the esteem of his community. After disposing of his live stock interests he retired and lived at Great Falls until his death in April, 1915. Soon after coming to Montana he acquired American citizenship and was a voter with the Republican party. Both he and his wife were Presbyterians. Mrs. Isabel Gray passed away March 2, 1900. She was a faithful wife and mother, and saw her children all well placed in life before she died. These children were: Helen, Mrs. Walter Brown, of Box Elder, Montana; William, who died at St. Paul, where he was yard master of the Minnesota Transfer Company; Effie, wife of David McKenzie, of Seattle; Archibald, who was for many years assistant general freight agent for the Great Northern Railway and subsequently general freight agent for the Western Pacific Railway, and died at Alameda, California, in 1924; Isabel, the wife of James G. Thain, a well known rancher in the Highwood region; Andrew, who lives in Chouteau County; Allan E.; Margaret, the wife of C. W. Buck, of the Lost Lake locality of Montana; and Mary, the wife of H. F. Schwartz, of Bozeman.

Allan E. Gray was born at Glasgow, Scotland, May 11, 1874, and was about of school age when brought to America. The family landed at Castle Garden, were admitted as emigrants, and then went on to Minneapolis, where they were met by the father. Allan E. Gray attended the Winthrop school of Minneapolis, but after coming to Montana, at the age of twelve, had no schooling and prepared himself for a life of activity by daily experience in helping his father on the ranch and farm. He had come to Montana primarily to act as herder for the forty head of cattle his father had brought out from Billings to the Big Sag country. Thus from his early teens he has been familiar with all phases of the sheep and cattle ranch industry. In 1905 he bought his father's sheep business, and has continued in that industry steadily except for two or three years. On his ranch today are both sheep and cattle, but the business has been greatly curtailed in number from the flocks and herds that at one time grazed over the Gray holdings. The pioneer improvement on the Gray ranch comprised a log house, a story and a half building, and other log buildings were added from time to time and part of the old home is now in use as a blacksmith shop. Mr. Gray himself built the commodious ranch house now used by the family. All his time and energies have been taken up by his interests as a stock man, and while he has felt a public concern in the welfare and progress of his locality he has never been a candidate for office. In national politics he cast his vote as a Republican. He was made a member of the Masonic fraternity at Fort Benton and is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

He married in Chouteau County, April 15, 1908, Miss Georgia A. Stevens, daughter of George H. Stevens and wife. She was born at Greenville, Michigan, and came to Fort Benton with her parents. Mrs. Gray was well educated, attending the university for a time.

M. Frank McAnelly, rancher and county commissioner of Chouteau County, is an interesting personality and has been a notable factor in the affairs of the Northwest for thirty years, at first in Eastern Washington, then in Idaho and since the spring of 1919 in Montana. The record of his life shows him up as a worker, a man of independent character, enterprising, public spirited, and the ability to achieve success for himself has been combined with an active leadership and participation in public affairs.

Mr. McAnelly was born in Wayne County, Iowa, May 1, 1859. The McAnelly family came originally from Ireland. They were early settlers in Pennsylvania, and through their intermarriage with the Germans of that state the family came to be classified as "Pennsylvania German" or "Dutch." The McAnellys first settled in Westmoreland County and later went across into Allegheny County, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. It was at Pittsburgh that Mr. McAnelly's father, John, was born in 1830, and he married there Malinda Remaley. John McAnelly was a farmer. As a young man he moved out to Iowa, when that was a new state. When the Civil war came on he was offered the command of a company in the Union army. but having at that time a family dependent upon his efforts he was unable to serve. He was always a loyal Republican and a member of the United Brethren Church. He died in Iowa, at the age of eighty-seven. having survived his wife. They are buried at Seymour, Iowa. The McAnelly family moved to Iowa in 1856. John McAnelly was the father of fifteen children, eleven of whom grew up and ten are living. Three or them have celebrated golden weddings—Mrs. Sarah Mattox, of Cedarvale, Kansas, M. Frank, of Big Sandy, and Mrs. Cynthia Walker, of Hartline, Washington. The other children are: Ella, wife of William Dixon, of Seymour, Iowa; Theresa, wife of J. A. Henderson, of Seymour; Martha, wife of Charles Riggs, of Seymour; Nannie, wife of Andrew Shock, of Seymour; George, of North Battleford, Saskatchewan; Jesse and Albert of Seymour.

M. Frank McAnelly grew up on an Iowa farm, had the advantages of rural schools and lived at home until his marriage. In the winter of 1883 he went to Southern Kansas, and during the next two years made an effort at farming in the vicinity of Sedan, Chautauqua County. It was a time of experiment in agriculture in Kansas, these experiments being hindered by droughts and other circumstances, and after two years he left that state. While in Kansas his wife taught the rural school at Wanetta. They then located in Jackson County, Missouri, near Lees Summit. The farm Mr. McAnelly owned there lay near the Grain Valley locality and is now part of the great system of the Sni-A-Bar farms, which were assembled by the late William R. Nelson, the founder and distinguished editor of the *Kansas City Star*. The Sni-A-Bar farms have been conducted as a great privately owned experimental farming and stock-raising community, and a great deal of practical knowledge acquired there has been widely disseminated for the benefit of agriculture and animal husbandry throughout the Middle West. While Mr. McAnelly was farming there his wife again taught school for several terms. She had first taught in Iowa, and it was Mr. McAnelly who arranged the terms for her teaching there. It was a difficult matter to induce the board to pay her nineteen dollars a month instead of the regular rate of eighteen.

Before reaching his majority Mr. McAnelly married Miss Arrie Lancaster, who was born November 28, 1860, the only child of Richard J. and Catherine (Garnes) Lancaster. Her father was born and reared in Kentucky, went to Iowa when a young man and married in that state. He entered the Union army in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, and in one battle was taken prisoner by the Confederates and was imprisoned at Charleston, South Carolina, where he died of starvation. Mrs. Lancaster was born in Ohio, daughter of Joseph Garnes, a native of Virginia and of English ancestry. Joseph Garnes was a physician, and settled in Iowa in 1856. He died at Corydon in that state. Mrs. Lancaster after the death of her first husband married E. B. Day, and died in Northern Idaho. Mrs. McAnelly received her early education at Corydon, Iowa.

It was in 1901 that Mr. McAnelly came to the Northwest, locating in the Big Bend County of Washington. He homesteaded and purchased near Wilson Creek, on the main line of the Great Northern Railway in Seattle. He was one of the new settlers of that region. He became a wheat grower, and there learned and practiced the summer fallowing methods of raising grain, a method which in recent years has spread over Eastern Montana and has proved its value as an insurance against crop failures. While in Eastern Washington Mr. McAnelly was a grain raiser on an extensive scale, having from 1,000 to 1,200 acres in crop. From Washington Mr. McAnelly moved into the Kootenai Valley of Northern Idaho and for seven years lived in the vicinity of Bonner's Ferry. He had a stock ranch there and engaged in dairying.

From Idaho Mr. McAnelly came to Montana in the spring of 1919 and established his stock and grain ranch ten miles southeast of Big Sandy. Here he has been aided by his sons in handling a large tract of land and they are among the leading grain raisers of this region. The highest record of production on the McAnelly ranch has been forty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. McAnelly has one of the most attractive homes in the town of Big Sandy.

While in Eastern Washington Mr. McAnelly served as chairman of the board of county commissioners, at first in Douglas County and when that county was divided and Grant County created he was appointed one of the first board of the new county, serving three years. The organization of the county and the administration of its affairs were handled by this board in a way to reflect high credit upon Mr. McAnelly as chairman. He also acted as purchasing agent for the county. Owing to the language of the Legislation which created the county the board of commissioners had to devise all the ways and means of financing the government. Mr. McAnelly arranged with banks in Seattle to take county warrants to provide the money for building the first courthouse. The total cost of this building without furnishing was $5,000.

This early experience in county government was an important qualification when Mr. McAnelly was appointed a member of the board of commissioners of Chouteau County in the spring of 1924. In the fall of that year he was elected to succeed Commissioner McLeish, and is still on the board, his colleagues being Mr. Goodhue and Michael Thorpe. When he went on the board in 1924 the credit of the county was very low, and the administration faced a serious condition as the result of the great volume of delinquent taxes. Since then a quarter of a million dollars in back taxes has been collected and the bonded indebtedness reduced about $400,000. While economy has been the rule, there has been a reasonable program of construction and progress put in effect, particularly in the matter of highways. Each commissioner's district is well balanced in the matter of road machinery, with an organized crew of road workers, and more than 300 miles of highway has been graded and in the vicinity of the county seat a considerable mileage has been rock surfaced.

Mr. McAnelly cast his first presidential vote in 1880, for James A. Garfield, and has supported the Republican ticket in every succeeding national election. During the World war he did his part in promoting the Liberty Bond sales in Idaho. He and his wife are both Methodists and since 1881 he has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

Mr. and Mrs. McAnelly had five children, three of whom grew up. Their daughter Linnie, who died at Wilson Creek, Washington, was the wife of Edward Maxwell, and she left a son, Frank Maxwell, now a rancher at Big Sandy, who married Florence Tormey. The daughter Mrs. Pearl Griesinger also lives at Big Sandy. The youngest daughter, Alice, is the wife of M. E. Quinn, of Big Sandy, and has two sons, Mack and Joe Quinn.

GEORGE P. PORTER since 1918 has been state auditor and commissioner of insurance of Montana. His department in the state capitol at Helena shows the benefits of this long official experience on the part of a man who is not only a competent administrator, but exemplifies a force of character at every turn. An atmosphere of system pervades the auditor's office, and the activities that go on there affect in some way practically every citizen of the state.

Mr. Porter is perhaps the oldest native son of Montana in the state's official family. He was born at Helena, February 17, 1869. One of Mr. Porter's characteristics is earnestness, derived perhaps from some of his Scotch ancestry, but he also has a keen sense of humor. His explanation of his genealogy is something that will bear quoting. He says that William the Conqueror named one of his men The Porter, and from him came the Porter family. This, adds Mr. Porter, "is what I know about the white Porters. I do not know how the colored brothers got the name Porter."

Mr. Porter's father, William Porter, was born in London, England, and was brought to New York when a small boy. At a small town named Walnut Grove in Bureau County, Illinois, William Porter and Elizabeth Rice were married. She was a native of Ohio and one of her ancestors was Robert Fulton, who perfected the first steamboat. In 1858 the Porters began the first stage of their westward migration. From Saint Louis they went up the river and across the plains to Denver, where they opened the first store. In the early '60s they started again over the trail to Montana. The Porter brothers built the first house in the City of Butte. In 1866 William Porter and family moved to Helena, where three years later his son George was born.

In 1875, at the age of six years, Mr. Porter entered the primary public schools of Helena, but the following year the family moved to Butte, where he attended school until he was thirteen years of age, when he started to work. During the next nine years he was with E. L. Bonner & Company's general store, rising from cash boy to assistant manager of the dry goods department. On account of his health he left this confining business to live on a farm for about a year, and with strength restored he resumed business as cashier for the Courtenay, Case & Gravelle Company Dry Goods Store, in whose service he continued fourteen years. Mr. Porter in 1907 went to Nevada, engaged in mining at Goldfield and Tonopah, and on returning to Montana was for a few months bookkeeper with the Donohue Company of Missoula, and was then office man for the Missoula Mercantile Company. His first important public office came in 1912, when he was appointed city treasurer of Missoula, under the commission form of government. He served one term of two years, and in 1914 was with a contracting firm at Edmonton, Canada. With the outbreak of the war he returned to Montana, and in April, 1915, went to work with the Butte Miner Publishing Company at Butte.

Elected state auditor in 1918, he is now serving his fourth term. In 1920 he was reelected and under conditions that were in the nature of a great personal triumph. He received the largest vote on the state ticket, and received over three thousand votes more than Mr. Harding, and 1,492 votes in excess of that given to Governor Dixon. The results are the more striking when it is considered that on the state ticket the candidates for governor are at the head, while the auditor is ninth on the ballot. The two candidates for governor received over fourteen thousand more votes than the two candidates for auditor, yet Mr. Porter had nearly fifteen hundred more votes than the successful candidate for governor.

The state auditor is really head of a group of bureaus or divisions of the state government. Most important are his duties as commissioner of insurance. In point of continuous service Mr. Porter is the third oldest insurance commissioner in the United States. He is seldom absent from the sessions of the commissioners of insurance, and it is his habit to present his views with a sense of conviction and a fearlessness that are characteristic of everything he does and says.

His ex-officio duties make him also investment commissioner, member of the industrial accident board, member of the pardon board, member of the state depositary board, member of the law library board and head of the state fire marshal's office.

Mr. Porter in the course of a busy life has had some interesting hobbies. As a young man few could beat him in a foot race, and one of his boyhood friends says that he was a mighty good baseball player. He was in the championship class during the roller skating craze, was a fancy ice skater, and in his more mature years knows a great deal about the quiet art of angling as a disciple of Izaak Walton. His activities have not been inconsistent with a rather small physical makeup. He is just five feet six inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. His fraternal affiliations are with the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry and Mystic Shrine, B. P. O. Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Porter is married and has one son.

WILLIAM VAN DYKE, who was born in Montana, has been a business man steadily promoting his enterprises on a larger and more prosperous scale, and is one of the merchants of Harlowton, head of the firm Van Dyke, Incorporated.

Mr. Van Dyke was born at Bozeman, Montana, January 11, 1883, and is of a mixture of Dutch and Swiss ancestry. His father, William Van Dyke, was born in Holland, and his mother, Pauline Kopp, in Switzerland. They were reared in their native country, and they met and married at Bozeman, Montana. After their marriage they moved to the Flathead Indian Reservation, five miles east of the site of Kalispell, where they took up a homestead and where they lived out their lives. They died in the same week, each about forty-two years of age. Of their four children William was the oldest. Emma is the wife of Court Sheriff, of Canyon Ferry, Montana. Lena is the wife of A. G. Onslow, of Portland, Oregon. Paul lives in California, and during the World war was in training with the Aviation Corps. After the death of the parents the children were separated, growing up in the homes of their mother's brothers and sisters.

William Van Dyke grew up at the home of his uncle, Joseph Kopp, at Bozeman, and was treated like one of the Kopp children. He attended grade schools in that city and from his uncle learned the trade of meat cutter. After his uncle sold the business he remained with its successor in Bozeman until he was twenty-two years of age. His first independent venture was the purchase of a meat market at the old gold mining camp of Chestnut, east of Bozeman; and he remained there until the camp shut down. For about a year he operated a pool hall at Red Lodge, and in February, 1917, arrived at Harlowton, county seat of Wheatland County. For three years he had the management of the meat market of the LaBrie Ranch Company. For about two years he conducted a livery business at Hedgesville in Wheatland County, and after selling out he spent a few weeks visiting his uncle, Joseph Kopp, then living in Northern Saskatchewan, Canada. On returning to Montana he was a meat cutter at Lewistown one year, and then prominently identified himself with the business life of Harlowton. He opened a confectionery store and ice cream parlor, continuing in that line of business for five years, and in the meantine acquired the only bakery in the town. Out of the returns of those years he erected the one story concrete building where the bakery is still located. In 1923 he moved his confectionery store to another building and later sold it. It was at that time that he organized the company Van Dyke, Incorporated, of which he is president and manager. It is a prosperous meat and grocery business. The other officers are: Louis Siqviland, vice president, and A. A. Poirier, secretary-treasurer. Thus the three members of the firm represent three nationalities, French, Norwegian and Holland.

Mr. Van Dyke is an active member of the Kiwanis Club and Commercial Club, having been a director of the Kiwanis. He served a term on the Harlowton City Council. He is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church.

He married at Belt, Montana, November 1, 1906, Miss Tessie Sullivan. Her father, Dennis Sullivan, came from the oil district of Western Pennsylvania, was a coal miner at Belt, and always a union labor man and an officer and delegate to union conventions. He and his wife spent their last years in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke. The Sullivan children were: Loretta, wife of William Noble, of Near Creek, Montana; William, a miner at Butte; Harry; Mrs. Van Dyke, who was born August 12, 1886; Daniel, of Oregon; Eve, wife of A. A. McCabe, cashier of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Avery, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke have an adopted son, William, born February 22, 1923. Mrs. Van Dyke is a member of the Woman's Club and is a Catholic. Her brothers, Harry and Daniel Sullivan, were in home training camps during the World war.

JOHN SURVANT has been a resident of Montana during a period of nearly forty years, here has concerned himself with industrial and business enterprises of broad scope and importance, and his has been large and benignant influence in connection with public affairs, especially in his loyal and constructive service as a member of the State Senate. Mr. Survant continues one of Montana's alert, resourceful and progressive men of affairs, his capitalistic interests are extensive and varied, and he maintains his home in the attractive little City of Malta, Phillips County. This history of Montana has been fortunate in gaining the interposition of Mr. Survant as a member of its editorial advisory board.

John Survant was born in Linn County, Missouri, January 11, 1864, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Barker) Survant, who were natives of Kentucky and who gained pioneer honors in Missouri. Joseph Survant went forth from Missouri as a loyal soldier of the Union in the Civil war, he having participated in important engagements and having finally been captured and incarcerated in the historic Andersonville war prison of the Confederacy. He finally won liberty by exchange of prisoners and took passage on the steamer *Sultana*, which met disaster in the explosion of the boilers while opposite Memphis, Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, with loss of the greater number of its passengers, many of whom were Union soldiers. It was in this memorable disaster that Joseph Survant sacrificed his life, in the spring of 1865, while en route to his home in Missouri. His widow survived him many years and was one of the venerable and revered pioneer women at Chillicothe, Missouri, at the time of her death. Joseph and Nancy (Barker) Survant became the parents of three children, all of whom are living: Richard Logan, eldest of the number, has long been a successful exponent of ranch industry in Colorado;

Jane Amanda is the wife of Richard C. Johnson, of Chillicothe, Missouri; and John, of this review, is the youngest of the number.

In the public schools at Chillicothe, Missouri, John Survant continued his studies until he was graduated in the high school, when he was eighteen years of age. In 1883, as a youth of nineteen years, he initiated independent activities in connection with livestock and general ranch industry in New Mexico, and after being thus engaged about two years he became manager for the Bloom Cattle Company, which then held rank as the largest concern of the kind in the Northwest. It was in the year 1885 that Mr. Survant became associated with this important industrial corporation, in the business of which he still retains an interest.

It was in the year 1892 that Mr. Survant established his headquarters at Malta, Montana, and later he here became associated with L. C. Edwards and William McClellan in organizing the Malta Mercantile Company, he having later purchased the interests of his partners and being now president and principal stockholder of the corporation, this company having long controlled a substantial and prosperous business, based upon fair dealings and effective service. The company's establishment at Malta is modern in all appointments, the stock is at all times large and comprehensive, and the trade is of representative and appreciative order. In addition to being executive head of this pioneer mercantile concern Mr. Survant is likewise owner of the business conducted under the title of Hinsdale Mercantile Company, at Hinsdale, Valley County, and he is also owner of the *Malta Enterprise*, the leading newspaper in his home community.

Mr. Survant has been a prominent figure in progressive ranch enterprise during virtually the entire period of his residence in Montana, and it is interesting to record that of the 160 acres comprising his original homestead claim in Phillips County fully one-half the area is now included within the corporate boundaries of the City of Malta. Senator Survant is the owner of a large and finely improved ranch near Malta, and he has several valuable ranch properties in Valley County, a number of his ranches being situated along the course of the Government canal and thus having exceptional water facilities. Mr. Survant has been an aggressive exponent of the sheep industry in Montana, but in his ranch enterprise he has long specialized in the breeding and growing of cattle and horses. His real estate holdings include his modern and beautiful home place in the City of Malta, and this home has long been known for its gracious hospitality and good cheer, with Mrs. Survant as its popular chatelaine.

The political allegiance, of Mr. Survant is given to the Republican party, and he has been influential in party councils and campaigns in his section of Montana. In 1902 he was elected clerk of court for Phillips County, in 1906 he was his party's candidate for representative of his district in the State Senate, but met defeat, his election to the Senate having occurred four years later, however, in 1910, and his loyal and constructive service as a member of the Upper House of the Montana Legislature having gained to him unqualified popular commendation, especially in his constituent district, the interests of which he ever has endeavored to protect and advance. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he now

J. L. Goodhue

holds rank as one of the sterling and influential pioneer citizens of Montana.

The year 1894 recorded the marriage of Mr. Survant to Miss Mary Utley, of Miami, Missouri, and the children of this union are three in number: Burner Barker Survant, eldest of the children, who received the advantages of Shattuck Military Academy, Faribault, Minnesota; Annie Lee, who attended the Ursuline Academy at Great Falls, this state; and Jessie.

JOSEPH LAFAYETTE GOODHUE, who has been a resident of Chouteau County since April, 1910, is one of the steady, industrious citizens of that community, is serving on the board of county commissioners, and is owner of a fine farm and ranch located thirteen miles north of Highwood. Mr. Goodhue has been more than gratified with his life in Montana. This period of his experience came after a dozen years spent within the arctic circle, where he was a gold seeker, and he was in many other parts of the West before he became a citizen of Montana.

Mr. Goodhue was born at Dakota City, Dakota County, Nebraska, November 20, 1858. His parents were Peter and Mary Edith (Boudrea) Goodhue, both natives of the Province of Ontario, Canada. Goodhue is an Irish name. Soon after the British acquired Canada an Irish Lord Goodhue went over to that country. His two sons married into French families. Mary Edith Boudrea was a French Canadian, and thus Mr. Goodhue's ancestry is largely made up of French and Irish strains. Peter Goodhue was a western frontiersman. Leaving his farm in Canada, he moved into the United States about 1850, lived for a short time in Illinois and then in Iowa, and went to Nebraska while that country was being settled up as a territory. He drove a yoke of cattle from Iowa to the Nebraska frontier. He died there in 1864, when about forty years of age. His children were: Sarah Mary, Julia Estella, Anna Louella, Joseph LaFayette and Peter Lewis. The only one living besides Joseph L. is Anna Louella, Mrs. S. E. Guse, whose home is at Reading, Connecticut. After the death of Peter Goodhue his widow married Elanson Cady, and had a son by that union, Emery Elanson, now of Long Beach, California. Mrs. Cady died in Nuckols County, Nebraska, about 1890 and is buried at Superior, that state. Peter Goodhue and his wife were of the Catholic faith and he died in the faith of that church, but his widow subsequently was converted to the Protestant religion, and probably all of her children followed her example.

Joseph LaFayette Goodhue grew up in Dakota County, Nebraska, until he was seventeen years of age. His schooling was only nominal, and from early boyhood he was concerned with practical means of getting a living. When he was about seventeen he joined a party of prospectors who set out to the Black Hills country of the Dakotas. The leader of the expedition was Colonel Beard, a Civil war veteran who had become a prominent stockman in Dakota County. They went to the vicinity of Deadwood, where Mr. Goodhue spent six months prospecting for valuable minerals. The night before he and his party left there the Indians surrounded the United States corps of surveyors, but a hasty call was sent out and volunteers of private citizens organized and drove the Indians away, but not until two of their number had been killed, and Mr. Goodhue saw these scalped bodies at Spearfish the next day. On returning home Mr. Goodhue found that his mother had moved to Superior, Nebraska, and was operating a boarding house there. In that locality he found work as a ranch hand, later became foreman, and finally general manager. He made love to the daughter of the ranch owner, but conditions caused their marriage to be postponed from time to time, and after a dozen years the match was finally terminated. About that time Mr. Goodhue left for Alaska, joining a party at Seattle.

He knows the life of the arctic circle from the standpoint of a dozen years of experience. He went north on the old bark *Guardian*, which subsequently was wrecked. The passengers were landed on the Kobuk River, about five hundred miles north of Nome. Six months of prospecting yielded him few returns and the party then moved back to the Nome region. Here Mr. Goodhue washed the beach sand for nuggets of gold. Hundreds of "washers" along the beach became wealthy digging what was known as "poor man's gold." Mr. Goodhue shared in this prosperity to a modest degree, but, like most other prospectors, as soon as he had made a stake he put it into work in a new field and used up all he had accumulated. His career was therefore one of ups and downs financially, and while he never got rich he has always considered his Alaska experience as one of the most important that could come to him.

After returning to the United States he visited in Los Angeles, went through Colorado and back to his old home in Nebraska, and in the spring of 1910 arrived in Montana, where he promptly entered a half section of land in section 7 and 12, township 22 north, range 7 east. This half section became the nucleus of his present ranch. Mr. Goodhue brought with him some capital, and he at once engaged in farming, breaking up some of the sod and seeding wheat. He planned to raise hogs as his chief reliance in the way of live stock, but soon discovered that this was not profitable, and finally concentrated on wheat growing. He gave his personal attention to his land until 1917. With the outbreak of the war he realized that it would be difficult to hire labor, and consequently he held a sale and disposed of his stock and machinery. However, he has retained his land and most of it has been operated by tenants. From time to time he has increased his holdings until he has 520 acres, well situated and improved as a grain ranch. The house he put up to live in on his homestead was a one-room structure fourteen by sixteen feet, and it is now used as the feed room of his stable. It was succeeded by a more substantial residence. Mr. Goodhue has had as high as forty bushels to the acre of wheat in a single season. The most profitable year was 1916, but in 1928 his farm produced an even larger yield of grain to the acre.

Mr. Goodhue has always shown a public spirited attitude and has been recognized as a valuable factor in local politics. He was elected commissioner of Chouteau County in 1922 and was again elected in 1928. He served on the first board with commissioners McLish and Hershberger until they resigned, and was then with their successors, J. W. Sullivan and M. F. McAnelly. For two years he was chairman of the board during his first term. This board inherited the salvage of the financial disaster which followed the World war, and the biggest problems before the commissioners were the revenue situation. They had to take care of the bonded debt, reclaim the credit of the county, and the work of the present board has had much to do with reducing the indebtedness by the purchase of outstanding bonds. The public debt has been reduced from over a million dollars to about $800,000. Mr. Goodhue is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Protestant in religion. He comes of a Democratic family. Chouteau County is normally Republican, and the board of commissioners are elected at large, so that it was his personal character and high standing as a business man that brought about his election.

HON. MORLEY C. WICKWARE, extensive wheat grower and member of the Lower House of the Montana State Assembly, is one of the leading citizens of Valier, and a man whose family and home life are of the finest. His support of education and religious work is strong and active, and in all of his political connections he has maintained the highest of standards. His birth occurred in Tuscola County, Michigan, August 22, 1877, and he is a son of a carpenter and blacksmith of that locality, who came to it when a youth of eighteen years from Kingston, Canada, where he was born in 1844, a son of Libbeous Wickware, the latter a native of Vermont, whose forebears were English. The Wickware family was established in Vermont about a century ago.

Having but few educational advantages, the father educated himself and became a man of wide information. After attaining to his majority he espoused the principles of the Republican party, and served in local offices. For many years he was a zealous member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He had no military history, although when he came to the United States from Canada it was his intention to enlist for service in the war between the states, but was not accepted by the recruiting officers, so he settled down in private life. His wife, formerly Agnes Higgins, was born in England, but was living at the same settlement as her husband at the time of their marriage in Tuscola County, Michigan. She was a daughter of George H. Higgins, also a native of England, and a farmer through life. Mrs. Wickware died a few years ago, aged sixty-seven years, having survived her husband, who passed away in 1911, and they are buried in Cass City Cemetery, Michigan. Their family was composed of seven children, those surviving being: Myrtle B., who is the wife of Carl F. Shanley, of Seattle, Washington; Etta M. Titzenthaler, who resides at Olympia, Washington; Stanley A., who resides at Priest River, Idaho; Ray M., who resides at Aberdeen, South Dakota; and Morley C., who is the eldest of the children.

Growing to manhood in his native county, Morley C. Wickware was connected with its agricultural development until 1909, when he moved to Bison, South Dakota, and there he was cashier of the Bison State Bank until 1915, and for two years of that period he served as county treasurer of Perkins County. When he left the bank he came to Valier, purchasing at that time an interest in what was then the Montana State Bank, and was its cashier until 1918, when he sold his interest with other stockholders, and since then he has been engaged in ranching, specializing in wheat raising.

It was in 1918 that he began his operations in wheat, when he joined with a number of other citizens of his neighborhood to raise wheat for war purposes. They formed themselves into the Birch Creek Investment Company, leased land from the Blackfoot Reservation, broke out something like 1,200 acres, and began the seeding of it to wheat. For six years Mr. Wickware continued his association with the company, during which period five crops were planted, and as many were harvested, all of them proving good ones with the exception of that of 1924. In that year the grasshoppers nearly annihilated the crop, only 2,000 bushels being harvested from the 1,000 acres planted to wheat. In 1925 Mr. Wickware took over the interests of his associates, and since then has been conducting the wheat operations alone, and has harvested three crops, during 1928 the yield being about thirty bushels to the acre. His highest protein per cent was fourteen, and the year before it averaged twelve and one-half per cent. In preparing his seed bed Mr. Wickware follows pretty closely the methods advised by the Montana and Federal government stations; and summer fallowing is always done by him, half the acreage each year being allowed to rest. In addition to his work as a wheat raiser he was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives for his locality, and because of his services received two certificates from the Federal Government. He also was a member of the County Council of Defense, was chairman of the first Red Cross Drive for funds, and was registered in the last call, but was placed in classification 4.

Since coming to Montana Mr. Wickware has been actively identified with politics as a Republican; served for a number of years on the board of education and the board of alderman; and as precinct committeeman and as secretary of the county central committee. When the new county of Pondera was organized he was offered the appointment of county treasurer, but declined it. In 1928 he was nominated as representative of his district to the State Legislature, defeating his competitors in the primaries and general election. Entering upon the discharge of his duties in 1929, he was assigned to the committees on agriculture, irrigation, townships and counties, and new counties and divisions. While he introduced but three bills and one resolution, he found something of concern to him, the conditions pertaining to agriculture and education. One of his own measures on education, relating to high-school levies, was adopted. His record in the House is an honorable one, and if he so desires he can come before the people on it for further honors.

In June, 1912, Mr. Wickware was married in Tuscola County, Michigan, to Miss Margaret Miller, a native of that county, born July 7, 1887. She is a daughter of Robert Miller, born near Toronto, Canada, where his Scotch parents settled upon coming to the New World. A farmer through life, he continued in that calling when he came to the United States and located in Michigan. Before his arrival in that state he was married to Miss Isabella Sommerville, a daughter of Robert Sommerville, the latter of whom brought his family from Scotland to Canada when his daughter, Mrs. Miller, was sixteen years old, and they were twenty-nine days in crossing the ocean. Mrs. Miller died January 9, 1929. She was the fifth of six children, of whom only one is now living, Mrs. Jean Smales, of Dumbarton, Ontario, Canada. Born in Stonehouse Parish, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Mrs. Miller was educated at Glasgow.

Mrs. Wickware is a highly educated lady, and after completing her high school work at Cass City, Michigan, she entered Mount Pleasant Normal School, from which she was graduated, and she was granted a life certificate to teach. After teaching at Cass

City she was a teacher in the schools of Niles, Michigan, for three years, and when she left there her career as an educater terminated. She is the fourth child in a family of six children: Will, who resides at Detroit, Michigan; Catherine, who is the wife of C. K. Roblin, of Cass City, Michigan; Bess, who is the wife of Niel McLarty, of Cass City; Janet, who is the wife of George Moore, of Lebanon, New Hampshire; and Edwin, who resides at Detroit, Michigan, enlisted in the cavalry branch of the service for the World war, and was assigned to Brownsville, Texas; and his brother, Will Miller, was also in the service, as an expert testing metal for shells at Orange, New Jersey. The Wickware family also had a representative in the World war, as Morley C. Wickware's brother, Ray M. Wickware, was a member of the Ninety-first Division, was trained at Camp Lewis, Washington, and sent to France, where he served as a message bearer in the Argonne Forest campaign, and he was so serving when the armistice was declared. He went with his command to Germany with the Army of Occupation, but his regiment was mustered out before they reached the Rhine. In spite of the dangerous character of his service he came through without an injury, and is now an active member of the American Legion. He is also a Scottish-Rite and Shriner Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley C. Wickware have the following children: Robert K., who is a senior in the Valier High School; and Alberta I. and Catherine Jean, who are attending the graded school of Valier. Mr. Wickware is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a past master of the Blue Lodge and a past high priest of the Chapter. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Connected as he is with the basic industry, he is well informed as to the needs of the farmers, and the possibilities of agriculture. Not a man to let adverses discourage him, he has succeeded where others have failed, but back of all has been his untiring industry and good judgment, and his fellow citizens, appreciating his character and attainments, are glad to have him represent them, knowing that he will see that justice is accorded them insofar as lies within his power.

HOWARD W. BUNSTON, who has claimed Montana as his home state since 1913, is a lawyer and ranch owner at Hardin, Big Horn County, and has also come to figure prominently in the politics and civic affairs of his section of the state.

Mr. Bunston was born in Ontario, Canada, September 2, 1884, son of George P. and Margaet (Harris) Bunston. The Bunston family is of pure English ancestry, and on his grandmother's side he is of English and Irish descent. His father was born in New York State and followed the woolen mill business in this country and in Canada. He died in 1914 and his wife in 1928.

Howard W. Bunston attended school in Michigan and in 1910 was graduated Bachelor of Literature from Ohio Nothern University at Ada. He took his law degree at the University of Michigan in 1913. While at the Ohio Northern Institution he was secretary of his senior class. Immediately after graduating from law college Mr. Bunston came West to Montana and located at Hardin. He served one term as county attorney, but most of his work as a lawyer is civil and corporation practice. He was appointed and served as receiver of the Hardin State Bank, and is a director and attorney for the Big Horn County Bank and the Hardin Building & Loan Association. Mr. Bunston is owner of the Palladin Ranch, one of the finest sheep and cattle ranches in Hardin County.

Mr. Bunston is a member of the Big Horn County and Montana Bar Associations. He is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. For eight years he was chairman of the Republican county committee and in 1928 was chairman of the Hoover-Curtis campaign committee in Hardin County.

He married in 1912 Miss Cora Lyttle, of Bay City, Michigan, daughter of Charles Lyttle. She was educated at Bay City, is active in the social and club life of Hardin and is a member of the Eastern Star. They have three children, Arlington, Horace and Katheryn.

Donald Kerr, cattle rancher of Teton County, has lived there for over thirty years, getting his first interest in the locality some time before the tide of agricultural settlers arrived. Mr. Kerr arrived in Montana in the spring of 1899, joining his uncles, Neil and Charles Bannatyne. The Kerr and Bannatyne ranches, cattle and other interests have been among the most extensive up and down the Teton River.

Mr. Kerr was born in Buteshire, Scotland, March 14, 1880, son of John and Catherine (Bannatyne) Kerr. His mother was a daughter of Alistair Bannatyne. Both the Kerrs and Bannatynes have lived in Scotland for many generations. His father died in 1903, at the age of seventy, and his mother survived until 1920. Donald was the youngest in a family of eight children and is the only surviving son. His four sisters are Marjorie, Catherine, Bessie and Mary, and of these only Mary is married, being the widow of Alexander Hey. Donald Kerr himself has never married. His father's people were largely of the sea-faring class, while the Bannatynes were farmers.

Donald Kerr had no regular schooling after he was thirteen years of age, though for a time he attended night school. He also served an apprenticeship at the boat building trade. He was about nineteen years old when he came to the United States with one of his uncles, sailing from Liverpool on the *Campagnia* and landing at New York. His destination was Great Falls, Montana.

His two uncles were prominent pioneers of Teton Valley, and one of them has lived in the valley ever since. The Bannatyne oil field is named in his honor. This uncle is Charles Bannatyne, while Neil Bannatyne lives in Chouteau County.

Donald Kerr became a ranch hand for his uncles, and in 1908 he acquired the ownership of the Neil Bannatyne ranch. He has handled both sheep and cattle, and is one of the leading men in this enterprise.

Mr. Kerr took out his citizenship papers soon after coming to America and took the final oath of citizenship before Judge Tattan at Choteau. He has been a Republican in his party affiliation. In 1922 he was elected commissioner of Teton County and during the following years worked with W. D. Jones, Charles Crane and Al Udin, the other commissioners, in handling the general routine of the county's business. During the World war Mr. Kerr gave close attention to his stock and ranch, and submitted his questionnaire, but was never called to the colors. He was made a Mason in Choteau, and is a past master at Dutton Lodge No. 125, and is patron of the Eastern Star Chapter. He has made two trips back to Scotland, one in 1903 and the other in 1920, and on the second one he had the opportunity of seeing a great deal of the changed conditions brought about by the war. His parents were members of the Congregational Church and he was christened in that church. Mr. Kerr saw a great many Indians roaming over Teton Valley when he first came to Montana, and it has been a gratifying part of his experience to witness and contribute to the progressive development of one of the state's most orderly and prosperous agricultural and stock raising districts.

GUY ABRAHAM MILLER came to Montana in the fall of 1909, and during his twenty years in the state has gone through a great variety of experience, as ranch hand, mercantile clerk, went overseas and came home disabled and for the past ten years has been chiefly interested in ranching. He is one of the outstanding sheep men of Teton County. His ranch and home are three miles south of Bynum.

Mr. Miller was born and reared in Wells County, Indiana, where his father, Franklin T. Miller, spent all his life. His father was a farmer, and died at the age of sixty-four. The Millers moved to Indiana from Pennsylvania. Franklin T. Miller was one of a family of three sons and five daughters. His father was a Union soldier and was wounded in one of the battles of the Civil war and died as a result of the wound two years later. Two brothers and two sisters of Franklin T. Miller are still living. Franklin T. Miller married Matilda Houtz, also of Pennsylvania ancestry. She is now living at Fort Benton. Her family consists of three sons and two daughters: Mrs. Hazel Swerdfiger, of Fort Benton; Mrs. Grace Harnish, of Fort Benton; Claude and Clyde, who are ranchers and farmers near Fort Benton.

Guy Abraham Miller grew up on an Indiana farm, attended country schools and the Bluffton High School. He had been out of school only a short time when, in the fall of 1909, he and his two brothers came west to Fort Benton. Mr. Miller had had some experience as a clerk in Indiana, and at Fort Benton he looked for some opening in the commercial line. No opportunity existing at that time, he took a job on the sheep ranch of the Lost Lake Live Stock Company, and during the next two years gained a great deal of knowledge that has since been valuable to him. He left the sheep ranch to become a clerk in the Fort Benton establishment of T. C. Power Company, one of the old and celebrated business firms of Montana. He was with that firm seven years, rising to the position of head clerk. In the meantime he used some of his capital to enter and prove up a homestead in Chouteau County. This land is now included in his brother's holdings near Fort Benton.

At the first call for troops after America entered the World war Mr. Miller responded, enlisting at Fort Benton and was sent for training to Camp Lewis, Washington. He was transferred to the 163rd Infantry as a private, and accompanied this regiment to Camp Mills, Long Island, and went overseas on the transport *Leviathan* on the first trip that converted German steamer *Fatherland* made after being taken over by the American Government. The ship landed at Liverpool and the troops were, after a short rest period, sent to Winchester, remaining in camp there about ten days, crossed the channel to Le Havre and then to La Courtine, where Mr. Miller was reassigned, becoming a member of the Sixteenth Infantry. This regiment was moved to Lyons in January, 1918, and shortly afterward helped take over a quiet sector northwest of Toul. His first combat duty was at Soissons, followed by a period in the quiet sector northwest of Toul. The regiment entered the St. Mihiel campaign, helping drive out that salient and later was recruited and held in reserve for the Argonne campaign. Mr. Miller went "over the top" in the Argonne on October 4, and there was wounded, a piece of shrapnel striking him near the ankle and breaking his leg. He was sent to a field hospital, then a base hospital, spending some time at Vichy and after the armistice was shipped from Brest on the convalescent ship *Hendrickson*, which landed him at Newport News. After two or three weeks in a convalescent camp at Camp Merritt he was sent to Camp Lewis and there given an honorable discharge for disability.

Mr. Miller eventually resumed his place with the T. C. Power Company, but being unable to stand on his feet constantly had to leave after several months. This was the occasion of his getting into the ranching industry. He and M. J. Bartley started as cattle men at Shonkin, Montana, and they were together until 1926. In the meantime they moved their live stock to Teton County, purchasing land west of Bynum. They dissolved partnership in 1926 and Mr. Miller then bought his present ranch, the old Ralston property, consisting of 1,200 acres. Part of the land is under irrigation from the Teton River. During his partnership with Mr. Bartley he entered the sheep business and is now specializing in that line, having 2,200 ewes. He also carries on rather extensive farming operations, raising grain and hay, and cutting annually about 500 tons of hay.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Montana Wool Growers Association and belongs to the Disabled Veterans of the World War. He is a Republican, as were his ancestors before him. Mr. Miller married at Great Falls, October 26, 1923, Miss Elizabeth McArdle. She was one of a family of nine daughters and three sons. Her mother was Mrs. Julia (Farrell) McArdle. Mrs. Miller was born in Minnesota and finished a business course at Minneapolis, and was a stenographer and an office worker in that city prior to her marriage. Her brothers and sisters living in Montana are: Miss Esther, who lives at the Miller Ranch; Mrs. Frank Kuish, of Portage; Charles McArdle, of Great Falls; and Joseph McArdle, of Denton. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two daughters, Patricia Ann and Elizabeth Ellen.

WILLIE PETERSON, manager of the Farmers Elevator of Dutton, had his first business experience as a grain buyer in Minnesota. He has seen a great deal of the Northwest, having lived in Minnesota, in Western Canada and has been a resident of Dutton since 1917.

Mr. Peterson was born in Otter Tail County, Minnesota, April 28, 1873. He is of Norwegian parentage and his father, Andrew Peterson, was one of the pioneer sons of Norway to take part in the development of the great Northwestern country. The great tide of immigration to America from the Scandinavian countries started a number of years after the close of the Civil war, but Andrew Peterson himself came while the Civil war was still going on. He was a child at the time and came in company with his parents, who had been Norwegian farmers. Andrew Peterson grew up in the vicinity of Albert Lea, Minnesota. He was the only son of his parents and his sister remained in Norway, but eventually followed some of her sons to North Dakota. Andrew Peterson acquired a limited education. In after years he frequently told his children some of the dangers and hazards of frontier existence in Minnesota. It was during the third year of the Civil war that the great Indian outbreak occurred in that state, and for several years the people living in isolated farm districts had the fear of Indian attack always in mind. Andrew Peterson married Christine Tangen, who was born in Norway. She came to the United States as a girl, and first met Andrew Peterson on the voyage over. Andrew Peterson died in 1913 and his wife in 1922, and they are buried at Battle Lake, Minnesota. Their children were: Mrs. Dinah Evanson, who died at Mason City, Iowa; Fred, of Minnesota; Charles, who died unmarried at Battle Lake; Willie; Alex, who died in North Dakota unmarried; John, of Battle Lake; Philip, who died in Minneapolis; and Mrs. Clara Dandalet, of Mason City, Iowa.

Mr. Willie Peterson grew up on his father's farm in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. He was trained to work, attended local schools, finishing his high school course at Battle Lake. His early experience as a wheat buyer was gained at Portland, North Dakota, where he was employed by a line elevator for a year, and the company than transferred him to Detroit, Minnesota, as plant manager for a year. He then joined another grain company as manager at Mooreton, North Dakota, where he remained some eight or ten years. This was followed by a transfer to another elevator line at Crosby, North Dakota, where he remained two years as manager. While in that state he entered a homestead in Divide County, and had proved up his title before leaving the locality. From his homestead he returned to Mooreton and for five years managed the Farmers Elevator Plant.

Mr. Peterson in 1912 went to Western Canada and engaged in the machine and farm implement business at Bengough, Saskatchewan. Although not a Canadian citizen, he was chosen a member of the local school board and during the last year he was in the town he was on the town council.

The early years of the World war affected adversely his machinery business and he consequently sought another location, and while investigating visited Montana. At Dutton he met a man whom he had known in Minnesota. This friend was president of the Equity Elevator Plant in Dutton, and he urged and Mr. Peterson accepted the offer to take the management of the elevator. This was in 1917, and he has been a permanent fixture of this Teton County locality since August of that year. For two years he carried on the business. The great drouth year of 1919 ended his connection with the Equity Company, as they decided not to hire a manager that year. He at once entered the service of the State Elevator Company of Dutton, handling flour and feed and buying what grain there was. He remained with this company until July, 1922, and at that date took over the management of the Farmers Elevator Company, a position he has filled for the past eight years. The Farmers Elevator Company built the second elevator in Dutton and Mr. Peterson was its second manager. It is largely due to Mr. Peterson's business ability, his fair dealing and his efficient conduct of the business that this elevator has been so generously patronized. During the year 1928 it handled over 500,000 bushels of grain grown in Teton County. It also does a coal business. Mr. Peterson in recent years has entered the grain raising business on his own account, chiefly as a means of employing his sons. He has seeded as high as 350 acres in a single season, and in 1928 had a yield of about thirty-eight bushels to the acre.

Mr. Peterson has always sought to do his part as a good citizen of any community where he has lived. His first presidential vote went to Colonel Bryan in 1896, the year of the free silver campaign. Later he failed to support Mr. Bryan and has been rather consistently a Republican. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and he and his family are Methodists.

Mr. Peterson married in Richland County, North Dakota, in September, 1900, Miss Louise Borgen, daughter of Otto and Caroline Borgen. Her parents also came from Norway, and Mrs. Peterson was born in Wisconsin. She finished her high school course and graduated from a state normal school. She began teaching when a young woman, and is still actively interested in school work, and has taught a number of terms in Teton County. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have provided well for the educational opportunities of their children. Their son Vernon Harvey finished his high school education at Bengough, Canada, and is now a student of chiropractic at Portland, Oregon. Irving Eugene is associated with his father in the elevator at Dutton. Wyman Claudius graduated from dental college at Portland, Oregon. Edna, the youngest child, is a junior in the Great Falls High School.

John Jacoby, whose name has had a high place on the roles of Chouteau County's successful wheat and stock raisers for many years, is an old-timer of the West. He participated in the strenuous life of the freighting days, before there were any railroads closer to the Northwest than the Union Pacific, and when all supplies came and went either by wagons or by river boats. Altogether John Jacoby has lived a life that makes his record exceedingly interesting to people of the present generation.

He was born at Bellville, Dane County, Wisconsin, October 21, 1859. His father, Robert G. Jacoby, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. The Jacoby family is descended from Peter Jacoby, who came from Germany to America in 1741 and settled in Pennsylvania. The Jacobys have always been agriculturists. The father of Robert G. Jacoby was John Jacoby, who was twice elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Northampton County. He spent his last years at Monroe, Dane County, Wisconsin. Robert G. Jacoby was a miller by trade and followed that occupation for forty years, except about three years when he operated a farm in Dane County, Wisconsin. From Wisconsin he moved to Nebraska, took a position as a miller, but on account of failing health retired. He died at Sutton, Nebraska, in the fall of 1878, when fifty-eight years of age. He was a Presbyterian and a Republican voter. In 1855, in Dane County, Wisconsin, he married Effie Ann Flick. She was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Her father, Jesse Flick, was also a miller, and lost his life in an accident in the mill machinery. Mrs. Effie Ann Jacoby died in January, 1876, at the age of thirty-seven. She was the mother of four daughters and one son: Sarah Jane; Mrs. J. F. Evans, of Denver, Colorado, her husband having been a Civil war soldier; John Jacoby; Susanna, who died at Fort Kearney, Wyoming, in 1891, wife of J. L. Davis; Marjorie E., wife of W. T. Cowan, of Box Elder, Montana; and Effie V., who married H. A. Bartlett, of Box Elder.

John Jacoby during the first nineteen years of his life in Dane County, Wisconsin, attended public schools and had a working experience that familiarized him with farming and milling. On leaving home he went to Clay County, Nebraska, and for two years farmed on rented land, and during the first year in that state worked for a bridge contractor, W. D. Young, of the Raymond-Campbell Company.

His introduction to the real West came in 1881 and for the next five years he lived in the Buffalo community of Wyoming. For four years he worked as a hand on the cattle ranch of the Murphy Cattle Company. In 1886 he brought a mule freighting outfit into Montana and freighted from the Custer Station to Sheriden, from Fort McGinnis, near Old Maiden, to Custer, hauling supplies, chiefly Government goods, for the Custer Forwarding Company, of which Paul McCormick was the head. In 1891 Mr. Jacoby engaged in freighting between Livingston and Castle. A new silver mine had been opened at Castle, and shortly afterward the bottom fell out of the silver market and the mine ceased to operate. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Jacoby returned to Wyoming and helped build the grade of the Burlington Railway Company into Sheridan. In the fall of that year he married near Buffalo, at old Fort Kearney.

After his marriage he returned to Montana and resumed the freighting business at Custer Station. From there he moved to Joliet, Carbon County, where he lived two years, and one year of that time he operated a restaurant.

Mr. Jacoby has been a resident of Chouteau County since 1897. His first five years in the county were spent in the Highwood locality, as tenant on what is now the Velie Ranch, where he engaged in farming and stock raising.

In June, 1901, he settled in the Nine Mile locality of Chouteau County, where he has lived now for nearly thirty years. He entered a homestead and erected a log house, hauling the logs from the Highwood Mountains. It contained only two rooms for several years, and has been enlarged to suit the increasing demands of the family for more space and more comfort. He did all the work of construction himself. Mr. Jacoby had perhaps more than the average capital on occupying his homestead, stocking it with thirty head of cattle, having a number of horses and farm implements. The first important work he did toward the development of his land was the construction of a reservoir and the building of ditches to irrigate as a necessary preliminary for proving up his desert claim. Mrs. Jacoby also entered one of these claims, and Miss Effie E. Jacoby entered another. The reservoir and ditches were designed to irrigate 800 acres, and all of it came under the ditch except forty, which could not be reached. Mr. Jacoby seeded his first crop of winter wheat in 1907, having a fair harvest the next year. His bumper crop came in 1909, with an acre yield of about thirty bushels, while oats made eighty bushels to the acre. Mr. Jacoby was a real pioneer, since there were few other men trying to raise grain in this locality. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been carrying on a wheat raising program, and several times has had better yields than those of 1909. His crop in 1912 threshed fifty bushels to the acre, in 1915 and 1916 from thirty to forty bushels, and in 1928 an equally generous production. Even in the generally dry year of 1929 his fields showed an average production of over thirty bushels of winter wheat. He has about 800 acres under cultivation, seeding about half of it each year. His program is rather diversified. He has forty acres continuously in alfalfa, this affording him abundance of hay for his cattle. At first he handled range stock, but is now breeding the Shorthorn. He has always raised horses, but there is little profit now in the horse business.

Mr. Jacoby has not only developed land and set a fine example as a farmer, but has always been a generous factor in community affairs. He helped construct the first local school, the Nine Mile School House, in the fall of 1910, and has frequently served on the school board. He has been road supervisor here and was at an earlier date a road supervisor in the Highwood community. Politically he is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for President Benjamin Harrison, in 1892. Mr. Jacoby was made a Mason at Fort Benton and in 1922 took the fourteenth degree in Scottish Rite Masonry at Helena. He is a Presbyterian. During the World war he did considerable work in making out questionnaires for the local recruits, and was also a buyer of Liberty Bonds.

He married, November 24, 1892, Miss Ruth E. Davis, who was born at Grenola, Kansas, December 17, 1874, daughter of W. S. Davis. She grew up in Kansas and Colorado. Mrs. Jacoby passed away September 24, 1912, and is buried at Fort Benton. Mr. Jacoby is the father of eight children. His daughter Effie Myrtle is the wife of Lester E. Vaughan, of Los Alritas, California, and their children are Francis Jacoby, Deloras Alberta, Bernice Mildred and William Lester. Frederica, the second daughter, is the wife of R. H. Case, of Monarch, Montana, and they have eight children, named Ruth Margaret, Robert Francis, Anna Louise, James Leonard, Warren Gamaliel, John R., Laura May and Doris Frederica. The third daughter, Clara Irene, is the wife of Walter H. Grogan, of Great Falls. The oldest son, John Paul, died in infancy. Ruth Ellen is Mrs. Edgar L. Bowers, of Culbertson, Montana, and has two children, John Burton and Ellen Louise. John Edward Jacoby is unmarried and lives on the home ranch. Doris Margaret is the wife of Donald W. Bramlette, of Chouteau County, and they have a son, Donald Edward. The youngest of the family is Claudia Francis, a student in the high school at Fort Benton.

ELMER SPRUNGER. One of the successful farmers of Teton County is Elmer Sprunger, whose fine farm is located three miles east and three miles north of Dutton, and he has lived here since 1910, but he was born at Berne, Adams County, Indiana, September 30, 1885. He is a son of Peter A. Sprunger, a farmer and doctor, and during his younger years was a school teacher. He was born in Switzerland, and was brought to the United States in childhood, his parents settling in Adams County, Indiana, where he acquired land, farmed it and practiced medicine, in which science he was self-taught. In fact, although a well-educated man, all of his knowledge was acquired by home study. He continued in active practice until his death, and was a man active in community affairs, and one giving an effective support to churches and schools. His wife, Catherine Sprunger, was a distant relative, and a daughter of Christian Sprunger, who also came from Switzerland to Adams County. Mrs. Sprunger survives, and resides at Berne, Indiana. She and her husband had fourteen children, and he had two others by a former wife, one of whom, William J. Sprunger, of Berne, Indiana, survives. The other children were: Bertha, who is the wife of Ben Flickinger, of Berne; Reuben, who resides at Livingston, Montana; Jerre, who resides at Kalispell, Montana; Elizabeth, who died in childhood; Rosina, who died unmarried; Christina, who is the wife of David O. Lehman, of Orville, Ohio; Jonas, who resides at Berne, Indiana; Ernest, who died in childhood; Elmer, whose name heads this review; Abraham, who resides at Lima, Ohio; Hilegunda, who is the wife of Arman Habegger, of Berne, Indiana; Hermina, who is the wife of Elmer Luckenbill, of Berne, Indiana; Calvin, who resides at Berne; and Mildred, who also resides at Berne.

Until he reached his majority Elmer Sprunger remained under the parental roof, after which he became a common laborer, doing concrete work for the county, and was so engaged when he decided to come to Montana. He reached Kalispell, this state, alone, with $100 as his capital. It was not long after his arrival there that he was employed by a surveying party for the Great Northern Railroad as ax man, his duty being to cut down the obstruction on the preliminary work for the proposed road from Dixon to Kalispell, which was never built. The party moved on to Great Falls, Montana, and about the first of 1910 Mr. Sprunger entered his homestead in Teton County, having heard from some friends of the vast domain of "free" land still remaining in the Dutton neighborhood.

On his homestead Mr. Sprunger erected a shack twelve by sixteen feet and it served him as a home, with some additions, until the fall of 1928, when he built the present residence. As the land was virgin prairie when he came upon it, his first work was to break the sod, and he was able to get thirty acres ready for winter wheat, but had to have a tenant with implements do the actual labor. This first seeding produced so light a crop that Mr. Sprunger went back to the Great Northern Railroad as a bridge carpenter, and he continued in this work until he had accumulated sufficient money to buy the necessary equipment for farming, which he was able to do in the spring of 1917. He bought a team of four horses and the necessary machinery, and in the fall of the year he put in a crop. The yield was fifteen bushels to the acre of winter wheat. While he seeded in the fall, the next year was the "black" one of 1919, and he, with the majority in this region, had a total failure. In 1920, however, he had a good yield for his fall seeding, but 1921 was a blank year. After that he has had fair crops, and in 1927 and 1928 reached his peak, the latter year being a banner one of fifty-five bushels to the acre on 250 acres. One of his fields, spring wheat, made fifty-seven and a quarter bushels per acre. In 1929, with 380 acres, he harvested thirteen bushels to the acre. In 1917 he added by purchase another quarter to his homestead, so that he owns half a section, and he is one of the large tenant farmers, having five quarters of land rented. All his farming is carried on with power machinery, his tractor and combine being among his luxuries in equipment.

Mr. Sprunger has spent his entire life in active labor in behalf of himself, and no public office has attracted him. He never misses an election, and he always votes for the one he deems best fitted for office. He cast his first presidential ballot for William Jennings Bryan in 1908. During the World war he was registered for service, but was not called as he was regarded as more useful raising food as a farmer.

On May 28, 1929, Mr. Sprunger was married to Miss Lillie May Kaiser, a daughter of Louis Kaiser, at Great Falls, Montana. Mrs. Sprunger was born and educated at Brewster, Nebraska, but accompanied her father to Montana in 1928, who settled near the Springer ranch. She is the only child of her parents, and a very charming and capable lady, popular in the Dutton community, where her husband has many friends.

WILLIAM P. SULLIVAN. One of the oldest of the large ranching properties still undivided in Eastern Montana is the Square Butte Ranch of Chouteau County. The initial development of this property was started nearly fifty years ago by the late Milton E. Milner, and is still known among old-timers as the Milner Ranch. Something over thirty years ago a younger man, William P. Sullivan, was enlisted in the service of this organization. William P. Sullivan was at that time on his way to the Alaska gold fields. But circumstances and other considerations caused him to abandon his trip to the far North, and eventually his enlistment provided him his permanent life work and career, and a few years ago he became the owner as well as the manager of the ranch.

It is an interesting fact that both Milton E. Milner and William P. Sullivan came from the same locality of Illinois, Freeport. Milton E. Milner left there and came out to Montana in 1881. He homesteaded on the Shonkin, and the Milner Cattle Company developed from the activities of himself and his partner, Jack Boardmann, who first established the "Cowboys Home," on Cowboy Creek. Subsequently they started the development of the Square Butte Ranch, and about that time Milner and other associates acquired the Boardmann interests. Mr. Milner then became head and president of the Milner Cattle Company, and held that position until his death in June, 1913. The ranch was built up to include 13,000 acres. Mr. Milner having been a bachelor, willed his stock in the company and other assets, including the Salisbury Wild West Show, to relatives and close friends, Mr. Sullivan being one of these beneficiaries of his will. At his request, after his death the body of Mr. Milner was cremated and his ashes thrown into the Missouri River at Fort Benton.

Montana stock men had a deservedly high opinion of Milton E. Milner, not only for his practical business abilities, but for his manhood and his generous public spirit. He was ready to join in with his assistance and means in any worthy enterprise, and was a prominent leader in the Montana Live Stock Association. He was a good judge of men, and surrounded himself with foremen and managers who could be implicitly trusted to carry on the business whether he was in Montana or abroad on his extensive travels, which took him through Europe, Asia, South America and other parts of the world. Usually he chose to be accompanied by one of his ranching associates. Mr. Sullivan accompanied him on a trip to Honolulu.

W. J. Sullivan

William P. Sullivan was born near Freeport, Illinois, April 10, 1875. His father, John Sullivan, was a native of County Galway, Ireland. When he was a small boy, his parents having died, he left Ireland on a sailing vessel and eventually arrived in the United States. His first work in America was helping in the construction of the Welland Canal. Going to Northern Illinois, he became a farmer, and was on the farm until he reached old age. He died at Freeport in March, 1914, at the age of seventy-nine. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted, but never reached the scene of actual fighting. John Sullivan married Eleanor Coyne. She was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, came to the United States when a young girl and joined a sister at Freeport, where she met John Sullivan. Two of her brothers were merchants in Ireland, one at Roscommon and the other at Athlone. Mrs. John Sullivan died December 21, 1928, at the age of ninety-one. Both she and her husband were devout Catholics.

William P. Sullivan spent the first twenty-one years of his life on the home farm in Northern Illinois. His schooling came from the public schools of the country districts, and later he attended for eight months a business college at Dixon, Illinois. In the spring of 1898 he was one of thousands of young men who started for the gold fields up under the Arctic Circle. On getting as far as Montana, his money running short, he found a job on the McLeisch Ranch during the lambing season. His intention was to continue his journey, but in the meantime he met a foreman from the Milner Cattle Company and responded to his urging to do a few days work on the Milner Ranch. This turned into a permanent engagement, and he has never yet seen Alaska. He started as a ranch hand, was promoted to foreman, later manager of the ranch, and after the death of Mr. Milner he was elected vice president of the company and became manager of the business. Mr. Sullivan in 1926 acquired control of the property. The ranch now comprises about 21,000 acres, extending to the base of Square Butte on its north, east and south sides. Mr. Sullivan has continued the primary business of the ranch as a range breeding proposition, though with a finer and better strain of Whiteface cattle. The marketable product of the ranch is calves and yearlings sold to eastern feeders. He keeps from 1,000 to 1,200 head of stock. He has maintained intact the generous and attractive ranch improvements which were constructed by the Milner Cattle Company. The ranch force is usually from eight to ten men during the summer season and a smaller number in the winter.

Mr. Sullivan has also been interested in Eastern Montana farming, and is one of the extensive wheat raisers of the Square Bench locality. In 1916 he became one of the promoters of the Chouteau County Bank at Square Butte, was elected its first vice president, and in 1922, with the purchase and consolidation of outside interests, became president of the institution.

Mr. Sullivan has always maintained a generous interest in his community. He has been an enthusiastic Democrat and has not been afraid to lose his vote in elections for the sake of his party. He cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Bryan, in 1896. His only fraternal connection is with the Elks.

Mr. Sullivan married at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, October 25, 1911, Miss Irmengard Haas. He met her while she was in Chouteau County. She was born in Cedar Rapids, daughter of James and

Ellen (Gillilan) Haas, who went to Iowa from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sullivan was one of a family of three sons and two daughters. She was liberally educated, attending high school and the University of Iowa.

During the World war Mr. Sullivan was registered under the second draft law, but his chief contribution was his activity in the Liberty Loan campaign in Chouteau County and in promoting the production and conservation of food according to the Government requirements. From the time he joined the Milner Cattle Company he has had few vacations, aside from an occasional trip to the west coast and a trip to the markets with his live stock. His work has been an important factor in the prosperity of Chouteau County, and he is held in deservedly high esteem both as a business man and citizen.

J. TROY MAJORS, superintendent of the Rainbow Refining Company at Great Falls, gained his early experience in the oil industry in Wyoming, and is well known in the industry in that state and in Minnesota and Montana.

He was born at Harrison, Boone County, Arkansas, June 17, 1889, and is of English ancestry. His grandfather, Huston Majors, spent his last years in Harrison, Arkansas. The father, E. Huston Majors, was born near Springfield, Missouri, April 10, 1840, grew up there, and volunteered for service in the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war. He was a sergeant and went all through the war and afterwards married and spent several years farming near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He acquired and conducted extensive farming interests in the vicinity of Harrison, Arkansas, and in 1898 moved to Casper, Wyoming, where he became a cattle raiser and rancher. Since 1921 he has lived retired at Bluejacket, Oklahoma. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church. E. Huston Majors married Almira Goodson, who was born in Georgia, September 17, 1854, and died at Casper, Wyoming, April 12, 1922. They had a family of seven children: Matilda is the wife of James Seitz, an instructor in the State Normal School at Tahlequah, Oklahoma; Anna is the wife of Benjamin F. Jones, a farmer at Bluejacket, Oklahoma; Thomas, who died at Casper, Wyoming, was shot while holding the office of sheriff of Natrona County; Elbert is a sheep raiser at Casper; Ida married William M. Creel, a Wyoming rancher living at Casper; Effie is the wife of Joseph P. Lamb, a rancher and stock raiser near Casper; and the youngest of the family is J. Troy.

J. Troy Majors was nine years of age when the family moved out to Wyoming, and he acquired most of his education in the public schools of Natrona County. He is a graduate of the Casper High School. Up to the age of nineteen he worked on his father's ranch and then for several years was a cattle raiser on his own account. When he was twenty-two years of age he became a merchant at Casper, conducting a market and grocery for a year.

His first connection with the old industry was as a pipe fitter helper for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana at Casper. A little later he was made fireman at the stills, in a short time was promoted to assistant foreman and then was promoted to stillman. In the progress of his experience and qualifications he was sent to Graybill, Wyoming, to start a refinery, a work that required five years. He then erected a small refinery at Winnett, Montana, in the oil district of Petroleum County, remaining there two years. Mr. Majors in 1922 went to Minneapolis to become superintendent of the oil refinery of the Moulton Oil & Refinery Company, and in April, 1928, became superintendent of the Western Oil & Fuel Company at Minneapolis.

On November 21, 1928, he accepted a transfer back to Montana to become superintendent of the Rainbow Refining Company at Great Falls. The refinery and the offices are located in North Great Falls. Mr. Majors knows practically every practical phase of the refining industry.

He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Methodist Church, is affiliated with Cataract Lodge No. 2, A. F. and A. M., at Minneapolis, the Royal Arch Capter at Minneapolis, Rimrock Chapter No. 17 of the Eastern Star at Winnett, Montana, and is a former member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married at Casper, Wyoming, June 18, 1911, Miss Ida Bell Misters, daughter of William M. and May Misters, residents of Casper. Her father is a retired carpenter. Mrs. Majors attended the St. Francis Seminary. They have three children: Warren, in the class of 1929 in Minneapolis High School; Irma, also in high school at Minneapolis; and Troy, Jr., in the third grade of the Minneapolis public schools.

ALVIN C. HULL. An outstanding wheat farmer and citizen, Alvin C. Hull, of Collins, sets an example for others to follow, although there has been nothing spectacular in his career. His success as a farmer can be accounted for because of his industry and his originality. Of an inquiring turn of mind and always seeking to improve and increase the benefits coming from food products of the farm, he early came face to face with the problem of moisture shortage in this, otherwise, ideal grain producing region. Therefore he began to experiment with soil preparation in the hope of discovering a way to counteract the drought. He discovered a remedy to meet his needs through the Campbell method of farming, or one closely related to it, that of giving the soil its regular period of rest and working it frequently during the period of rest to fill it with nitrogen and to save the water as the rains fell upon it. It was not long before the wisdom of his method was shown in the green fields of waving grain upon his ranch, while those of his neighbors were drying up because of the old method followed by preparing and seeding. His discovery was made just about the time the struggling, debt-ridden settler-homesteaders were about ready to surrender and let the loan companies take their farms. In fact, about one hundred had already given up hope, abandoned their farms, and the loan companies were suggesting that the best thing the settlers could do was to let the land return to cow pasture. At a public demonstration of the Hull method of farming to the representative of the money lenders, it was decided to let the homesteaders who remained try this method so as to see if they could produce satisfactory results. The outcome of it was that real crops were grown and harvested where failure had occurred previously, and the new method of wheat culture was adopted by the farmers of all this region.

Mr. Hull's aid and influence to his community has been positive and effective along additional lines. He is a leader in the religious life of Collins, working through the church and the Sunday school, and his name is connected with uplift movements of all kinds. No one is more modest and retiring than he and none of his achievements seem of much moment to him, but he is held very high in the esteem of his neighbors, who have placed him among the most worthy of a place in the history of this region so that his work in behalf of every worth while object may be known to posterity.

Mr. Hull was born in Wilson County, Kansas, August 30, 1884, a son of Charles Hull, the latter a native of New York State. He was reared on the farm where he was born, and learned agriculture under his father. One in a large family of children born to his parents, Charles Hull decided to follow the example of an older brother who had gone west to Portland, Oregon, where he continued to reside until his death. This brother left children, and some of his descendants reside at Astoria, Oregon. Therefore he, too, started west, but stopped in Wisconsin, where he met and was married to Miss Myrtle Munger, a native of New York State, but reared at Evansville, Wisconsin, to which town her father had come, and where he worked as a farmer and carpenter. Mrs. Hull was also one in a large family. She died in 1926, aged seventy-two years, and Mr. Hull died in 1923, aged eighty-three years, both passing away at Bozeman, Montana. After their marriage they went to Kansas, and homesteaded in Wilson County, but subsequently moved to Gallatin County, that same state, and still later came to Montana, making the trip from Kansas to Bozeman by train. Charles Hull and his wife had the following children: George F., who resides at Long Beach, California; Fred F., who resides at Bozeman, Montana; Alvin C., whose name heads this review; and Roscoe R., who also resides at Bozeman.

What schooling he received was taken by Alvin C. Hull in Wilson County, Kansas, and after he came to Montana, at the age of seventeen years, he made his own way in the world. For the first three years he worked on farms for wages, and then began farming for himself. At that time he owned four horses, some second hand harness and equipment, and became a tenant farmer. During the years he rented land he made some progress, but worked very hard, and was beginning to feel that he was not advancing as he ought when he heard of Teton County. In 1914 he came to what is now the Premium Center community, and entered his homestead in section 15, township 25, range 3, west. Here he erected his claim shack, twelve by twenty feet, which sheltered him fourteen months, after which he cummuted the tract and secured the Government title. His entry was a quarter section of land, but he purchased the relinquishment to another quarter, broke his land and began raising wheat. When he came here he brought with him a carload of possessions, including his implements and household effects, and his stock. As already stated, until he worked out his present methods his wheat raising was not a success, but now he is flourishing. His largest yield was fifty bushels per acre, in 1928, although he had nearly as large a yield in 1916. He still later added another half section, and is practically cultivating all of it, summer fallowing one-half each year. He has accepted power machinery and believes that it is of great benefit to the farmer, and far better than that in the former days, which was horse-propelled. In religious faith he is a Methodist, and is now a trustee of the local church. While he was on the registry for the World war, he was not called, as he was of more use here at home raising wheat. In all of the drives for every purpose he was a zealous worker, and his wife was identified with the Red Cross and she is still maintaining that connection. As a general rule Mr. Hull casts his vote for the man rather than according to party lines, but his leanings are toward the Republican party nationally.

On July 3, 1908, Mr. Hull was married at Bozeman, Montana, to Miss Mona Pratt, a daughter of Milton and Emma (Moore) Pratt. Mrs. Hull was born in Iowa, in June, 1884, and was schooled in Wilson County, Kansas, and in the normal school at Emporia, that same state. For some years prior to her marriage she was a school teacher. She is one in the following family: Orrin Pratt, who resides in California; Guy Pratt, who resides at Guilford, Montana; Floyd Pratt, who resides at Oregon City, where Mr. and Mrs. Milton Pratt also reside; Minnie, who is the wife of Joseph Faccet, of Oregon City; and several who are deceased. Of them all Mrs. Hull is the oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Hull had one child, Madge, born to them, but she was taken away by death at the tender age of five years. Since then all children have interested them, and many have cause to be grateful to these kindly people, who believe in making others happy by lifting some of the burdens which bow them down.

JAMES HENRY JOHNSON. Probably no man in his part of Montana is better known in connection with railroad affairs than James Henry Johnson, superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Missoula, for he has grown up in the business, and has served the patrons of this and other roads in different capacities, and always with faithful capability. He was born at Kinlough, Ontario, Canada, July 17, 1873, a son of James and Margaret (Dreany) Johnson, natives of Scotland and Belfast, Ireland, respectively.

James Johnson was a practicing lawyer at Lucknow, Ontario, Canada, and died about 1883. His wife came to Canada when only seven years old, and died about 1920. The paternal grandparents emigrated from Scotland to Ontario, Canada, and for many years the grandfather was a merchant of Toronto, Canada.

Losing his father when he was still a small boy, James Henry Johnson left school at the age of sixteen years to earn his living, although so apt a pupil was he that he was graduated from the North Bay High School, Lucknow, Canada. Entering the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, he was a telegrapher at Callander, Ontario, for two years, when he was promoted to be train dispatcher at North Bay and Webbwood, Ontario, although then only eighteen years old, and for two years he continued to discharge the duties of these positions.

Coming to the United States, Mr. Johnson entered the employ of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad at Dubuque, Iowa, and served that road as telegrapher for a short time. He then went to Waverly, Iowa, and was cashier and station agent for the same road for five years, after which for two years he was at Alta Vista, Iowa, as agent for two years. In 1900 he was made relay operator in the general office at Saint Paul, Minnesota, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which position he held for five years, and during one summer of this period he was dispatcher at Brainard, Minnesota. In 1905 he was made train dispatcher at Glendive, Montana, for this road, and remained there until 1910, during the latter part of this time being chief dispatcher of the Yellowstone Division. In 1910 he was promoted to the position of trainmaster and stationed at Dickinson, North Dakota, where he remained until 1915, in which year he was transferred to Fargo, North Dakota, Division for eight months. The next change took him back to Saint Paul Division, although his headquarters were at Minneapolis, and his position was that of trainmaster of terminals, and he held it until January 1, 1918, when he was promoted to be assistant general superintendent at Saint Paul, his territory comprising the eastern district from Saint Paul to Mandon, and its duties occupied him until 1924, at which time he was appointed acting superintendent of the Fargo Division, with headquarters at Dilworth, and there he remained for four months. The Fargo and Minnesota divisions were consolidated, and Mr. Johnson was sent to Staples, Minnesota, as assistant superintendent, and remained there until December 1, 1926, when he came to Missoula as superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Division.

In addition to his duties as superintendent of his division Mr. Johnson is interested in Byrnes Subdivision of Saint Paul, near the Ford plant, he and Mr. Byrnes being partners in this development. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce. In religious faith he is a Catholic.

In 1907 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Rosalie Blaser, of Saint Paul, a daughter of Alvin and Mary (McDonald) Blaser, natives of Wisconsin, and for years residents of Saint Paul, the father being a conductor on the Chicago & North Northern Railroad. The mother is deceased. Mrs. Johnson was educated in the public schools of Saint Paul. She, too, is a member of the Catholic Church. They have two children: Alvin Clifford Johnson, who was born April 3, 1909, attended the public schools of Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and Saint Thomas College, Saint Paul, and is now a student of the University of Montana, where he is studying law; and Mary Meredith Johnson, who was born October 11, 1912, was graduated from the Missouri High School, and is now attending Sacred Heart Academy, Missoula.

Frank B. Connelly has more claims to distinction and the respect of his fellowmen than the mere fact of his having been a successful business man in Billings for over forty years. He has been the creator of one of the largest wholesale organizations in the Northwest, and his power as a business man has pervaded his attitude and relationship with his entire community and state. He is sole owner of both the F. B. Connelly Company and the Connelly Machinery Company.

Mr. Connelly, who came to Montana in 1885, after an experience in the wholesale hardware business in Chicago, was born at Middletown, Iowa, September 5, 1862. His great-grandfather Connelly came from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania in colonial times. His father, Samuel J. Connelly, who was born at Mingo, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1831, was reared and married at Mingo, was a graduate of Washington College in Southwestern Pennsylvania, now known as Washington and Jefferson College, and soon after his marriage moved to Middletown, Iowa, and in 1866 settled at Galva, Illinois. He was on a farm there two years and then located at Toulon, Illinois, where he was in the live stock and butchering business. He died at Galva in 1904. During the Civil war he was a member of the State Guard. He was always a Republican and an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Samuel J. Connelly married Mary Johnson, who was born near Pittsburgh, in 1833, and died at Middletown, Iowa, in 1865. Of her five children Frank B. was the youngest. The oldest, Alice Anna, died in 1924, and was the widow of George P. Flint, a farmer and stock shipper. Thomas J. Connelly died in September, 1915, at his farm twelve miles west of Billings. F. L. Connelly, who was in the insurance business, died at Lewis, Iowa, in 1913. The other child, William, died in infancy. Samuel J. Connelly married for his second wife Eliza J. Kennedy, who was born in Pennsylvania and died near Pittsburgh. Of her two children one died in infancy, and the surviving daughter is Mrs. Nannie M. Flannigan, widow of a carpenter and building contractor at San Diego, California.

Frank B. Connelly acquired his early education at Toulon, Illinois, but before leaving high school, at the age of eighteen, he had learned the trade of cheese maker. When he was nineteen he went to Chicago and for four years was connected with one of the large wholesale hardware firms of that city, this giving him a thorough knowledge of the business in every detail. On coming to Montana, in 1885, Mr. Connelly entered the hardware and implement house of Babcock & Miles, of Billings, and when, in 1894, the business changed form to the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company, Mr. Connelly was one of the active officials of the business. Ten years longer he continued with the business, until August 1, 1904, acting as secretary and manager. Mr. Connelly during 1904 was cashier of the Yellowstone National Bank, and in August of that year started his independent enterprise as a wholesale implement dealer. This business has since been known as the F. B. Connelly Company. It is the distributing agency in Montana for some of the best known manufacturers in America, including the General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation of America. The Connelly Machinery Company distributes the Caterpillar tractors in Montana and Northern Wyoming.

The founding and building up of these business organizations comprise a big element of true service to the community, but, like other capable business men, Mr. Connelly has been valuable in other capacities and has filled with credit several public offices. He was twice elected an alderman in Billings and was elected to serve as a member of the House of Representatives during the Eleventh Session in 1909. In that session he was a member of the ways and means, banks and banking, towns and counties committees, and he introduced a bill requiring the railroads to maintain a bulletin at the depots for the reporting of the arrivals and departures of trains. He was also instrumental in amending the drainage law of that session. Mr. Connelly was elected a member of the State Senate in November, 1918, and during the 1919 session was chairman of the Compensation committee in the Senate, chairman of the joint compensation committee, and a member of the finance and claims, insurance and highways committees. The bill providing for the location of a state normal school at Billings was one that received his active and special support. Mr. Connelly at his own expense circulated the petition among the members of the House and Senate to the governor to call an extra session to devise ways and means to use Montana stone instead of Indiana limestone in public building construction in Montana. The session was called and Mr. Connelly was successful in carrying the measure through. He was a member of the Republican National Convention that nominated William H. Taft for President in 1908.

F. B. Connelly was instrumental in arranging with Chief Plenty Coos, of the Crow Indian Tribe, for the donation of his property to the people of the United States to be used as a park. General James G. Harbord visited Montana in 1928, as Mr. Connelly's guest, and accepted this property on behalf of the American people. Chief Plenty Coos is the last surviving Indian chief and was recognized by the United States Government as the leader of the Indian race when he was selected to represent the five Indian tribes at the burial of the Unknown Soldier at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Connelly is a Republican in politics, is affiliated with Ashlar Lodge of Masons, Billings Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Billings Commandery, Knights Templar, Billings Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Albedoo Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Billings, of which he was potentate for 1928. He is a charter member of the Billings Lodge of Elks and was the third exalted ruler of the lodge. He has been prominent in the Billings Commercial Club, which incorporates the Chamber of Commerce, serving as president of the latter body in 1918 and as president of the Billings Commercial Club for several years thereafter. In every way possible Mr. Connelly exerted his influence in behalf of war auxiliary movements and has served as president of the War Chest Fund of Billings. One of his sons was in the war as an officer.

Mr. Connelly married at Burke, Wisconsin, December 1, 1885, Miss Flora E. Hart, daughter of Rev. J. C. and Faithful (Holmes) Hart, both now deceased. Her father was a Baptist minister. Mr. and Mrs. Connelly have five living children. Frank G., the eldest son obtained his high school education at Billings and had been associated with his father in business since its inception. He is married and has six children. Lieut. Kenneth A., the second son, attended the Billings High School and was a student in the Beaver Dam Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, when America entered the World war. He enlisted in the National army, went to France, serving with the rank of lieutenant until mustered out in February, 1919, and is now associated with his father's business. He married, in 1919, Marise H. Hansen, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and they have three children, their home being at 43 Yellowstone Avenue, Billings. The daughter, Lenoir D., is a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute at Billings, and is the wife of Fred D. Mills, of 1131 North Thirty-first Street, Billings. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have five children. Glenn Hart Connelly, the fourth child, is a graduate of St. John's Military Academy of Wisconsin, and finished his education at the University of Montana. He is now manager of the retail sales department of his father's business. He married, in 1926, Janet Vivian, of Butte, Montana, and they have two children, their home being at 100 Avenue D. Billings, Montana. The youngest son, Dean received his education in the local public schools, finishing at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin, his course being cut short by illness. He also is connected with his father's business.

Charles H. Williams, of Deer Lodge, is a Montana pioneer who can claim nearly half a century of residence in the state. He has filled public offices, but his name is especially associated with the sheep industry and he has been honored with the office of president of the Montana Wool Growers Association.

Mr. Williams was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, September 28, 1856. He grew up on an Iowa farm, received a common school education, and in the spring of 1882, at the age of twenty-six, started work. He made the journey in a covered wagon drawn by a team of Missouri mules, and in his search of a place and opportunity for the establishment of a home he traveled through Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and was seventy-nine days on the road before his quest ended, in the vicinity of Deer Lodge. Here he filed on his homestead and for nearly fifty years has called that place his home. He started with very little money, and out of the fruits of his good management and industry he has seen his land holdings increase to over 40,000 acres. Throughout these years he has been engaged in the live stock business, and is one of the largest sheep growers in the Northwest. His ranch is now stocked with about 20,000 head of sheep and 500 head of cattle. He is a member of the firm Williams & Pauly, who for many years have been breeders, importers and exporters of Rambouillet sheep.

Mr. Williams is also president of the Deer Lodge Bank & Trust Company, an institution with capital and surplus of $225,000. In politics his experience as a wool grower has aligned him with the party of high protection. For eight years he represented Powell County in the State Senate and for a short time had the honor of being acting governor of Montana. In 1880, two years before he started for the West, Mr. Williams married Miss Allie A. Davis. They have a family of three sons and one daughter.

Alfred C. Kohlhase is giving loyal and efficient service at Three Forks, Gallatin County, as trainmaster of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, his earlier railroad experience having been gained in the capacity of telegraph operator.

Mr. Kohlhase was born at Sleepy Eye, Brown County, Minnesota, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of that county. His birth occurred September 12, 1887, and he is a son of Christian and Emily (Otto) Kohlhase, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter of whom was born near Morton, Ranville County, Minnesota, her parents having come from Hessen, Germany, and established themselves as pioneer in Southern Minnesota, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father, William Otto, having become a substantial farmer and having met a tragic death, he having been killed by robbers who invaded his homestead farm.

Christian Kohlhase and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kohlhase, came from their native province of Hessen, Germany, and established their home in Brown County, Minnesota, where both father and son entered homestead claims and proceeded to develop therefrom excellent productive farms. In that county the parents remained until their death, and there Christian Kohlhase likewise continued to stage his successful activities as an agriculturist and stockgrower during the remainder of his active career, his death having occurred about the year 1900 and his widow being still a resident of Minnesota.

In the schools of his native city of Sleepy Eye Alfred C. Kohlhase continued his studies until his graduation in the high school, as a member of the class of 1903. In the local station-office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad he learned telegraphy, and as an operator he continued to be engaged at Sleepy Eye two years. Thereafter he held for one year the position of manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Calumet, Michigan, and in 1906 he assumed a similar position at Miles City, Montana, where he was thus engaged about two years. He then became telegraph operator in the Miles City station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the corporate title of which has been recently changed to include the name Pacific as its final element. He was there advanced to the position of train dispatcher and about three and one-half years later he was there promoted to the position of chief dispatcher, his service in that capacity having continued until June 1, 1925, when he was appointed to his present office, that of trainmaster at Three Forks on the Rocky Mountain Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. At the time this great transcontinental railway system gave Mr. Kohlhase advancement to the position of train dispatcher he had the distinction of being the youngest incumbent of such office on the entire system, and he has long been one of the well known and popular railroad men in Montana. His political support is given to the Republican party, he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club at Miles City, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, while his wife has membership in the adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star. As a loyal churchman he is serving both as steward and treasurer of the Methodist Church in his home community.

The year 1910 marked the marriage of Mr. Kohlhase to Miss Lillian M. Huff, of Mound, Hennepin County, Minnesota, where she was born, her native county including within its bounds the City of Minneapolis and her father, Nathaniel Huff, having been a pioneer settler in Minnesota. In Minneapolis Mrs. Kohlhase was graduated both in the high school and in a business college, and she is prominent in church, social and club affairs in her present home community. Mr. and Mrs. Kohlhase have two children, Harold, who was born July 5, 1912, and who is a high-school graduate, and Dean, who was born May 1, 1917.

Archie M. Martin, of Belgrade, is an honored old-time resident of Montana. He came to the territory and did his first work as a machinist. His home, however, for many years has been in the Gallatin Valley, and his enterprise has set a splendid example of successful farming and ranching. At all times he has shown a progressiveness in adapting his own methods to changing conditions and opportunities, and this progressiveness has in turn been a valuable element in the community at large.

Mr. Martin was born in Page County, Iowa, September 6, 1863, son of Madison and Nancy J. (Milligan) Martin. The Martin family in Ireland were descendants from the nobility. Mr. Martin's grandfather came to America about 1800. Madison Martin was born at Ashland, Ohio, and his wife in Virginia. He spent his active life as an Iowa farmer and served as a Union soldier in the Civil war. He died in 1880.

Archie M. Martin was one of a family of six sons and two daughters. He grew up on an Iowa farm, had the advantages of the local schools and learned the machinist's trade.

In 1879 he started for Montana, traveling by railroad as far as Margaret Lake. There he bought transportation to Pocatello, Idaho, by stage, but the stage was blocked for about ten days, so that he and three others passengers sold the remainder of their transporation and hired four cayuses to carry them to Butte. At Butte Mr. Martin worked three months in a quartz mill, and for three years was employed as a machinist by the Utah Construction Company, building quartz mills, smelters and putting up mining machinery. During part of this time he was associated with Luther Phillips in the freighting business, Mr. Phillips having the active management. For six months in 1883 Mr. Martin was in Idaho, interested in a lumber mill. He then went back to his old home in Iowa, and also traveled over Tennessee, Ohio, Kansas and other states, but found nothing so satisfactory as the Montana country. In the spring of 1884, therefore, he returned to the territory, this time locating in Gallatin County, and for six months was manager of a large cattle outfit owned by the firm of Fly & Story, famous pioneer cattleman of the Northwest. He left this firm to visit the Judith Basin, where he again became interested in lumbering as operator of a saw mill. During the fall of 1889 he was driving teams for the Government at Lewistown, on a plate line, but left this job to return to the Gallatin Valley and took up a homestead of 160 acres ten miles north of Belgrade, on the west Flathead. To this homestead he added a section and a half of leased land and for forty years has carried on a program of farming and ranching. Mr. Martin was the first to introduce steel bottom plows in Gallatin County. In 1897 he took over the management of the Flathead Threshing Company, of which he was a part owner, and has been interested in the threshing industry as owner or part owner of outfits for twenty years. At the close of the threshing season of 1900 he helped freight the wheat crops to Belgrade, hauling about 50,000 bushels there. Mr. Martin in 1895 was associated with Zed Morgan, Felix Callantine and Scott Duncan in building the first rural telephone line in Montana, and at the end of two years they had 196 subscribers. Mr. Martin's country home comprises 640 acres of land, and the home itself occupies a beautiful location on the hills overlooking the Gallatin Valley. His residence is as modern as any city home in Montana, having an electric light plant with electrical current produced by water power and the electricity is used all over the farm. Mr. Martin was the first man to use a tractor on his ranch, but his experience has been that horses are most practical. He has long been active in the work of the Farm Bureau.

Mr. Martin married, November 26, 1891, Miss Christina Gee, a daughter of George Gee, who was born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have a large family of children and an increasing group of grandchildren who bring cheer and comfort to the fine old home in the Gallatin Valley. Their oldest child, Florence, born October 24, 1892, is the wife of R. Earl Snell, a Gallatin Valley rancher, and the Snell children are: James, John, Robert and Mildred. Archie Martin, Jr., born September 24, 1894, a rancher on Rees Creek in Gallatin County, married Miss Myrtle Burner and has a son, Donald. George Martin, born January 26, 1897, superintendent of the Montana Power Company's power station near Bozeman, married Opal Moore and has twin children, Lynn and Lynettie. Mabel Martin, born January 23, 1899, is the wife of Amos Marble, a rancher, and has a daughter, Virginia. Thomas, born May 14, 1901, ranching in Gallatin County, married Helen Coop and has a son, Theodore. Hugo Martin, born August 20, 1903, a rancher, married Ferne Stuckey, and has two children, Ivan and Earlene. The younger children are: John W., born January 18, 1906; Albert, born March 24, 1908; Christina, born May 23, 1910; and Woodrow Wilson, the youngest of this large and interesting family, born August 6, 1912. Christina married Cyril Goffina on November 6, 1929. The younger sons are assisting their father on the ranch.

DANIEL G. ROSS, superintendent of the Buffalo Mining Company at Cook City, is an old resident of Montana, having lived in the state over forty years. Before and after coming to Montana Mr. Ross was identified with the lumber industry, chiefly as a saw mill operator, but the work he has enjoyed most and to which he has given the best years of his life has been mining.

Mr. Ross was born in Canada, in 1852, son of George and Hughina (McDonald) Ross. The Ross family belongs to one of the most famous and distinguished ancient clans of Scotland. His grandfather, Gen. George Ross, was an English army officer and was wounded in an East Indian campaign, dying of his wounds. At his death the English government offered to take his three sons and give them an education and training for service in the British army and civilian establishments, but the mother refused that offer. There was a Gen. George Ross who fought for independence in the army of Gen. George Washington and who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This American general was a second cousin of the Gen. George Ross who was in the East Indian campaign for the British government.

George Ross, father of Dan G. Ross, was born at Inverness, Scotland, was reared and married in that country and on coming to America settled in Canada. He had been foreman of a railroad in Scotland, but in Canada his active years were devoted to farming. He lived a long and useful life, and lacked only three months of attaining the century mark. He was born in April, 1813, and died in February, 1913. He and his wife had a large family of children: Hugh, deceased; George, now eighty-three years of age and living in Canada; Katherine, wife of James Pascoe, a retired capitalist at Long Beach, California; John, deceased; Dan G.; William, a resident of Los Angeles, California, where he is employed in the city government; Winifred, of Pasadena, California, widow of Collin Furgeson; Roderick, deceased; Charles Alexander, a farmer in Ontario, Canada; Thomas, a merchant at Los Angeles; Mary Ann, wife of Alexander Ross, a rancher and cattle man of Blaine County, Montana, and their son, Thomas Ross, is a member of the Montana Legislature; James August, in the mining business at Bakersfield, California.

Dan G. Ross attended school in Ontario, Canada and as a youth worked in the lumber woods and around saw mills. He followed the lumber industry in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota, and in 1879 arrived in Montana Territory, and at Miles City connected himself with the lumber business. He moved a saw mill from Miles City to Orear Creek and operated in the timber district of that locality for two years. While there he homesteaded on Fleshman Creek, but he disposed of his homestead and lumber interests in 1885 and took up his residence at Cook City. This has been his headquarters ever since and Mr. Ross has never married, and as a prospector and miner he has never desired any permanent attachment that would interfere with his business. In the course of years he has developed a great many claims and a number of years ago he organized the Buffalo Gold Mining Company, of which he is superintendent.

Mr. Ross in politics has voted independently. He cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes in 1876. He is a past chairman of the democratic committee at Cook City. His only fraternity is the B. P. O. Elks.

William Edward Crawbuck, an accomplished physician and surgeon, a graduate osteopath as well as an M. D., has in his profession come in perhaps more than ordinary contact with the public. For a time he was physician at Yellowstone Park and is now in professional charge of the Chico Hot Springs at Emigrant in Park County.

Doctor Crawbuck was born at Passaic, New Jersey, January 12, 1889, son of Stephen Van Voris and Carrie (West) Crawbuck. The family has been in America since 1641, when Major William Van Voris Crawbuck came to New York from Holland. Doctor Crawbuck's grandfather, Stephen Richard Crawbuck, was also a native of Passaic, New Jersey, and was a village blacksmith there. Stephen Van Voris Crawbuck was born in Passaic, and spent the active years of his life in the lumber business. For many years he was superintendent of the Passaic Lumber Company. His wife was born at Bellville, New Jersey, and now lives at Bogota, New York. The father of Doctor Crawbuck died at the age of sixty-six. He was a well known and substantial citizen of Passaic, served as a member of the volunteer fire department in early days and was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Baptist Church.

Doctor Crawbuck attended grade and high schools in New Jersey and is a graduate of the New York Nautical School, where he specialized in electrical engineering. For a few years he went to sea as a sailor, and that work enabled him to pay his expenses while in medical college. Doctor Crawbuck took the full four years' course in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, graduating in January, 1917, and had his experience as an interne in the American School of Osteopathy Hospital there. During the World war he enlisted for service in the navy, and on account of his former experience as a graduate of the New York Medical School he was assigned duty as an inspector for the First and Ninth Regiments at the Third Naval District, New York City, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station. He was engaged in drilling raw recruits, and his services were retained in that one station until after the armistice. He was granted an honorable discharge December 20, 1918, and on March 15, 1919, arrived at Chico Hot Springs, Montana, as assistant to Doctor Townsend for two years. Following that came two years of service as Yellowstone Park physician. Doctor Crawbuck in June, 1923, was graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at once returned to Chico Hot Springs, again serving as assistant to Doctor Townsend, and when the latter resigned, in 1925, he was appointed his successor as resident physician at this noted health resort. Doctor Crawbuck is a member of the State and National Osteopathic Associations. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Knights of Pythias and B. P. O. Elks and is a Baptist.

Doctor Crawbuck married in September, 1922, Miss Lillian L. Black, of Gardiner, oMntana. Her father, Fountain Black, arrived in Montana in pioneer times, having come from the West over the mountains along the Oregon trail from Oregon, driving an ox wagon. Life brought him an interesting contact with many historic scenes in the Northwest. He had been a scout for the United States Army during Indian campaigns and at one time was a pony express rider. Mrs. Crawbuck was educated in schools at Gardiner. She is a member of the Eastern Star and the Royal Neighbors.

Sam V. Long is a Montana educator who has been called to preside over the administration of the schools of District No. 52 at Absarokee. This is one of the well-equipped school centers of the state. For the past ten years the high school has been giving a four-year curriculum, graduating on the average of twelve each year, and the enrollment in the high school is about seventy-five. The high school has a commercial department affording instruction in typing, bookkeeping, commercial law, shorthand, commercial geography and commercial arithmetic. Agricultural instruction is also emphasized, including teaching in dairying and poultry raising. All the high school teachers are college graduates. The grade school enrolls 120 students, with four teachers, all normal trained. The high school has a basketball team and physical training in general is encouraged.

The chairman of the school board is Dr. A. V. Blackstone, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Absarokee for the past twenty years. The other two members of the board are Mr. J. E. Mapes and Mr. L. A. Davis.

Sam V. Long was born at Denver, Missouri, grew up in that state, spent one year in the State Teachers College at Maryville, and in 1922 took his A. B. degree at the University of Montana. Since then he has pursued post-graduate work at the University of Kansas and the University of Wyoming, which gave him his Master's degree in 1929. Mr. Long has had a successful record as a teacher in Missouri, Wyoming and Montana, and came to Absarokee as superintendent in 1928. He is a member of the Montana State Teachers Association and National Education Association also of the Sigma Nu, Kappa Delta Pi, and Pi Gamma Mu fraternities.

He married Miss Nile Benson, who was educated in the State Teachers College at Maryville, Missouri, and graduated from the Kansas City General Hospital Training School for Nurses. They have two sons Samuel Lowell, and Harlan Lee. Mr. Long is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. Long is a member of the Eastern Star and is a National Red Cross Nurse.

Mr. J. E. Mapes, of the school board, was born near Lincoln, Nebraska, January 17, 1891, a son of Joseph L. Mapes, a native of Iowa, now a rancher at Billings, Montana. J. E. Mapes came to Montana in 1899, and completed his studies in physical therapy at Chicago. He practiced his profession five years at Hunters Hot Springs at Sheridan, Wyoming. He became a rancher in the Stillwater Valley in 1911 and since 1926 has carried on a garage business. He became a member of the school board in 1928. Mr. Mapes married Marie Meyers, of Iowa. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Louis A. Davis was born at Warrensburg, Missouri, April 5, 1885, son of William O. and Margaret (Terhorst) Davis, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Missouri. His father was a merchant and for eight years served on the city council at Warrensburg.

Louis A. Davis grew up at Warrensburg, and at the age of sixteen went to Texas, spending five years with the Southwest Telegraph & Telephone Company and put in three years with the Northwest Telephone Company at Minneapolis. He returned to his old home at Warrensburg and for eight years was with the Johnson County Home Telephone Company. On coming out to Montana he became identified with the Absarokee Telephone Company, but since 1919 has been in business and is now secretary and treasurer of the Rosebud Power Company and manager of that plant at Absarokee.

Mr. Davis married Winona Cruchet, of Carrington, North Dakota. They have one daughter, Nellehola, born in 1911, now attending the Absarokee High School. Mr. Davis is a Republican and has been a member of the Absarokee School Board since 1924.

JESSE G. HENDERSON is a resident of Shelby, judicial center of Toole County, is here engaged in the successful practice of his profession, and is not only one of the able and popular members of the bar of the county but also one of the valued and highly esteemed citizens thereof.

Mr. Henderson was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, January 25, 1880, and is a son of Gideon and Abigail (Boy) Henderson. Gideon Henderson was born at Winchester Springs, Ontario, Canada, and his father was born in the North of Ireland, of stanch Scotch lineage. Gideon Henderson was reared and educated in his native Canadian province and was twenty-five years of age when he established his residence in Minnesota, where he developed and improved a large farm estate and held secure standing as one of the sterling and honored citizens of his community. Both he and his wife died in the same year, about 1895.

Jesse G. Henderson was a child at the time of the family removal from his native county into neighboring Rice County, Minnesota, where he was reared to the age of fifteen years and received the advantages of the public schools. At the age noted the death of his parents left him an orphan, and he became in large degree dependent upon his own resources. There he continued to be associated with farm work until he was seventeen years of age, when he found employment on a stock ranch in Stark County, North Dakota. He gained place as virtual foreman of the corps of cowboys, and while busily engaged in the herding of cattle he found time and opportunity to continue his studies. He obtained a teacher's certificate when he was about sixteen years of age and in 1896-97 he made a record of successful service as a teacher in rural schools. In 1900 Mr. Henderson came to Livingston, Montana, and during the early period of his residence in this state he taught school two years and was water commissioner one year. In 1903 he returned to his native state and entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, he having worked his own way while pursuing his course in that institution, from which he received in 1906 his degree of Bachelor of Laws, with virtually coincident admission to the Minnesota bar. In 1907 he went to the city of Chicago and gained admission to the Illinois bar. He was associated with a Chicago law firm several years, and in October, 1913, he established his residence at Shelby, Montana, which fine little city has since continued the central stage of his professional activities. He served three terms as county attorney and in 1929 holds the position of city attorney of Shelby. In 1914 he was actively concerned in the organizing of Toole County, he having been one of the leaders in the movement for the creating of the new county, which was named for Hon. Joseph K. Toole, the first governor of Montana after its admission to statehood. Mr. Henderson is one of the leading members of the Toole County Bar Association and has membership also in the Montana State Bar Association. He was one of the organizers of the Lions Club in his home city and is a past president of this organization, and at the time of this writing he is a member of the local board of education.

The political allegiance of Mr. Henderson is given to the Republican party and he has served as a member of its county committee in Toole County, as well as a delegate to its state convention in the City of Helena. He held for five years membership in the irrigation council of Toole County. In 1916, as first sergeant in an infantry Regiment of the Montana National Guard, Mr. Henderson was in service on the Mexican border, his command having been stationed at Douglas, Arizona. In the World war period he was chairman of the Toole County chapter of the National Council of Defense, and was otherwise active in the futherance of local patriotic movements. His basic Masonic affiliation is with Shelby Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

August 16, 1917, marked the marriage of Mr. Henderson to Miss Helen Mogg, who was born and reared in the State of Michigan, and the one child of this union is Jesse G., Jr., who is a student in the Shelby public schools at the time this review is prepared, in the autumn of 1929.

In character and achievement Mr. Henderson has won secure vantage-ground in popular esteem during the period of his residence in Montana, and his substantial and important law business marks him as one of the representative members of the Toole County bar.

THEODORE RASMUSSEN is a prominent rancher in the Central community of Blaine County, his home being twelve miles south of Chinook, on the Cleveland road. Mr. Rasmussen came to Montana in 1907, being a young man without any capital to speak of. His energy and thrift have accomplished a great deal, not only in the building up of his own material fortune but in good work and leadership in the community which he has seen develop from an unoccupied region into one of the most prosperous ranching and grain-raising sections of Northern Montana.

Mr. Rasmussen was born at Cedar Falls, Iowa, May 22, 1884. His father, Andrew Peter Rasmussen, who spent his last years in Montana and was a highly esteemed citizen of Blaine County, died March 1, 1930, at the age of eighty-seven. He was a native of Falstra, Denmark, and came to America in search of fortune when a young man. For several years he was employed as a laborer in the lumber woods of Wisconsin. In the State of Indiana he married Kisten Hansen. Later they went to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Wright County. This was their home for twelve or fourteen years and later they moved to Buena Vista County, Iowa, and in 1901 went to Minnesota. They came to Montana in 1920, and Andrew Peter Rasmussen was also a Montana homesteader. After the death of his wife in 1924, when she was seventy-two years of age, he lived among his children. These children were: Lenna, wife of Nels Knack, of Storm Lake, Iowa; Lettie, wife of John Frakes, of Sacramento, California; Theodore; Nels, a rancher in Blaine County; Hans, who lives in the same community as his brother Theodore; Gena, widow of Ralph Smith, of Fairmont, Minnesota; Annie, wife of Ed Marlow, of Blaine County; Carl, a student in Bozeman College; Melvin, a farmer in the Center community near New Hope, Blaine County; and Alma, wife of Charles Shuck, of Bismarck, North Dakota.

Theodore Rasmussen was educated in public schools in Iowa, and gained his chief farming and early business experience while with his parents in Minnesota. In that state he operated a threshing outfit for several seasons. He was the first of the family to make a trial of the Montana country. During a part of the year 1907 he worked on Henry C. Kuhr's sheep ranch, but went back to Minnesota during the threshing season. In 1908 he settled permanently in Montana and in the fall of that year homesteaded and took up a desert claim, subsequently acquiring an "additional" quarter section. His first home is still included in the group of buildings that mark his farm improvement. It was a one-room frame house twelve by sixteen feet, and served as a home for himself until when married, he built a two-story six-room house in 1913.

Some of his first work on his homestead was breaking up a portion of the sod land, which he seeded to oats and also planted a small acerage of corn and some flax. The yield was sufficient to encourage him to go on. Later he took up wheat growing along with live stock, and has carried on that satisfactory combination ever since. Only one year, 1919, failed to give him some grain to thresh. His best acre yield was forty-five bushels to the acre. He had no grain to sell during the time when wheat was at a premium in the world's markets during the World war. His highest wheat price was $1.65 a bushel. For several years he did some dairying. The Rasmussen Ranch comprises six quarter sections, including the homestead of Mrs. Rasmussen. About 1120 acres are kept under cultivation, and since he follows the practice of summer fallowing he seeds annually about 400 acres to grain.

Mr. Rasmussen is a power farmer, using practically no horses for the work of cultivating his ranch. In 1917 he built an extensive barn to accommodate horses, but later gave up the horse business. He was one of the men who sought the division of old Chouteau County, part of which was constituted as Blaine County. He participated in the movement to establish a local school and also to finance a community church, which is of the Methodist denomination. He was reared in the Lutheran faith. He has always voted as a Democrat. During the World war he was registered but was put in deferred classification. The representative of the Rasmussen family in the World war was his brother Carl, who served overseas.

Mr. Rasmussen married in Blaine County, April 9, 1913, Miss Josephine Catani. She is a daughter of Victor and Marie (Turkott) Catani. Mr. Catani lives at the Rasmussen ranch home and is now eighty-five years of age. He was born on the Island of Corsica in the Mediterranean, and has always been a great admirer of the famous Corsican, Napolean Bonaparte. In the Catani family were six children: Mrs. Rosann Bauch, of North Dakota; Philomine, who is married and lives in the Bear Paw Mountains of Blaine County; Mrs. Rasmussen, who was born in 1884; Mrs. Annestasa Felsing of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; Victor; and Veronica, deceased wife of L. August.

Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen have an interesting family of children, named Orville, Lorin, Loraine, Roberta, Olive, Zona and Zita, twins, and Theodora.

W. W. McDowell, who has figured as one of the largest individual developers of Montana's mineral resources, has also been a conspicuous factor in the public life of the state. Doubtless the public knows him chiefly for his eight years' service in the office of lieutenant governor.

Governor McDowell is member of a prominent old Tennessee family and was born at Trenton in that state, January 22, 1867, son of Gen. John H. and Emma (Sandeford) McDowell, and grandson of John Davis McDowell. His grandfather was born in North Carolina, where the family settled on coming from Scotland. John Davis McDowell lived most of his life in Tennessee, had large holdings of land and was the owner of about two hundred slaves. Gen. John H. McDowell was born in Trenton, Tennessee, was reared and educated there, and at the age of sixteen entered the Confederate army, serving under the great cavalry leader, Forrest. When the war was over he returned to Trenton, became a planter, and about 1877 moved to Union City, Tennessee, where he became a manufacturer of furniture, being president of the Union City Furniture Company. He took a prominent part in the Farmers Alliance movement of the 1880s, and his influence was productive of great good in the elevation of agriculture and industry. For some years he edited and owned the Union City *Anchor* and *The Toiler,* at Nashville. His part in politics was that of a leader in the Democracy. He was twice a member of the State Legislature and two terms a state senator, was chairman of the Democratic state central committee. He was elected a brigadier general of the United Confederate Veterans of Tennessee, was a member of the Masonic fraternity and had close affiliations with the Baptist Church. General McDowell died at Memphis, Tennessee, in February, 1927. His wife was a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Sandeford, a Tennessee planter.

W. W. McDowell is one of a family of seven children. He attended public schools at Union City, and Union City College, for a time was connected with a bank at Nashville, and about 1893 moved to Chicago, at the time of the World's Fair, and spent several years in the accounting department of Armour & Company.

Mr. McDowell came to Montana in 1896. At Anaconda he took charge of the general office of Marcus Daly, and after two years became more closely associated with the mining developments of that great capitalist and pioneer of the West. During the past thirty years Mr. McDowell has carried on an immense amount of constructive work in mining development. He is president of the Butte & London Copper Company, president of the Boston-Butte Company, president of the Butte-Los Angeles Mining Company, all with home offices in Butte.

His part in Montana industry is also represented by extensive interests in ranching and farming, and he is known as a breeder of milking Shorthorn cattle. At Butte he provided the funds for the erection of several large buildings, including the Reynolds and McDowell Block of four stories which he now owns, and he has one of the most beautiful homes in the city. He became a member of the Legislature in 1909, and in the same session was elected speaker of the House, and by reelection had the distinction of being the only Democrat in Montana to serve two terms as speaker of the House and also the only Democrat to serve eight years as president of the Senate. In 1912 he was elected lieutenant governor, and was reelected in 1916, serving eight years, until 1921. He made an enviable record as presiding officer of the Senate. In 1920 he was nominated for governor at the Democratic state convention, but was beaten in the primaries, and for two years was chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

Governor McDowell is a past president of the Montana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the B. P. O. Elks, the Butte Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Silver Bow Club and Country Club. His ranch of 3,500 acres is situated in Granite and Missoula counties, in the midst of a great natural forest, and he maintains an attractive summer home there. Governor McDowell married, in 1911, Mrs. Mary Lee Sturges, of Chicago.

REV. BENEDICT SEETHALER. The Catholic priesthood numbers among its members men of broad education, religious zeal and enlightened views, men whose example and teaching exercise an influence for morality that must be counted as one of the great factors in advancing any community. Not only must a Catholic priest be a spiritual guide to his people, but he must also possess a large measure of the practicality which will help him to advise and teach in the ordinary events of life, and to protect the interests of his parish while also promoting its temporal affairs. Much, in fact, is demanded of those who choose the unselfish and self-denying life of the Catholic priest. Not all, as in other walks of life, are fitted by Nature for the same sum of responsibility, and perhaps few, under the same conditions, would have advanced to the extent of Rev. Benedict Seethaler, pastor of the Catholic church at Wolf Point, Roosevelt County.

Rev. Benedict Seethaler, or "Father Benedict" as he is universally known and addressed, was born September 30, 1877, in Austria, and is a son of Blase and Mary (Russegger) Seethaler, natives of that country, where they passed their entire lives. He received his early training and theological education at Innsbruck, Austria, where he was also ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood. For about ten years he remained at the institution from which he was graduated, as professor of the chair of mathematics, but in April, 1910, came to the United States to become pastor of the church at

Haymarsh, North Dakota, where St. Clemen's parish was composed largely of people of Austrian birth or parentage. He remained there until 1913, when he was transferred to what was then St. Ursula's Church, at Poplar, Montana, but which now bears another name, and in the meantime acted as part time pastor to Circle and Wolf Point. With the growth of the latter community and the settlement there of a large number of those of the Catholic faith, Father Seethaler, in 1914, built the church edifice at Wolf Point. In 1917 he became resident pastor and has continued in that capacity to the present.

Among the many advantages which make Wolf Point a pleasant place in which to have a home are its fine schools and its church organization, learning and religion permeating its business, civic and social life. The Catholic Church, with a large and cultured congregation, is an example of church influence and is in a very prosperous condition under the pastorate of Father Seethaler, whose sound church doctrine is very acceptable to his communicants. He is a man of broad mind, much learning and of unusual organizing ability, and perhaps due to these gifts his field of active church service has been one of wider experience than often comes into the life of a priest in a similar space of time in regard to change of location and effective work done. Since taking up his permanent residence at Wolf Point he has cooperated with business men of all denominations in the furtherance of movements calculated to benefit the people and interests of Roosevelt County, and his well-known judgment in business affairs has caused him frequently to have been called upon for advice and counsel, not only by members of his own congregation and parish, but by those of other creeds and from other localities.

HENRY C. OHLAND is president of Ohland & Son, plumbing and heating, the second oldest plumbing establishment in the City of Havre. Mr. Ohland has spent nearly all his life in Montana, his father having been a pioneer railroad contractor through the state in early times.

He was born in Minnesota, July 25, 1880, son of John F. and Mary (Phineker) Ohland. His father was born and reared in Berlin, Germany, and came to America about 1871. He established his home in Minnesota and took up work as a railroad contractor. He built many of the bridges along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, and his work brought him to Montana Territory as early as 1876. In 1882 he moved his family to Forsyth, Montana, and for a time operated a bull team freighting outfit, transporting goods to Colson, three and a half miles east of the present site of Billings. Later he established the family home at Billings, and continued his business as a contractor for the Northern Pacific until about 1890, when he practically retired. He spent his last years at Seattle, Washington, where he died in 1926.

Henry C. Ohland was educated in the schools of Billings, and in that city served his apprenticeship as plumber. For three years he was in the plumbing business at Missoula, went to Lewistown in 1898, and in 1901 located at Havre, where for nearly thirty years he has been handling work in his line throughout the city and the adjoining district. In addition to his plumbing business Mr. Ohland owns and operates 600 acres of farming land.

He is a member of the Master Plumbers Association of Montana, is active in the Havre Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Eastern Montana Pioneers Association, and belongs to the B. P. O. Elks and the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Ohland married Miss Grace Ellingsworth, of Livingston, Montana. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters. The oldest child, Robert J. Ohland, was educated at Havre and is now associated with his father in the firm of Ohland & Son. The younger son is Herman C. Ohland, and both daughters, Virginia Jane and Henrietta, are attending school in Havre.

WILLIAM N. GILHAM. There is no more interesting history than that which centers around the development of the Northwest from the time when the first explorers penetrated its wild vast territory to the present day which finds the region once unknown to civilization, now one of the most richly producing in the country. Not only is the Northwest, and particularly Montana, a great mineral source of wealth, but it is also producing cattle, wheat and other crops in lavish abundance, and those fortunate enough to own a Montana ranch are rapidly storing up wealth and commanding the attention of the remainder of the country, for it is the grower of foodstuffs today who is in the forefront. One of these prosperous and greatly esteemed farmers of Glacier County, whose magnificent rural property lies seven miles north of Cut Bank, is William N. Gilham.

Not a native son of Montana, as he was born at Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri, April 3, 1854, William N. Gilham has lived in the state for many years and here his interests are all centered. He is a son of Israel and Abbie Gilham, the father born in Ireland, in 1793. Coming to the United States in young manhood, he located near Steubenville, Ohio, and there he was engaged in farming for a time, and also dealt in horses. About 1834 he came as far west as Missouri, settling at Trenton, and there he was engaged in raising horses and shipping them for many years, becoming one of the most extensive horse traders of his time and locality. After a long and useful life he died in 1865.

Reared in Missouri, William N. Gilham remained in his native state until 1869, but in that year left for California with a company of others, traveling in a horse-drawn wagon. Arriving at Placerville, near Sacramento, he prospected some, and also herded horses, and continued there until 1877. Going then to Oregon, he punched cows on different cattle ranches, and gradually accumulated cows of his own, running them in Harney Valley, Oregon, and while doing so he punched cattle and drove horses for others. The Indians were still troublesome in that part of Oregon and Mr. Gilham had some exciting encounters with them, but was not injured in these skirmishes. In 1879 he drove cattle into the head of the Yellowstone River, and herded them there for a time, but then moved on to the head of Symond River. About 1890 he reached Fort Benton, and worked on a roundup for Ike Kingsbury, and after that for fifteen years he herded cattle, and also carried mail on horseback between Twin Bridges and McCarty Bridge. The spirit of adventure then took him to Alberta, Canada, with the first bunch of cattle ever driven that far north, but in 1895, he returned to this country and located for a time at Browning, Montana, and put out 147 head of his own cattle and continued to run cattle on those ranges until 1916, when he sold. He then moved on his present farm, formerly larger than it is at present, although he still has 250 acres of land. Until 1921 he was very actively engaged in farming, but is now practically retired.

In 1884 Mr. Gilham was married to Miss Josephine Copelle, and three children have been born to them: Anthony; William, who lives at Browning, is married and has five children; and Calvin, who also lives at Browning.

Mr. Gilham is a man of sterling integrity, sound business judgment, with the power of keen and accurate analysis and decision, virile yet kindly, cautious yet courageous, genuine, hating sham and pretense, always with the forward look, spreading cheer and hope wherever he goes, and he is a tower of strength as a counselor and as a friend.

JAMES C. WIGMORE. The question often arises why some men seem to be able to achieve success while others, under exactly the same conditions, are utter failures. The answer to this is undoubtedly found in the character of the men themselves. There is always a way out if you seek for it, is an old but true saying, and the man who does not sit down and bemoan his ill luck, but looks about him for new openings; who is ready to grasp every opportunity he finds, is the one who in the end will be found in the ranks of the prosperous. Such has been the experience of James C. Wigmore, one of the leading citizens of Medicine Lake, a heavy landowner and stockman of Sheridan County. No special advantages were given him in his youth, and he had but a limited education, but he has always been able to make his way in life without asking favors of anyone, and stands today an example for others to follow.

James C. Wigmore was born in Saint Lawrence County, New York, in 1858, a son of Daniel and Catherine (Hurley) Wigmore, both of whom were born in Ireland, but came to the United States early in life, and settled in Saint Lawrence County, New York. By occupation the father was a farmer, and not being suited with conditions in New York State, he subsequently moved to Pennsylvania, and there he died. Although he was an industrious, thrifty man, a good citizen and highly regarded by his neighbors, he did not amass much money, so that his children had to early go out into the world to seek their fortunes.

Reared in his native county, James C. Wigmore remained there until after he attained his majority, in the meanwhile learning to farm, and then came as far west as Illinois. Chicago, although then but a small city compared to its present proportions, was attracting attention with its packing houses, and Mr. Wigmore found employment in them during the winter months, and in the summer ones worked on adjacent farms.

In 1900 Montana was attracting considerable attention because of its open ranges, and the probability that these would be thrown open to the public for homesteading. To this state Mr. Wigmore came in that year, and for several years worked for wages on different ranches in Madison County, about thirty miles south of Virginia City. In this way he learned the business, and when bought land and cattle was able to operate successfully from the start. His hay crops were so exceptionally good that he cleared off all his obligations against his land and cattle within three years, and he continued in the cattle business until 1928, but since then has not been devoting so much of his time and resources to this industry, although he still raises some.

In 1905 he decided upon a change of location and came into the northeastern part of Montana, establishing a ranch in the Sweet Grass country, and later at Red Store, at the latter place running horses as well as cattle. In all of these operations he was successful, and began to have a fair amount of money back of him, all of which he had earned himself through honorable effort.

With the opening up of Medicine Lake in 1915 Mr. Wigmore was quick to see the possibilities the organization of this village afforded, and he came here, being among the first residents. Realizing the need that would be felt for horses by the settlers who flocked in, he established a sales stable, and not only sold the horses he raised on his ranch, but many others which he shipped in, and he continued in this line until the almost universal adoption of motor-driven vehicles and machinery made this no longer profitable, and he no longer carries it on. He has built a fine residence at Medicine Lake, where he has resided since 1915, and he owns a large amount of land in its vicinity, for he has great faith in the place, and believes land to be a sound investment.

Mr. Wigmore was married to Lillie J. Richmond, who was born in Madison County, Montana, a daughter of Reuben and Sarah Jane Richmond, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. They crossed the prairies in 1861 or 1862 in a covered wagon drawn by an ox team, first locating at Virginia City, Montana, but later going to a settlement on the Ruby River. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wigmore: Mary C., Inice Belle, Clay and Dee, both deceased, Guy, Joy P., Blanche, Dewey, Russell, Iva, Dorothy and Donand, twins, and Charles Ernest.

WILLIAM MILLER RUFFCORN, lawyer, rancher, senator, lives at Glasgow, and during the past sixteen or seventeen years has built up an extended and important relationship with the people and affairs of Valley County.

Senator Ruffcorn was born at Ashland, Ohio, in 1881. His parents, James Curtis and Margaret Samilda (Miller) Ruffcorn, were also natives of Ohio. Ohio was the birthplace of his paternal grandfather, while his maternal grandfather was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. William Miller Ruffcorn, whose mother is still living in Ohio, grew up in that state, attended grade school at Ashland, had one year of high school work there, and finished his high school course in Creston, Iowa. For four years he was a student in the University of Chicago, graduating Ph. B. in 1906, and this was followed by three years of work in the Yale Law School, where he took his LL. B. degree in 1909. Mr. Ruffcorn first put his legal knowledge to use in the Twin Falls country of Idaho and for a time practiced in a gold mining camp in Nevada. He has been admitted to the bars of Idaho, Oklahoma, Nevada, North Dakota and Montana, taking written examinations for the bar in the states of Idaho, Oklahoma and North Dakota. He came to Glasgow about 1912. The presence of his brothers, who had homesteaded and acquired lands in Valley County, brought him to this locality. He has practiced law to some extent, but much of his time has been spent in the operation of his lands and ranching interests and in other business matters. A part of every year he lives on his ranch located about thirty-five miles north of Glasgow. He owns 1,778 acres and leases 2,880 acres, using this land for a diversified program with Hereford cattle and sheep and general farming. He owns and operates a grain elevator at Glasgow and several years ago he built an elevator at Opheim, but sold it. Mr. Ruffcorn was deputy county attorney of Valley County in 1914-15. He has been a member of both Houses of the State Legislature, representing Valley County two terms in the Lower House, during the second term being floor leader. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1926. He is a Methodist and an Odd Fellow, and was formerly affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Ruffcorn married in 1912 Miss Marion Ruth Kellog, of Oak Park, Illinois. They have two daughters, Eloise Kellog and Elizabeth Loraine.

WENDELL STANTON BROOKS, M. A., Ph. D., who assumed on the 5th of February, 1930, the presidency of Intermountain Union College in the capital city of Montana, had previously gained distinction in the field of education and had made a record that offered full assurance of his ability to give constructive and progressive administration to the affairs of the Montana institution.

Doctor Brooks was born at Bay Shore, Long Island, New York, July 24, 1886, and is a son of Rev. Jesse Wendell, Ph. D., and Louise Bissell (Upham) Brooks, whose father, Prof. Nathan Upham, gave thirty years of service as principal of public schools in the City of Brooklyn, New York. Rev. Jesse Wendell Brooks, an ordained clergyman, was of the seventh generation in lineal descent from Henry Brooks, who had served in Cromwell's army in England and who later figured as the first representative of the family in the American colonies. After having held four pastoral charges, in Brooklyn, New York, and Chicago, Illinois, Rev. Jesse Wendell Brooks passed the final quarter century of his life in service as superintendent of the Chicago Tract Society.

Dr. Wendell S. Brooks was graduated from Yale University as a member of the class of 1908 and received the degree Bachelor of Arts. Effective graduate work in the University of Chicago gained to him the degree of Master of Arts, in 1921, and in 1925 he received from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

After leaving Yale University Doctor Brooks served, 1908-10, as head master of the classical department of the Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut, and in the period of 1911-14 he was principal of the high school in the City of Kewanee, Illinois. He next was head master of The Brooks School for Boys, Indianapolis, Indiana, and it may be noted that during five years of this period he served as secretary and treasurer of the Yale Alumni Association of Indiana. During the interval of 1921-23 Doctor Brooks served as registrar of Carleton College, at Northfield, Minnesota, as well as secretary of its faculty. He was assistant dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, in the period of 1923-26, and in the summer of the latter year he was visiting professor of education at the University of Michigan, while in the summers of 1928-29 he rendered similar service at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The summer of 1930 found him retained for service as visiting professor of education at the University of Colorado, and prior to assuming his present office, as president of Intermountain Union College, Helena, Montana, he had served, 1928-30, as head of the education department of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois. In the World war he served as director of the teaching of English to foreign-speaking soldiers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, Indiana. Doctor Brooks was president of the Latin division of the Minnesota Educational Association in 1923. He holds membership in the American Association of University Professors, the National Society of College Teachers of Education, and the National Education Association. At Northwestern University he became affiliated with Phi Delta Kappa and as a student at Yale he held membership in the Book and Bond Society. The Doctor has made numerous and valuable contributions to educational and religious magazines. Since establishing his residence in Helena he has here become a member of the Montana Club and of the Rotary Club, besides which he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church. In Indianapolis he was superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church.

At Weaton, Illinois, on the 20th of August, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Wendell S. Brooks and Miss Margaret Amy Mackenzie, daughter of James Alexander Mackenzie. The children of this union are three in number: Margaret Mackenzie, Wendell Stanton, Jr., and Alexander Upham.

COL. JAMES HENRY RANSIER, whose home is a ranch sixteen miles north of Hardin in Big Horn County, has a well deserved fame all over this part of the state as an auctioneer, a profession for which he has every natural qualification and also the benefit of thorough study and broad experience.

He was born at Buckley in the State of Washington, February 18, 1891. His grandfather, James Ransier, was born in Kingston, Ontario, moved to the United States, living in Iowa for a time and then went to Jackson County, Kansas, where he was a pioneer farmer. He was born in 1826 and died in 1872. James Ransier married Rachael Cook, who died in Kansas. Their children were Sarah, Mary, Ann, Jane, Emiline, George and Harve.

George Ransier, who was born in Jackson County, Kansas, October 13, 1868, grew up in that state, and on reaching his majority went to Nebraska and on June 29, 1879, filed on a homestead in Custer County. He spent most of his active life there, though for a few years he lived in the State of Washington. He married Launa Case, who was born in Nemaha County, Kansas, her people coming from Michigan. She died in August, 1927, the mother of five children. The oldest child, Clara, died in infancy. Emma was first married to Charles Ross, and he left three children, Estin, Marshall and Launa, and she is now the wife of Elbridge Hughey, a rancher in Oklahoma. George Ransier, Jr., who is a citizen of Montana, married Loveday Bonta, of Nebraska, and has two children, DeHazen and Roscoe A. Nellie Ransier is the wife of Ed Koch, of Arnold, Nebraska, and they have seven children, named Bernice, Tressa, Donnamay, Edward Wayne, Delphine, Alberta and Ransier K.

When James Henry Ransier was eighteen months of age his parents returned to Custer County, Nebraska, and he grew up on his father's old homestead there. He attended the common schools, worked on the ranch, became acquainted with all the duties and experiences of a cowboy, and as a young man discovered his natural gifts for the auctioneering profession and was called upon for considerable work in that line in Nebraska. On coming to Montana in 1914 he found his services in ready demand, and was first located at Hysham, but since the spring of 1920 has lived on his 160 acre farm, north of Hardin. He is the only auctioneer in Southeastern Montana, and has cried nearly every sale in Big Horn County since 1924. In his profession he has not only shown ability, but equally desirable qualities, strict honesty and square dealing. Colonel Ransier is a member of the Moose fraternity, and is a Republican in politics. He married, September 1, 1925, Miss Anna Catherine Roh, whose father, Conrad Roh, came to this country from Russia and is a Montana rancher near Hardin. Mrs. Ransier attended school at Hardin and also in Colorado. Colonel and Mrs. Ransier have two daughters, Tressa Colleen, born June 26, 1926, and Loveday Jaennine, born February 20, 1930. Both children were born at Hardin, Montana.

CORRYDON W. WILSON, a retired rancher whose home is one mile east of Thurlow in Rosebud County, is a Montanan of rich and varied experience, and for a number of years represented the Government in dealing with the Indians, and was one of the most competent men in that capacity the Government ever had in Montana.

Mr. Wilson was born in Illinois, on a farm seventy-five miles west of Chicago, August 23, 1854, and when he was four years old, in 1858, his parents moved to Kansas, settling in Franklin County, near Garnett, where they took up a homestead. While there both parents, three daughters and one son died within a year, of the malaria, and Corrydon W. Wilson was thus left an orphan and was reared by a family named McLaughlin. Until he was sixteen years of age he attended school at Ottawa, Kansas, and then worked as a farm hand at thirteen dollars a month until he was twenty years of age.

Having saved a little money, he bought a ticket to Montana, traveling over the Northern Pacific Railroad and arriving at Glendive November 3, 1880. He went on to his brother's ranch in the Sadie Bottoms, east of Forsyth, twenty-five miles. Later he was appointed postmaster of Sadie, a town named for Sadie Thompson, the first woman settler there. Mr. Wilson performed the duties of postmaster until 1894, in which year he was appointed industrial superintendent of the Cheyenne Indian Reservation at Lame Deer, Montana, on the Cheyenne Reservation. He was superintendent for five years, until 1899. The Cheyenne Indians gave him the name Iich Ka Enna, and it was a name betokening respect for one of the best friends the Indians ever had. Frequently when difficulties arose Mr. Wilson was appointed to settle them, and had the reputation of being the only white man capable of treating with the Cheyennes, and he had their confidence because he always dealt squarely with them.

In 1900, after retiring from the Indian work, Mr. Wilson engaged in ranching on the Sadie Bottoms, and continued active until his retirement a few years ago. He was a leader among stockmen's associations. In recent years he has lived among his children.

He married, February 20, 1890, Miss Nellie Brant, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. She came to Montana in 1884 with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had a family of six children. The daughter Lilly, who died in 1918, was the wife of Edwin Goodwin, and left a daughter, Gladys. Lena is the wife of Chester A. Lark, a rancher near Thurlow. Corrydon C., unmarried, lives on a ranch near Thurlow. Roy R. is an undertaker at Lewistown and married Miss Mabel Neunberry. Preston P., a rancher near Thurlow, married Miss Verda Shand. Nellie A., the youngest, is the wife of Benjamin F. Shand, a rancher near Thurlow, and they have a daughter, Vera Stiller.

Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, and while interested in public affairs has never desired the responsibilities of public office. His good wife passed away at their ranch home in 1922. Mr. Wilson in his later years has won a local reputation for composing poetry, and has a collection of fifty poems which his friends have urged him to publish. These poems deal with Montana and western life, and include a number of interesting titles.

STANLEY SPAYHOWA, of Zurich, owner of a large ranch a mile northeast of that town in Blaine County, is an old time citizen and a prominent character of the Milk River and Missouri River valleys of Montana.

He has been in the state since 1892. He was born in Posen, Eastern Germany, of Polish ancestry, April 25, 1877. His father, Martin Spayhowa, who died when his son was eighteen months old, was coachman on the large estate of a noble family of Posen. Martin Spayhowa married Josephine Fischer, who in 1890 brought her two younger children to America, sailing from Hamburg to Liverpool and thence direct on an English freighter to New York, entering through old Castle Garden. Her destination was Minto, North Dakota, where her older daughter was then living as Mrs. Julius Waysoki. Mrs. Waysoki was married in North Dakota. She is now Mrs. John Kolczak, of Landusky.

Mrs. Martin Spayhowa died at Minto, North Dakota, in 1912, when about fifty-six years of age. Her children are: Martin, who still lives in Eastern Germany; Mrs. Kolczak; Maggie, wife of Joseph Gornowich, of Grafton, North Dakota; and Stanley. Mrs. Martin Spayhowa after coming to America married, in North Dakota, a Mr. Gornowich.

Stanley Spayhowa received his early educational advantages in Posen and never had the opportunity to attend school after coming to America. He derived a good general knowledge of English by his ready intelligence and by reading and observation. He was thirteen years old when he came to this country. After living for a time in Walsh County, North Dakota, he came to Montana, in 1892, and worked as a laborer on the ranch of his brother-in-law, Waysoki, in old Chouteau County in the Little Rockies. After two years he became an employee of the famous St. Paul Catholic Mission in the Little Rockies. With the death of his brother-in-law he returned to look after his sister's ranch for six months, until she was remarried. He then engaged in freighting and mining and was connected with a number of organizations, chiefly the Mission Peak Mining Company, for whom he hauled goods from Harlem to Landusky. He also worked in the company's gold mines there, afterwards was an employee of smaller mining outfits and did some prospecting for himself. It was through mining that he accumulated his first capital, being for a time associated with Mrs.

Harry Borrell. Mr. Spayhowa relocated an abandoned claim, sinking the shaft to a deeper level and finding profitable deposits. He and Mrs. Borrell bonded the property for $26,000, but Mrs. Borrell failed to handle the finances in a businesslike way, though Mr. Spayhowa received as his share of the enterprise about $3,000 in cash. With this he bought a quarter section of land south of Zurich. In 1898 he entered his homestead, a mile and a half east of Zurich. He proved up on this and still owns it as the nucleus of his ranch of a thousand acres in the Milk River Valley.

Mr. Spayhowa for ten years was manager of the J. L. Sprinkle Ranch, one of the largest sheep feeding ranches along the river. At the same time he was looking after his own property, operating a horse ranch, but when horses failed to be profitable he turned to cattle, and his ranch is now a cattle raising proposition.

Mr. Spayhowa was foreman under A. W. Ziebarth in the building of the Paradise ditch, and is now ditch commissioner on the Zurich project, part of his duty being to distribute the water to consumers. In addition to his stock ranch he owns a farm of 280 acres between Zurich and Harlem.

The variety of his business interests has been matched by his participation in public and community affairs. Mr. Spayhowa is a man of very liberal disposition and of a judgment and character that readily gain him the confidence and respect of his neighbors and fellow citizens. He was reared in the Catholic faith, but is generally liberal in his religious attitude and was one of the contributors to the first church of Zurich, known as the Zurich Union Chapel, in which religious services of various kinds are held. Through his mother's remarriage he gained American citizenship and cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt. He has acted as a Republican in national elections save for one time when he voted for Colonel Bryan for president. Mr. Spayhowa has never married. He has broad intellectual interests, has been a reader of history and scientific works, particularly astronomy. He had the misfortune in January, 1930, of losing his home and all its contents by fire.

Mr. Sprayhowa has prospered in a business way. He came to Montana with only eight dollars after having paid his fare from Grafton to Harlem. Manual toil gave him his first earnings. He has been attentive to business and is a man of great energy. Five feet, nine inches tall, he weighs 175 pounds. His only extensive vacation came in 1916, when he made a tour of the Northwest, visiting Washington, Oregon and California.

Clarence R. Monson, who came to Montana in the spring of 1909, was a young man of twenty-two, just starting life for himself, and in this state he was a merchant for the most part until after the World war, and then took up ranching. He is now one of the leading stock men and farmers of Fergus County, his home being on Coyote Creek, three and a half miles southwest of Denton.

Mr. Monson was born at Argyle, Wisconsin, November 3, 1887, and is of Norwegian ancestry. His father, Ole Monson, was born in Norway, he and his brother Martin being the only children of Mons Olson, who died in the old country. When Ole was five years of age he came to America with his mother and his stepfather, Peter Hanson, and the family settled in Wisconsin. Ole Monson acquired a fair degree of education, wrote a good hand, and from boyhood grew up in an Irish family, so that he developed an Irish brogue rather than a native Norwegian accent. His life was devoted to farming interests, and in the vicinity of Argyle, Wisconsin, he accumulated several farms and left a very good estate when he passed away in 1923, at the age of sixty-one.

Ole Monson married Clara Gilbertson, who was born in Wisconsin. Her father, Ole Gilbertson, came from Norway, went out to California in the days of forty-nine, spent ten or twelve years looking for gold and after returning to Wisconsin was a farmer. He died there in 1911, when past ninety years of age. Mrs. Clara Monson is now sixty-three years of age and makes her home at Argyle. Her children were: Martin; Clarence R.; Mina, wife of Joseph Robinson, of Denton, Montana; Eva, of Argyle; Emma, wife of Vernus Nelson, of Argyle; Osee and Teddie, farmers near Argyle in La Fayette County.

Clarence R. Monson was reared on a Wisconsin farm, had three years of high school work at Argyle, and completed his education with a course in the Metropolitan Business College at Milwaukee. When he left Wisconsin he was in company with a boyhood chum, and they worked their way along, parting company when at Jamestown, North Dakota. Mr. Monson then came on to Montana, and at Lewistown found opportunity to earn his first dollar in the state as a ranch hand for Crawley Brothers, with whom he remained two years. He then took up a homestead near Denton, proved it up, putting up the typical shack of one room. After getting the right to his homestead he returned to Denton and became a clerk for Ed Mondal in the implement business and later a partner in the concern, known as the Denton Implement Company. Mr. Monson was with this business ten years, suffering financially from the period of depression following the World war. He had lost his homestead under a mortgage, and eventually he sought to recoup his fortunes as a rancher. He leased the old Knerr Ranch, owned by the Pioneer Ranch Company, and while he had practically nothing to begin on he has been steadily rebuilding himself into good circumstances as a cattle and wheat raiser. Mr. Monson has given an intelligent interest to local affairs, is clerk of his school district No. 12 and in national politics votes as a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Bryan the day he was twenty-one years of age. He is a past master of Denton Lodge of Masons and a member of the Lutheran Church. During the World war both he and his wife were registered for service but were not called.

Mr. Monson after coming to Montana went back to Wisconsin to claim his bride, Miss Nellie Walden. They were married October 18, 1916. She was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of O. C. and Eliza (Rossing) Walden, her father being a farmer. Mrs. Monson attended high school at Argyle and completed the three years' course in the Illinois Nurses Training School at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago. She was a graduate nurse for three years, and at the time of her marriage was head nurse of the surgical department of the University of Michigan Hospital at Ann Arbor. Mrs. Monson was the sixth in a family of eight children. Her brother Charles Walden is also a resident of Montana, at Helena. Her sister Mrs. Alice Weaver is the wife of a college professor at Gainesville, Florida. The other children, three brothers and a sister, live with their mother at Alamo, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Monson have a family of four, Charlotte, born in 1918, Alice, born in 1920, Harold, born in 1921, and James, born in 1928.

CHARLES L. LOHMAIER, retired merchant, and one of the foremost citizens of Winifred, is a man upon whom the utmost dependence can be placed, for he is so deeply interested in the continued prosperity of his community that he is willing to do everything within his power to conserve the welfare of its people and insure its further progress. He was born at Farmer, South Dakota, March 5, 1886, a son of Charles F. Lohmaier, and grandson of Germans, who came to the United States many years ago, and became solid citizens of their adopted country. In addition to several sons the grandparents had two daughters, Mrs. Maggie Burdick, of Milton, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Jesse Noy, of Milton, Wisconsin, the latter being a widow.

Charles F. Lohmaier was born in the fifties, and he was reared in Wisconsin and attended its common schools, and from his youth up he was engaged in farming, but is now retired and lives at Cambridge, Wisconsin. For some years he resided at Farmer, South Dakota, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married in Wisconsin, Miss Josephine Thompson, a daughter of Christ Thompson, a farmer of Wisconsin, where she was born. Her death occurred in 1925, and she is buried at Cambridge, Wisconsin. The following children were born to Charles F. Lohmaier and his wife: Mrs. L. C. Flanegin, who resides at Peoria, Illinois; Charles L., whose name heads this review; Mrs. L. C. Porter, who resides at Cambridge, Wisconsin; and Fred J., a veteran of the World war, who is a resident of Madison, Wisconsin.

Until he was eighteen years old Charles L. Lohmaier remained at Farmer, where he received his high school education in part, but completed it at Cambridge, after which he entered the Babcock Institute of Pharmacy, Des Moines, Iowa, and was graduated therefrom in 1910. This completed his school work as a student, and he began the practice of pharmacy at Vermilion, South Dakota, in which he continued until he came to Montana.

Mr. Lohmaier was looking about him for a new community in which he could establish himself as a pharmacist, and decided to migrate to the newly laid out town of Winifred. He and Lawrence C. Porter made the trip together, by train as far as Hilger, then the termination of the road, and drove from there to Winifred, which at that time was represented by the hotel, known as the Palmer House, John Halverson's restaurant, and the partially completed store of Ed Crowe.

After erecting a building suitable for their purposes Messrs. Lohmaier and Porter opened the first drug store at Winifred, Mr. Porter was the first postmaster, and the postoffice was maintained in the drug store building. This building still houses the drug store, although Mr. Lohmaier retired from the business in October, 1928. As the population was limited and Mr. Lohmaier was one of the best educated men here, he was called upon to participate in practically everything of moment, and served on the school board, the first one organized, as a member of the council, of the local Commercial Club, and was connected with the Farmers State Bank, which was later nationalized, and he was the first depositor of the institution. He held the first warrant, Number 1, issued by

Winifred Corporation until he was forced to surrender it. At one time he ran for the office of mayor, and was defeated by only one vote. During the World war he was in charge of the Thrift Stamp campaign, and assisted in putting over all of the drives during the war period. While he cast his first presidential ballot for William Howard Taft in 1908, in 1912 and 1916 he voted for Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Lohmaier was married at Vermilion, South Dakota, to Miss Lillian Coffield, a daughter of John Coffield. She was born in 1890, and her death occurred March 17, 1922. She left two children: Jean and John. Mr. Lohmaier was married, July 6, 1922, at Lewistown, to Miss Lucy Young, born at Palmyra, Missouri, March 31, 1903, a daughter of Charles A. and Mossirene Young, the latter a daughter of James William Young. Charles A. Young was born in Marion County, Missouri, August 6, 1875, and his wife was born February 10, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Young have had the following children born to them: Gerald, who died at the age of seventeen years; Mrs. Lohmaier; Minnie, who is the wife of Clyde Bussey, of Hilger, Montana. Mrs. Lohmaier was brought to Montana by her parents February 7, 1908, at which time they settled near Belt, and there she attended the public schools.

JAMES EUGENE LANE. Major Lane, who is now president of the Montana Lumber Company and who maintains his residence in the City of Lewistown, county seat of Fergus County, came to Montana fully thirty-five years ago, and here his varied activities have touched closely the industrial and civic development and progress of the communities in which those activities have been staged. He has served as a member of the State Senate, and his title of major was given him for his loyal overseas service in the World war period.

Major Lane was born at White Hall, Illinois, on the 8th of September, 1871, and is the only child of James Eugene, Sr., and Nancy (Baker) Lane, the former of whom was born in Wisconsin, a representative of one of the pioneer families of that state, and the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, in 1838, she being a daughter of Cuthburt Baker and her marriage to Mr. Lane having occurred at White Hall, Greene County, Illinois. James Eugene Lane, Sr., served as a gallant young soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and he was still a young man at the time of his death, which occurred in 1873, at White Hall, Illinois. His widow subsequently contracted a second marriage, the name of her second husband having been Henderson and no children having been born of their union. Mrs. Lane-Henderson has attained to the venerable age of ninety-one years (1929) and maintains her home at Lewistown, Montana.

Major James E. Lane gained his early education in the public schools of Illinois and in his youth he learned the trade of millwright. He came to Livingston, Montana, in 1894, and during the summer of that year he assisted in the erection of various buildings in the Yellowstone National Park. He next identified himself with the building of bridges on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in this connection he assisted in the construction of the first steel bridge in the Northwest, this bridge being over the Gallatin River at Central Park, Gallatin County, Montana. In 1895 Major Lane went to Rosslyn, British Columbia, which place was experiencing a notable boom at that time, and in the employ of the great Allis-Chalmers Company, of Chicago, he was identified with the erection of stamp mills in that section of Canada. In December, 1895, he returned to Montana and entered the employ of the Montana Railroad Company, whose line was best known as the "Jawbone" Railroad. He became with this company superintendent of bridges and buildings, and he also superintended construction of the line from Summit to Martinsdale, this state, and from Martinsdale to Harlowton. The steel rails were laid into Harlowton June 7, 1900, and shortly afterward Major Lane severed his association with this company, whose lines are now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific system, and at Martinsdale, Meagher County, he then became associated with Nathan Godfrey and W. W. Coates in organizing the Midland Coal & Lumber Company. This company established branch plants at Harlowton and Two Dot. In the winter of 1902-03 Major Lane disposed of his interest in this concern, and in the following February he effected the organization, at Lewistown, of the Montana Lumber Company, which corporation represented a consolidation of the Montana Hardware Company, the Judith Hardware Company and the Lewistown Lumber Company. Of this staunch and important industrial corporation Major Lane has since continued the general manager, George J. Wiedeman being president of the company and Arthur W. Stoddard its vice president. This company expanded its interests and service until it operated twenty-two branch yards in Montana, besides having operated a saw mill at White Pine, Idaho, where it acquired valuable timber holdings. At the present time the company operates fifteen lumber yards and fourteen hardware and implement stores in Montana, and the business is of both wholesale and retail order, with a volume that now approximates $1,000,000 annually and that marks it as one of the leading concerns of its kind in the Northwest.

In the World war period Major Lane gave a year of service in France, with headquarters in Paris, where, with the rank of major, he was chief of a section devoted to the handling of supplies for various war hospitals. He was thus engaged at the time the armistice brought the war to a close, and he returned to the United States in December, 1918. Though he is not a member thereof, Major Lane assisted in the organizing of Fergus Post of the American Legion at Lewistown.

In the Masonic fraternity Major Lane was initiated as an entered apprentice in the Blue Lodge at Livingston, Montana, and his maximum York Rite affiliation is with Lewiston Commandery of Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander. In the Scottish Rite he has received the thirty-second degree and his Masonic connections include also his membership in the Mystic Shrine.

Though his father was a Republican, Major Lane has been aligned with the Democratic party since he cast his first presidential vote, for Grover Cleveland, in 1892. He was elected to the Montana State Senate in 1914, and served the regulation term of four years. He was a member of the Senate when a special session of the Legislature was called to deal with the matter of bringing disfranchisement to Judge Crumm, and though he was a representative of the minority in the Senate he was assigned to various important committees. He has served as chairman of the Democratic committee of Fergus County and was a delegate from Montana to the Democratic national convention of 1928.

At Helena, Montana, in 1900, Major Lane was united in marriage to Mrs. Rose Hensley, widow of I. M. Hensley, she having been born at Peoria, Illinois, and her natal year having been the same as that of Major Lane. They have no children, but Mrs. Lane has two daughters by her first marriage: Edith, who is the wife of D. W. Aughenbaugh, of San Antonio, Texas, their two children being Lane W. and John W.; Newell, the younger daughter, is the wife of Douglas Vaughan, who is engaged in the banking business at Hollywood, California, and they have one child, Dolly.

CARL BERNDT. Surprise is sometimes expressed over the remarkable success won by those of foreign birth, especially along agricultural lines, and yet there are several excellent reasons why these admirable citizens are forging ahead of those who were born in this country. In the first place they come of generations of hard-working people who understood the importance and dignity of honest industry and thrift, and upon their arrival in the new land they put to practical use the lessons which had been instilled by their parents. Then, too, those who were fortunate enough to secure homesteads fully appreciated their land, for in the old world landed possessions are held as something precious, difficult of acquisition and handed down from one generation to another. Americans are apt to prefer work in the congested centers, and sometimes are not willing to labor in their youth to provide for a comfortable old age. One of the men of Teton County whose birth occurred on foreign soil, and who has become one of the leading big farmers of the Power community, is Carl Berndt, whose fine farm lies two miles north of Power.

Carl Berndt was born in Pomerania, Germany, near Neustettin, September 14, 1857, a son of Antone and Frederica (Fuhlbrecka) Berndt, farming people. Two of their sons and two of their daughters survive, namely: Gustave, who resides at Long Prairie, Minnesota; Ida, who is the wife of Gustave Schults, also of Long Prairie; Amelia, who is the wife of Oscar Lietz, of Power; and Carl, whose name heads this review.

Carl Berndt came to manhood on the parental farm, having attended school from the age of six years to that of fourteen years and was especially apt in mathematics. Farm work was all he did in Germany, but he understood that thoroughly. When he left Germany for the United States he sailed from Hamburg to New York City, and when he landed he did not have sufficient money to take him to his destination, which was Sauk Center, Minnesota, so had to stop at Cleveland, Ohio, and obtained work on a dairy farm in the vicinity of that city. There he milked from twelve to eighteen cows daily the year round, and did other chores on the farm, and made enough money in the year to complete his journey. Upon his arrival at Sauk Center he secured employment at grubbing out stumps on land, and kept at this until winter, when he went into the lumber woods, continuing in the woods during the winters of seven years. For fifteen years in all he worked for others, but during that time bought some land, paying $100 down, the rest of the payment being worked out. This property he farmed for a time, then exchanged it for some prairie land at Sauk Center, and he so improved it that he was able to sell it at a good profit when he left for Montana.

In 1912 Mr. Berndt bought a quarter section, a relinquishment, for $700, and purchased another quarter section nearby for his son, and now owns four quarter sections of land, and all of it available is under cultivation. When he came to Teton County, in advance of his family, he was in much better condition than many of the settlers, for his quarter of a century in Minnesota had been productive, and he brought with him two cars of household effects and machinery, horses, several cows, swine and poultry, in fact everything needed for farming. He unloaded his cars at Power, and hauled his possessions to the undeveloped tract across the prairie, for at that time there was not even a road leading to his land. With his teams of horses he began breaking the sod on his land and that of his son, and the first year he planted a few potatoes and harvested a crop. He then engaged in seeding land to wheat and had a fine crop, and this encouraged him to seed to wheat until he now has 500 acres in it. Only one failure overtook him, in 1919, the year of the great drought, and this setback he gradually overcame, and was doing well when he lost his barn and machinery when the former was struck by lightning in 1922. While this was a heavy loss, to a man of his industry and good management, once more he got on his feet, and in 1927 he threshed 10,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1928, 11,000 bushels, and that year he had 275 acres of summer fallow, for he follows this scientific method of preparing his land each year. In addition to his own land he is also a tenant farmer, and operates in all 1,000 acres annually. Mr. Berndt had purchased his land in 1912, before he came to Montana, and built a comfortable two-story house of four rooms, to which he has added until he now has eight rooms, one of the commodious homes of the county. Unlike many of his neighbors, Mr. Berndt still retains his horses for his farm work of planting and preparing the soil, but owns a tractor, with which he does his heavy work.

Mr. Berndt took out his papers of citizenship at Sauk Center, Minnesota, and cast his first ballot for Major McKinley for president in 1896. Since then he has been a Republican and a strong party man. Both he and his wife are Lutherans, and he was one of the active workers in the movement which resulted in the erection of the new Lutheran Church edifice at Power.

On July 12, 1889, Mr. Berndt was married at Sauk Center, Minnesota, to a young lady whom he had known in his native place, Miss Matilda Discher, a daughter of Fred and Amelia (Berndt) Discher. When he had a home prepared for her Mr. Berndt sent over her passage money, and she joined him and they were married. The following children were born to them: Emma, who married Henry Quirk, and died of the influenza, leaving five children; Charlie, who died in 1918; Selma, who is the wife of L. Nelson, a farmer of the Power community, and mother of a son; William, who is unmarried, and is on the parental farm; Lida, who is the wife of Emil Johnson, of Great Falls, Montana, and mother of a son; Oscar, who is a farmer at Great Falls, Montana; Albert, who is a barber at Great Falls, and is married; and Anna, who is at home.

From the above record it is easy to see that the way of Mr. Berndt has not been an easy one. Not only has he had to work hard

Geo. L. Knight

and continually for what has come to him, but misfortune has overtaken him several times, his loss from fire having amounted to several thousand dollars. However, he has never allowed himself to be discouraged, but has gone to work to replace what was lost, working a little harder, if possible, and today he stands among the leaders in his line in this region. As a man and good citizen he has few peers, and he and his wife have many warm friends all over the county, and in their old home in Minnesota.

GEORGE L. KNIGHT, secretary of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, has been prominently identified with chamber of commerce work in various sections of the Northwest and there is no man in the state perhaps better fitted and better able to secure results in effective organization of commercial, farm and other groups.

Mr. Knight was born at Hamburg, Michigan, in August, 1877, and is of pure American ancestry. The Knight family came to America from Hampshire, England. An English branch of the family still retains a baronetcy, the present holder being Sir Charles Knight. The American branch of the family settled in Connecticut in the early Colonial period. Mr. Knight's great grandfather Jonathan Knight was with a Vermont regiment in the frontier service during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Levi Knight, was born in Vermont, when a young man went to New York and in 1834 became a pioneer settler in Michigan. He was a farmer and cabinet maker and married Nancy A. Near.

George L. Knight's parents were W. J. and Sarah E. (Wood) Knight. His mother was born in Steuben County, New York, and died in 1894. Her father, James Wood, moved from New York State to Michigan and the Woods are also of English ancestry. W. J. Knight was born in Livingston County, New York, and was about two years of age when taken to Michigan in 1834. He was a soldier all through the Civil war, an orderly sergeant in Company I of the Third Michigan Regiment. He spent his active years as a farmer and died in 1907. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

George L. Knight attended school in Michigan and grew up on a farm. He has always been in touch with agricultural matters, and his understanding of farm problems has contributed a great deal to his success in organization work in the Northwest. He was about sixteen years old when his mother died. After leaving the farm he learned the trade of butcher, operated a Michigan farm for seven years, then learned telegraphy and for twenty years his work was in some line in connection with telegraphy and the railroad service. For four years he was with the Grand Trunk Railroad in Michigan, spent one year in Oklahoma for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, this being followed by five years with the Pere Marquette System in Michigan. For about ten years he was in the service of the Great Northern Railroad in Washington, North Dakota and Montana. After returning East he bought and for four years operated a farm at Ithaca, New York, where several of his children attended Cornell University.

After coming back to the Northwest he served three years as district manager of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for the western district of Montana. He has been secretary of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce for the past three years. There was an interval in his service with the Great Northern Railway during which he was secretary of the Skagit Valley Merchants Association in Washington. He had a prominent part in the life of the city of Burlington, Washington, while there being president of the School Board, secretary of the Commercial Club, founder and secretary of the Skagit County Fair Association and founder and director of the Skagit Fruit Growers Association. His work at Hamilton has brought him state-wide prominence and for the past two years he has been superintendent of the general farm products department of the state fair of Montana. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Men's Forum of Hamilton. His first experience as secretary of a commercial club was gained at Farwell, Michigan. For a time he was president of the Commercial Club of Fairview, Montana. Mr. Knight frequently lectures on farm problems before farm groups over Western Montana and he did similar work while in Western Washington. August 1, 1929, he was appointed chief of the Division of Horticulture of the state of Montana with headquarters at Missoula.

He married in June, 1897, Miss Jennie E. Knight of Green Oak,, Michigan, daughter of James W. and Mary (Marshall) Knight, her father a native of Michigan while her mother was born in Yorkshire, England and was an infant when brought to America by her father, David Marshall. James W. Knight was a farmer and died in 1907, his wife passing away in 1920. Mrs. Knight attended school in Michigan, and taught in that state for several years before her marriage. She has been active in social and civic affairs in the various localities where they have made their home. The oldest of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Ruth, born in July, 1900, was the first graduate of the high school at Fairview, Montana, completed her education in the Conservatory of Music at Ithaca, New York, and is the wife of Dr. H. C. Stephenson, a professor in Cornell University; they have two children, Nancy A., born in 1923, and Robert J., born in 1925. Wilbur W. Knight, born in September, 1902, graduated from the high school at Fairview, from the School of Physical Education at Ithaca, New York, and is now in his fourth year with the University of Nebraska as athletic director of the agricultural college; he married Miss Esther Lyman, whose father is dean of the department of pharmacy of the University of Nebraska and they have a daughter, Esther June, born in 1925. George L. Knight, Jr., born in 1908, graduated from the high school at St. Ignatius, Montana, attended the University of Nebraska, is now with the Mosby Electric Company at Missoula and married Miss Iris Lee Rhoden of Missoula. Shirley R. Knight, born in March, 1914, is in the second year of the Hamilton High School; Dayl Pauline, the youngest child, was born in December, 1917, and died in June, 1927.

HON. SEYMOUR HARRISON PORTER, of Big Sandy, Chouteau County, is a citizen whose career has since early manhood been invested with close relationship to the community welfare of the localities where he has lived. As a boy he learned telegraphy, and has been in the railroad service in some capacity or another nearly all the years. He is the present station agent at Big Sandy, is also mayor of the town, and has served two terms as a member of the Montana State Senate.

Senator Porter was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, October 25, 1870, and was an infant when his parents moved west to Grinnell, Iowa. His father, Charles Porter, who died at Grinnell in March, 1919, at the age of eighty-two, was a Union soldier with Company E of the Sixth Vermont Infantry. This regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac and was in many of the historic battles and campaigns in Virginia. He was one of three brothers all enrolled in the war for the Union, Seymour, Harrison and Charles. The two others gave up their lives during the war, and Senator Porter is named for these soldier uncles. Charles Porter was well educated, always very much interested in affairs about him, and seemed to know something about everything. He was a staunch Democrat, his wife belonged to the Baptist Church. He married Helen M. Sherman, whose father, Bishop Sherman, was a farmer at Ogdensburg in Northern New York, where she was born. She passed away in March, 1922, also at the age of eighty-two, and both parents are buried at Grinnell, Iowa. They had six children: Mrs. Addie Benson, who died at Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Nellie Bryan, of Montezuma, Iowa; Seymour H.; Charles Harry, agent for the Great Northern Railway at Choteau; Mrs. Alice Mankey, who died at Rutland, Vermont, in 1898; and Richard, who died in childhood.

Seymour H. Porter grew up in Grinnell, Iowa, attended school there, and while working as a messenger in the local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company learned telegraphy. His first assignment of practical duty in the railroad service was as operator for the Iowa Central Railway at Albia, Iowa. He began his duty there in 1886, when only sixteen years of age. He worked at other points on the road of that company, and for one year was agent at Marshalltown, Iowa. From there he went to Breckenridge, Minnesota, as station cashier for the Great Northern Railway Company, and for five years was the Great Northern's agent at Anita, North Dakota, and while there served as a member of the city council. For about two years he was station agent at Stanley, North Dakota, for three years was traveling freight agent for the Great Northern at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

From Grand Forks he came to Montana in 1915, locating at Big Sandy, and for several months was out of railroad employment, acting as bookkeeper for the mercantile house of McNamara & Marlow until March 1, 1916. He was then made station agent at Saco, and on September 1, 1916, returned to Big Sandy, where for fourteen consecutive years he has represented the Great Northern in charge of the local station, where he succeeded his brother, Charles H. Porter, another veteran in the service of the Great Northern Company.

Senator Porter cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland at Ackley, Iowa, and has been a staunch Democrat through all the years. He was a member of the city council at Sheffield, Iowa, and his first political position in Montana came in 1920, when he was elected mayor of Big Sandy. He was reelected two years later. During these two terms, by strict economy, it became possible to pay off the town debt and put municipal finances on a strictly cash basis. Senator Porter was chairman for one term of the Chouteau County High School. In 1922 he was elected a member of the State Senate, being chosen in a strong Republican county. In 1926 he was reelected. He served under Lieutenant

Governors Storey, McCormick and Hazelbaker. During his first term he was instrumental in securing some bills for the relief of the public school district, whose funds were tied up in failed banks, his measures making it possible for such schools to borrow money on the amount of their deposits, and in that way keep the schools open. During his last term Senator Porter was responsible for the bill providing for a monument for Lewis and Clark at Fort Benton. He was a member of the finance and claims committee which handled all the revenue measures. In this capacity he had much to do with the establishment of the branch of the State University at Havre, and when that institution was opened Havre invited Senator Porter to make the dedicatory address, a high honor which he greatly appreciated. In the spring of 1928 Senator Porter was again chosen mayor of Big Sandy. He therefore holds two public offices and is also president of the Lions Club. He is a strong fraternity man and five times was honored with the office of worshipful master of the Lodge of Masons, belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Big Sandy. Mrs. Porter is a Catholic. Senator Porter is of an old American family, his ancestors having lived here since Colonial times.

He married at Ackley, Iowa, April 20, 1893, Miss Mary Cassidy, who was born at Manchester, Iowa, June 24, 1870, daughter of Patrick and Kate Cassidy. She was educated at Ackley and is one of a family of three daughters and one son. Senator and Mrs. Porter have two sons, who were born nearly twenty years apart. The oldest, Charles H., a traveling salesman with headquarters at Cincinnati, married Gretchen Snyder and has a daughter, Marjorie. The younger son is Walter S. Porter, a student in the Big Sandy High School.

Hobart D. Myrick came to Montana to engage in banking, which had been the business and profession of his early training and experience in his native State of Iowa. However, he has developed into one of the big wheat ranchers of Chouteau County, and has to his credit some interesting accomplishments as a land owner and power farmer. Mr. Myrick's ranch and home are on the Square Butte Bench, three miles north of the village of Square Butte.

He was born in Jones County in Northeastern Iowa, January 18, 1879. In his personal career he has exhibited the qualities of stalwart Americanism, and few men can boast of a more complete American ancestry. At the time of the Revolutionary war his eight great-great-grandfathers were living, all of them born in America, and seven of them were soldiers in the war for independence. The Myrick family was established in America in 1636, when four brothers came from Wales and settled in Massachusetts. One of these brothers was John Myrick. In the fifth generation of descent from John Myrick was James Myrick, whose son, Orlando Myrick, was the grandfather of the Montana wheat rancher. Orlando Myrick was born in Oswego County, New York, and about the outbreak of the Civil war moved to Iowa and died in Jones County, where he is buried. Charles T. Myrick, father of Hobart D., was born in Oswego County, New York, and grew up there on a farm, his father being both a carpenter and farmer. Charles

T. Myrick eventually followed his son to Montana and entered a homestead in Fergus County, near Stanford, and farmed there for several years. His last years were spent in Great Falls, where he died in 1922, at the age of eighty-three. He married Theresa Peet, a native of Jones County, Iowa, and one of the first white children born there. She was a daughter of Gideon Peet and a granddaughter of Gideon Peet, who with several sons and daughters settled in Iowa Territory in the 1830s. The Peet family came from Cortland, New York. Mrs. Theresa Myrick finished her education in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. She died in Anamosa, that state, in 1903, at the age of sixty. Her two sons are Dr. A. E. Myrick, of Stanford, Montana, and Hobart D.

Hobart D. Myrick grew up in Anamosa, attended school there, and as a boy went to work in the Anamosa National Bank. He was with that institution nine years, becoming one of its officers and directors, and for two years he managed the W. M. Welch Company of Anamosa.

With this experience he came to Montana in 1909 and for two years lived at Stanford, where he and A. J. Stough opened the first bank. The Great Northern Railway had just been constructed through that section. After giving up his banking interests Mr. Myrick moved to the homestead where he now resides. He had filed on this land the same year he came to the state. Since the building in of the Milwaukee Railroad to the locality he has been steadily increasing his operations as a farmer and rancher. His first crop of wheat was harvested in 1911 and he has grown some of that grain every year. In 1919 from a thousand acres he harvested only 250 bushels. However, in 1915 his crop aggregated 18,000 bushels and that of 1916, 20,000. During the years of pest and drought that set in in 1918 he greatly decreased his wheat acreage and turned his attention to stock raising. However, his land is ideally suited for grain growing, and in recent years he has returned to wheat as his main crop.

Mr. Myrick has 1,600 acres of land around his home on the Square Butte Bench. His maximum acreage in grain any one year is a thousand. Besides following the usual summer fallowing method, whereby 800 acres are cultivated and sown to wheat annually, he has introduced a new practice based on his experience and known as the "strip system" of farming. His own land and its situation make such a practice advisable. The entire ranch is laid off in twenty rod strips, and while one strip is under cultivation for a regular grain crop the two adjacent strips are left fallow. The chief object of this system is to prevent soil blowing. Mr. Myrick is a power farmer and has used machinery instead of horses and man power practically ever since he came to Montana. Tractors, great gang plows, seeders, combines and other implements perform practically all the labors from the breaking of the soil to the harvesting and hauling away of the grain.

As a homesteader Mr. Myrick started with the same humble equipment that many of his neighbors had, a two-room house. In 1915 this was succeeded by an attractive bungalow, supplied with water, baths and power plants.

As one of the very progressive men of his locality Mr. Myrick has given his time and influence to phases of community development. He was chairman of the building committee of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church when they put up the rural church home at a cost of five thousand dollars. During most of the years of his residence in this locality he has served on the local school board and was president of the Chouteau County Farm Bureau during the World war and the drought years, and attended many state meetings. In 1922 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Eighteenth Assembly, serving under Speaker Crumbaker, his colleague from Chouteau County. He gave his active support to the progressive administration of Gov. Joseph Dixon. Mr. Myrick is a Republican, that having been the political faith of his father and grandfather from the beginning of the party. He cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley and as a young man in Iowa was a local committeeman. He was made a Mason at Anamosa and became a charter member of the lodge at Stanford, Montana, when it was organized in 1911.

Mr. Myrick married in Jefferson County, Iowa, August 22, 1906, Miss Mabel J. Buedel. She was born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, November 1, 1882, daughter of John and Sarah (Richardson) Buedel. She grew up in Fairfield, Iowa, graduated from high school and Parsons College there, took her Master's degree in the Iowa State Normal School and spent three summers in the University of Chicago, specializing in German and mathematics. Mrs. Myrick has a half brother, Frank H. Pierson, who is associated with his father in the mercantile business at Fairfield, Iowa. Mrs. Myrick was a successful teacher before her marriage, teaching near Packwood, Iowa, then in the Anamosa High School, and also in the Springdale High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Myrick have three very ambitious and sturdy sons, all of whom understand the intricacies of tractor and power machine farming, and have spent all their vacations on the home ranch, sharing in its work. The oldest, Eberhard P., who was born at Anamosa, Iowa, June 16, 1908, is a graduate of the Geraldine High School and is now a junior in Washington State College at Pullman. Delbert C. Myrick, who was born July 13, 1910, is also a graduate of the Geraldine High School and is now in the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman. Dana H., the youngest, was born February 5, 1916, and is a student in the Geraldine High School.

DANIEL O'NEIL, of Harve, is a veteran railroad man, has lived in this Montana city for over thirty-five years, and throughout has been in the service of the Great Northern Railway Company, most of the time as an engineer, but for some years also filled the office of master mechanic.

Mr. O'Neil was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, June 16, 1867, one of the children of Eugene and Bridget (O'Brien) O'Neil. His father was born in County Kerry and his mother in County Claire, Ireland, and they came to the United States when young people and were married at Janesville. Both of them had only limited educational advantages, but they did a good part by their children, supplying them all the training within their power. Eugene O'Neil came to America with the experience of a farmer's son, and in this country got into railroad work and was track man and section foreman. He died in 1899, having survived his wife ten years, and both of them are buried at Elroy, Wisconsin. They reared eight of their nine children: John J., a retired railroad man at St. Paul, Minnesota; Hannah, wife of John J. Hannigan, of St.

Paul; Margaret, wife of J. Otis, of Antigo, Wisconsin; Mary, wife of L. O. Hudson, of Opportunity, Washington; Daniel; Agnes, wife of William Aldrich, of Duluth; William, a locomotive engineer of Elroy, Wisconsin; and Julia, wife of William Crane, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Daniel O'Neil grew up in Wisconsin and as a youth went to work for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He has been a qualified locomotive engineer since 1891, his first run on the Northwestern being between St. Paul and Spooner, Wisconsin. He was at that time in the freight service. In nearly forty years of activity on railroad trains he has never sustained an injury which incapacitated him for service.

On leaving the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company Mr. O'Neil came to Harve, in October, 1894, and his first run for the Great Northern was pulling a freight train to Blackfoot. At that time the master mechanic of this division was J. R. Van Cleve, who later went to Alaska, and he was under Superintendent Taylor, with George Sanderson as locomotive foreman, Sanderson subsequently taking the responsibilities of master mechanic. Mr. O'Neil was on a freight engine until 1909, when he was given a prominent passenger run. In March, 1909, he was made road foreman of engines and on November 1, 1919, became master mechanic at Harve. After a period of ten years of service in that capacity he gladly accepted the opportunity of returning to his old position as an engineer. His run is between Harve and Bainville, Montana.

Mr. O'Neil was unmarried when he came to Montana. He married at Harve, May 6, 1898, Miss Margaret Kelley. She was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, daughter of Robert E. and Margaret (Davis) Kelly. Her father was born in New York City, of Irish parentage, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and was a nail maker by trade, being employed for many years at the Wheeling mills. After the death of his wife he came to Montana and lived with Mrs. O'Neil and later with another daughter at Spokane, Washington, where he died.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil had three sons and one daughter. The son Eugene R., now manager of the grocery department of the Lindsey-Great Falls Wholesale Company, married Ruth Tracey. Eugene was in France twenty-three months during the World war, serving with the engineers, later as ambulance driver and was at the front when the armistice was signed. While with the Army of Occupation in Germany he did clerical work at headquarters. The second son, Daniel E., comptroller and assistant treasurer of the Hertz Corporation at Pontiac, Michigan, married Ruth Bach. The daughter, Virginia O'Neil, is a sophomore in the Montana State College at Bozeman. The youngest son, Jack, is a sophomore in the Harve High School.

Mr. O'Neil during the World war bought bonds and did other community work, but was employed chiefly in his essential service as a railroad man. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland and has followed the fortunes of the Democratic party through all the years of his manhood. He served four years in the city council under Mayor Lewis Newman and Mayor E. F. Burke, and in 1930 became a candidate for mayor. While in the council he helped work out the details of completing the water works plant and securing a general electrification of the municipality. Mr. O'Neil is a Royal Arch Mason and his family are Presbyterians.

He is an enthusiastic fisherman, and has spent many pleasant vacations carrying a gun over the mountains and whipping the Montana streams for trout and other game fish.

ARTHUR N. LONGFELLOW came to Montana December 30, 1918, shortly after taking his discharge from the army. In this state he has been a teacher, banker, and is now treasurer of the Fort Benton Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Longfellow was born in Marion County, Kansas, September 1, 1893, son of John H. Longfellow, a native of the same county. His grandfather, who was a first cousin of America's beloved poet, Henry W. Longfellow, was born in Ohio, went to Kansas at an early day and took up land in Marion County. In addition to farming he was a Methodist minister. He and his wife had nine children, two of the four sons, Frank and John, now living at Green Forest, Arkansas, and the other two are in Michigan. Two of the three surviving daughters live in California.

John H. Longfellow grew up on the old farm in Kansas, had a common school education, and he as well as his brothers frequently worked out for wages. In that way he became interested in the work of carpentering and for many years has been a carpenter and contractor. He was in business at Peru, Nebraska, and later moved to Green Forest, Arkansas, where he is still carrying on his work and business. He has been interested in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. John H. Longfellow married Martha M. Pyles. She was born in 1876, while John H. Longfellow was born in 1867. Their children were: Bessie G., wife of C. W. Slusser, of Shipman, Illinois; Arthur Nelson; Edna G., wife of John Bennett, of Green Forest, Arkansas; Mrs. Inez Wisdom, of Green Forest; Ernest A., a farmer at Green Forest; and Miss Laura, who died at Green Forest.

Arthur N. Longfellow was three years old when his parents moved to Nemaha County, Nebraska. He grew up in the town of Peru, completed his high school education there and then entered the Peru State Teachers College, from which he received the degree Bachelor of Arts in education. Mr. Longfellow for several months taught at Superior, Nebraska, giving up the work to join the colors. He volunteered, and for eight months was on duty at Omaha, Nebraska, being assigned to the balloon department and in the gas manufacturing plant. From there he was ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor, at Louisville, Kentucky, and was in training for a commission in the field artillery when the war closed. He received his honorable discharge November 22, 1918, and three weeks after his return to Nebraska accepted the offer of a position as head of the commercial department in the schools of Hobson, Montana.

Mr. Longfellow continued his school work at Hobson four years and for one year was connected with the Hobson Bank. From there he came to Fort Benton and was assistant cashier in the Chouteau County Bank during the following five years. He left the bank to join I. B. Erickson in the purchase of the Ford automobile agency, which had been established by D. W. McNichol. They took possession of the business March 1, 1929, and during the remainder of that year their sales totalled eighty-eight new cars.

Mr. Longfellow since coming to Fort Benton has served as adjutant and commander of the local post of the American Legion. On account of his experience as a school man he was for four years

Capt William D White

Elizbeth J White

TAKEN ON SIXTY-SECOND WEDDING ANNIVERSARY a member of the board of education. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is local chairman of the Red Cross Chapter and a member of the executive committee of the Boy Scouts of America. He cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson in 1916.

Mr. Longfellow married at Lincoln, Nebraska, August 28, 1919, Miss Illma E. Pegler. She was born at Palmyra, Nebraska, grew up there and completed her education in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Mrs. Longfellow was the oldest of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Pegler, who went to Nebraska from Indiana. Her father is a retired business man in Lincoln. Two of her brothers live in Nebraska, another in Chicago, and her two sisters are in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow have three daughters, Eva Mildred, Inez Geneva and Frances Marion.

CAPT. WILLIAM D. WHITE, commander of the Department of Montana, Grand Army of the Republic, at the age of eighty-six is a resident of Billings, and is widely and favorably known over Montana, which has been his home for many years. He is a retired banker and cattle man.

Captain White made a gallant record as a soldier and comes of a family of military distinction. He was born in Wayne County, Illinois, July 26, 1843, a son of William and Temperance (Owen) White. His father was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln. The White family is of old Virginia Colonial stock. His grandfather, John W. White, was a native of Kentucky and subsequently moved to Illinois, where he lived on a farm. William White was born in Kentucky, grew up there, and in Illinois became a farmer. He entered the Union army as sergeant of Company H, Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiment, and at the battle of Corinth was shot through the hip, being injured so that he never could walk after that. His wounds shortened his life and he died in 1883. He was a veteran of three wars, having been a member of the company commanded by Abraham Lincoln in its marches over Illinois during the Blackhawk Indian war of 1832. He also served as a soldier in the war with Mexico, being in a company commanded by Captain Campbell, under General Taylor. His first wife, Temperance Owen, was born in Virginia and was a girl when her parents moved to Illinois. She died when her son William D. was three years of age, and William White subsequently married Julia Myra Russell, who survived him and passed away March 15, 1925, lacking only seven months of attaining the age of a hundred years. Capt. William D. White had one brother, E. Dice White, who was in the same company and regiment as his father and was killed June 22, 1863, during the siege of Vicksburg. There was one sister, Nancy Ellen White, who married Zadock Roberts and died in 1885.

Capt. William D. White acquired most of his early schooling at Fairfield, Illinois, and the first school house he attended was without a floor. In 1862, when he was nineteen years of age, he left home and enlisted in Company D of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, with which regiment he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, was at Arkansas Post, in the battles of Raymond, Big Church, Black River Bridge, during the siege of Vicksburg, and later he was in Bank's Red River expedition. When his old regiment was mustered out he was transferred to Company G of the Eighteenth Illinois Regiment, only two of the original Eighteenth Illinois remaining in his company, all the others being new men. He served as lieutenant of his company, and after the close of the Civil war he was kept on duty on the frontier until mustered out in December, 1866, and at his discharge was raised to the rank of captain.

After the war he became an Illinois farmer. In 1874 he moved to Butler County, Kansas, and in 1877 became a pioneer in the northwestern part of that state, Pratt County. In 1878 he moved to Butler County, Missouri, living in the southern part of that state and in Arkansas until 1883, when he went out to Garfield County, Colorado, and spent ten years in that state, ranching, operating a sawmill, and was elected and served a term as county commissioner of Garfield County. He was also elected school superintendent of that county, holding the office two years, and was then again elected county commissioner.

Captain White came to Montana in 1892 and was the first permanent settler on Blue Creek in the Yellowstone Valley. For nearly a quarter of a century he looked after his ranch and live stock there, but in 1910, for the benefit of his wife's health, he moved to Prairie County, Arkansas, and they lived there for fifteen years on a farm. While in Arkansas he was also interested in banking at DuValls Bluff and Hastings. Captain White returned to Montana in March, 1925, and has since lived retired at his old home at 112 South Thirty-third Street in Billings.

In the Grand Army of the Republic he has filled every office from outside sentinel to department commander. He joined John A. Logan Post at Fairfield, Illinois, in 1867. He organized a post at Carbondale, Colorado, under the jurisdiction of Colorado and Wyoming, and was its commander for five years. He was junior vice and senior vice commander and since June, 1928, has been department commander of Montana. Captain White is a Republican in politics and he was one of the Union soldiers who voted for Abraham Lincoln while in the field in 1864. He served as a school trustee in Kansas.

Captain White married, January 10, 1867, Miss Elizabeth Jane Borah, of Fairfield, Illinois, of an old and prominent Kentucky family. She was a daughter of Samuel Borah and was a cousin of United States Senator Borah of Idaho. She was educated at Fairfield, Illinois, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died March 15, 1928. Her mother was Melvina (Bradshaw) Borah. Captain and Mrs. White had grown up together and played together as children. Captain White's son, Harry, died at the age of twelve years. His daughter Mary is the widow of A. V. Cordwell, who died in 1927, leaving three children, Ernest, Rosie and Nellie Cordwell. Maude White married Martin Hagan, of Billings, who died in 1927, and the children of that union were William M., Edwin, Lloyd and Elizabeth Hagan, and a son, Theodore Hagan, who died at the age of six years.

Captain White at his home in Billings has preserved many interesting records and mementos of his own very active life and also records of his family. He has many letters written during the Civil war. He has a medal given him with Lincoln's picture on it, an old pistol that he carried through the war, a sword, the bridle bit he used while a member of the mounted infantry, the old field glasses he used in the war, and a spy glass which he picked up on the battlefield of Champion Hill. He also has his old cap box. During one of his experiences as a soldier he had the honor of capturing twenty-four prisoners at one time. Captain White carried through the war a pair of shears that had been carried in the Revolutionary war by his great uncle, Major Andrew White, and the same implements were carried by some descendant in every war except the great World war, his grandfather White having carried them in the War of 1812, his uncle, John White, through the Mexican war, and his nephew, Edward White, through the Spanish-American war. One order in his possession is a commission signed by General Grant through his adjutant, John A. Rawlins, dated at Corinth, Mississippi, July 31, 1862, granting special permission "to the within named Mrs. White to remain within our lines until further orders." This was a permission granted his mother to stay and care for her husband after he had been wounded. Captain White has a letter with a Pony Express stamp of 1876, and he has a very valuable stamp collection of over three thousand specimens. Captain White's step-mother was secretary of the Female Aid Society during the Civil war and the captain has the original articles of this organization. She was also secretary of the Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic for forty years.

CHARLES M. WITHROW, who came to Montana in 1900, brought with him a practical knowledge of farming, gained in Missouri and other states, but had very little capital and his prospects depended upon what he could do with his hands. His subsequent experiences put him in the class of successful men in the state. He is one of the big grain growers in Chouteau County, having some of the valuable holdings of the Square Butte Bench, located two miles north and three miles east of the town of Square Butte.

Mr. Withrow was born on a farm not far from Osceola in Vernon County, Missouri, November 25, 1870. His father, George Withrow, was a native of Kentucky and when a child was taken to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he grew up. At the close of the Civil war he moved to Southwestern Missouri, locating in Vernon County. He was a farmer all his years. Several years after his son he came to Montana and entered a homestead in Chouteau County. He died at his home on the Square Butte Bench in October, 1919, when eighty-three years of age. His first wife was Mary Bridges, who passed away, leaving the following children: Lillie, who married J. T. Ridgeway and died in Vernon County, Missouri; Edward, of Moccasin, Montana; Mrs. Adelaide Allen, who died in Missouri, leaving a large family of children; Margaret, who died unmarried; Robert, a farmer and stock man in Blaine County, Montana; Charles Marion; Rebecca Caroline, wife of C. P. Robison, of Chouteau County, Montana; and Neva, deceased, who was the wife of Horace Parker, of Missouri. George Withrow married for his second wife Mrs. Nina Wise. The three children of this marriage were: Leoti, wife of John Applegate, of Square Butte Bench; Myrtle, wife of Charles Kennedy, of Pasadena, California; and Nellie, wife of Oliver Baxter, of Square Butte Bench.

Charles Marion Withrow was reared on a farm in the vicinity of Nevada, Missouri, attended public schools and from early boyhood had the routine of farm work. He worked out for neighboring farmers and the summer he was seventeen years of age went west to Colorado, working on ranches and in the mines at Buena Vista and also in a sawmill. He returned to Missouri in the fall. For a time he operated the home farm on the shares, was a farm renter, and while accumulating little capital he learned to stand on his own feet and in a measure be independent of circumstances. He brought with him only fifty dollars to Montana but later realized something from some land he had purchased in Texas, and this was an important addition to his capital at a time when he needed it.

His first stop in Montana was made at Bozeman in the Gallatin Valley, and he worked on an irrigation farm in the valley and spent the winter at Bozeman. The following spring he moved to Anaconda, bought a shooting gallery, and conducted it with a very modest capital. He left this and returned to farming, hiring out to a farmer near Moore in Fergus County for one season and then joined his brother in the purchase of a farm. They were together for two or three years, and he then bought out his brother and looked after this farm in the Snowy Mountain district, twelve miles southeast of Moore, until he came to Chouteau County. He settled there in 1909, entering his homestead, and for twenty years has been identified with this particular locality in the Square Butte Bench. For a home he erected a twelve by sixteen foot, one-room structure, in which he did his own housekeeping, employing a cook during the busy season. This room is now the kitchen of his present residence. From the first he adopted a grain-raising program, and later put some cattle on the range. With the cutting off of the range he has given all his attention to grain growing. In 1912 he threshed a crop of both wheat and flax, the wheat yielding twenty-five bushels to the acre and the flax half as much. Mr. Withrow has raised both spring and winter wheat, and from the standpoint of his own experience he would find it difficult to judge which is the more profitable. He has also adopted a practice used a good deal in this section of Montana, known as "strip farming," the grain fields being plowed in long longitudinal strips, bordered on each side by strips of fallow ground. The chief value of this method is to prevent soil blowing, which is particularly injurious to winter wheat. His best wheat yield came in 1926, when he threshed fifty bushels to the acre from 190 acres of winter wheat, the spring wheat crop being considerably less. The best yield of spring wheat came in 1916, forty-seven bushels to the acre. While the year 1928 was in general a banner crop year in Eastern Montana, his own grain was badly affectted by the root rot.

Mr. Withrow has been steadily enlarging his land holdings, investing in land his surplus capital from his sales of grain. He now owns two and three-quarter sections in a body, nicely situated for operation and handling. The largest area under cultivation in any one season is from 700 to 900 acres.

Mr. Withrow has been equally active in matters of community organization and effort. He helped organize the Equity Cooperative Association of Square Butte and is one of its owners. He supported the building of both the local school and local church, the church site coming off his father's old homestead. He has been one of the trustees of the church and also a member of the school board. In national politics he is a Democrat, while in local affairs he votes for the man best qualified for office. He was a bond buyer and active in other phases of the local patriotic program during the World war.

Mr. Withrow married at Coffey Creek, Montana, June 6, 1917, Miss Jane Dove Black, daughter of William and Elizabeth Black, Pennsylvania people. Mrs. Withrow was educated near Harmerville, Pennsylvania, and is one of a large family of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters. She is the only one living in Montana. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Withrow, the older ones all in school, are Stella Jane, Anna Mary, Charles M., Jr., George William and Elizabeth May.

George D. Gordon, of Fort Benton, is a good illustration of the type of success won by Montana farmers during the period of struggle and changing conditions during the past two decades. Mr. Gordon has lived nearly all his life in the Northwest, and had a practical familiarity with methods of soil culture and handling, dry farming, irrigation farming, but when he entered his homestead in Chouteau County he had little more capital and equipment than any of the other pioneers.

Mr. Gordon was born in Polk County, Missouri, April 18, 1889, and was nine years of age when his parents moved out to the Northwest. He is a son of Thomas B. Gordon, grandson of Benjamin Gordon, and his great-grandfather, it is believed, also had the name of Benjamin. He came from Glasgow, Scotland. The grandfather went to Missouri from Iowa. Thomas B. Gordon was born in Southern Missouri, in 1849, and devoted all his life to church and school work as a preacher and teacher. He was liberally educated in schools and colleges in Missouri. When he went to the State of Washington he became a teacher in the public schools. As a young man he was ordained to the ministry, and carried on the work of a pastor until reaching the age of fifty-six. After leaving his profession he was a merchant in the Palouse country of Washington. While on his way back east to revisit Missouri he stopped at Fort Benton, where he was taken ill and died in the St. Clair Hospital. He is buried at Mount Hope, Washington, by the side of his wife, who passed away in 1901. Thomas B. Gordon married Catherine Brim. Her father, Thomas M. Brim, was a soldier in the Civil war and a merchant at Walnut Grove, Missouri. Mrs. Thomas B. Gordon died at the age of forty-two. Her children were: Naomi, wife of H. W. Wright, of Great Falls, Montana; Brim, a retired business man at Honolulu; Guy, a clerk in the Royal Hawaiian Hotel of Honolulu; George Dean; Winnie, wife of H. R. Fisher, of Spokane; and Paul, of Okanogan, Washington.

George D. Gordon received his first educational advantages in the rural schools of Southern Missouri. He was with his parents during the four years they lived twenty-five miles southeast of Spokane, and from there the family moved to Douglas County, Washington, but after six years returned to their first location. Mr. Gordon completed his grade schooling at Davenport, Washington, and until he was past his majority his time and labor were given to his parents.

On coming to Montana he located eight miles north of Highwood and for a time worked as a farm hand. In the spring of 1910, when he was twenty-one years of age, he filed on a homestead, 280 acres, in sections 2 and 3, township 27 north, range 7 east. On the land he put up a single room house, and that served him during the remainder of his bachelor days, and to it he took his bride when he married. His working capital after entering his claim consisted of only a hundred dollars. The original breaking of the sod on his homestead was done by tractor, but in 1914 he obtained a team of four horses and continued a horse power farmer until recent years. In 1912 he had his first wheat crop, yielding ten bushels to the acre. He has been seeding winter wheat and in 1915 and 1916 he shared in the generous crop yields that did so much to advertise this country and brought in a great many settlers, whose hopes were crushed in the dry years that culminated in 1919, a large part of them moving out of the country. However, Mr. Gordon was more fortunate than many men with less experience and wisdom. Even in 1919 he had been converted to the value of summer fallowing, and when thousands harvested nothing at all he secured a yield of about fourteen bushels to the acre. Mr. Gordon owns about a section of land and half of it is summer fallowed every year. Some years ago he made a bargain for the purchase of 240 acres, at twenty-two dollars an acre, and from this land the next season harvested forty-eight bushels of wheat to the acre, which not only paid for the land but provided a surplus of eighteen dollars an acre. Later he bought another 120 acres, contracting to pay thirty-five dollars an acre, and the crop of 1929 more than paid for this tract.

Mr. Gordon on his farm and ranch has a modest cottage, and he and his family spend the summers there, while the winter months are spent in Fort Benton, where they have a town home. On his farm Mr. Gordon also has a machinery house for tools and sheds for the shelter of commodities and implements. He is strictly a wheat farmer, and has no live stock on his ranch. Mr. Gordon is a shareholder in the local Farmers Elevator and formerly was its secretary and treasurer. He has been identified with other farmers organizations, was a director of the local school district. He is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson. In 1928 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Twenty-first Legislature, serving under Speaker Ralph C. Bricker. His committees were agriculture, waterways and navigation, horticulture, constitutional amendments. He especially scrutinized all bills affecting agriculture. He was a member of the committee that carried on the investigation of the affairs of the State Department of Agriculture. During the World war Mr. Gordon was registered and classified, but was never called to training camp. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and he and his wife are in the Eastern Star, of which he is patron.

Mr. Gordon married, January 17, 1914, Miss Hannah Bro. They were married in the Choteau House at Fort Benton, the minister at the ceremony being Rev. P. W. Haynes. Mrs. Gordon was born at Power, Minnesota, daughter of Charles and Annie Bro, and was a small child when her parents moved to Montana. She grew up at Neihart, attended the Billings Normal School, and was a teacher at Neihart for five years. She has a younger sister, Mrs. C. R. Katzenburger, of Great Falls. Her father is a ranch owner near Highwood and lives in Great Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are the parents of three children. Glenn, the oldest, is attending the Fort Benton High School, and Winnie and Keith are in the grade school of Fort Benton.

Denis W. Flagler, having first come to Montana in 1889, is a man who understands from personal experience the remarkable development the eastern section of the state has made in the past forty years. His first connection with the industries of the Northwest was as a ranch hand. At that time ranching was the primary industry. Vast sections of the state were without a single railroad line, and farm production was carried on for supply of local demands rather than for sending great quantities of foodstuff to other markets. When Mr. Flagler returned to the state conditions were ripe for grain growing, and it is as a wheat farmer that he is so well known in Chouteau County. His place is on the North Bench of Highwood, in the Nine Mile locality, located about eight miles northeast of Highwood.

Mr. Flagler was born in Dutchess County, New York, December 21, 1863. The Flaglers are an old family of New York State and of French Huguenot stock and members of the Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. Flagler's father, John Philip Flagler, was the only child of Thomas Flagler and was born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, in 1807 and lived all his life in that community. He died in 1872 and is buried at Hopewell Church. As a young man he planned a career as a minister, but on account of poor health turned to farming. Because of physical defects he was rejected for service in the Civil war. He married Elizabeth Bedell Wortman, the oldest of the three daughters and one son of Dr. Denis Wortman, a prominent old-time physician of Dutchess County. She died in November, 1888, at the age of sixty-five, the same age at which her husband died. Their children were: Gertrude, who died in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, wife of Herbert F. Keith; Elizabeth R., who married William Morris and died in Spokane, Washington, in 1917; Jane M. R., who died in Ulster County, New York, wife of Solomon LeFevre; Thomas, formerly of Chouteau County, now of Hood River, Oregon; and Denis W.

Denis W. Flagler was reared on a farm in Eastern New York, attended the public schools, and later an uncle advanced him the funds to attend a high class preparatory school at Newton in Western North Carolina, conducted by Rev. Dr. J. C. Clapp, a close friend of Mr. Flagler's uncle.

When, in 1889, Mr. Flagler came from New York to Montana he arrived at Stanford in Fergus County with only five dollars, but had a supply of clothing and bedding. He had come to Montana with his brother Thomas, who later was a member of the firm Holmer-Flagler Live Stock Company, operating in the old Steele region of Chouteau County. Mr. Flagler's first work was for Bower Brothers, sheeep ranchers at Stanford, and from the first money he earned he repaid the loan made by his uncle for his schooling. Later he worked a month at old Philbrook, and during the winter took care of the stage horses at Stanford. In 1896 he moved to Steele, now the site of Geraldine, and was on the sheep ranch of the Holmer-Flagler Live Stock Company. He was a quiet, earnest, hard working young man, thrifty, and most of his earnings he placed in the bank. From Geraldine he went to the Horse Shoe Bar Ranch between Lewistown and the Judith River, where he was an employee of the ranch for the Judith Cattle Company for about eighteen months.

While at Stanford he married, and on leaving the Judith Cattle Company's ranch he took his wife and child to visit in Massachusetts and New York, and after a year he went back to the place where he had attended school, Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina. There he and a partner engaged in the nursery business, developing the Star Town Nursery Company into a considerable plant, with a number of traveling salesmen on the road. With this business Mr. Flagler was actively identified until the spring of 1907, when he sold out and returned to Montana. After a few months with the Holmer-Flagler Live Stock Company his family rejoined him, and he was then in the service of the Big Sag Land & Live Stock Company. At that time the town of Geraldine had not been started and the Milwaukee Railroad had not been completed through this region. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Flagler moved his home to Fort Benton in order to afford his children better school advantages. While at Fort Benton he worked for T. C. Power & Brother and was also down the river at Virgelle.

It was on September 25, 1909, that he established his permanent home as a Montana farmer and rancher. He filed on a homestead, southeast quarter of section 1, township 22 north, range 7 east, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 12, and lots 6 and 7 in section 6, and lot 1 in section 7, township 22 north, range 8 east. These filings gave him a half section of land. His first home was a single room, which is incorporated in the larger farm home of today. For a time he and his wife and three children lived in this modest domicile. Mr. Flagler because of his long residence had a good understanding of Montana soil and climatic conditions, but had never been a grain grower until in 1910 he broke out some land. The flax he sowed failed as a crop because of the drought. That fall he seeded the land to wheat, putting in additional land to the same crop, and the next summer had a yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre. The following year he had a steam plow outfit break up a hundred acres of sod and seeded it all to winter wheat, which yielded about thirty bushels to the acre. There were variations in his crops from season to season, but on the whole the results were encouraging. In 1913 he threshed over 3,000 bushels of grain and shared in the generally bountiful crop year of 1915. He had in his largest acreage in 1929, and that year, while quite unfavorable over many sections of Montana, gave him his biggest crop. He harvested 121 acres of winter wheat, and 110 acres of this yielded 5,674 bushels, an average of fifty bushels to the acre. He employs the summer fallowing method, and his experience has shown the advantage of early plowing and the development of a firm and clean seed bed. His activities are confined to the half section of land he holds.

Mr. Flagler has done his part in the way of community enterprise. He helped organize the Nine Mile School District, the school house being located on his land, has served as a member of the board and has been on the election board of his precinct for a number of years, the life of its existence. He is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He was made a Mason at Fort Benton and he and his family are Methodists.

Mr. Flagler married, November 14, 1894, Miss Mary E. Palmeter, who was born April 14, 1865, in Greene County, New York, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Davis) Palmeter. The Palmeters were also descendants of Huguenots. Mr. and Mrs. Flagler met in Judith Basin County, Montana, and were married at Great Falls. She had grown up and attended school in Greene County, New York. Mrs. Flagler is the oldest of eight children, and all

Asa Collyer Dowen.

except she and a brother are in New York State. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Flagler three are living. Their daughter Elizabeth was first married to Francis W. Robinson, who died, leaving a son, Francis W., and she is now the wife of Ingolf Birkeland, of Fort Benton, and they have four children, Helen P., Margaret E., Barbara F. and Phyllis B. John C. Flagler, the older son, lives at Great Falls. He married Catherine R. Mulcahy, of Great Falls, Montana, a daughter of J. T. Mulcahy, of Great Falls, on June 15, 1930. Thomas R. is a student in the Intermountain College at Helena.

ASA COLLYER BOWEN, Superintendent of the Northern Montana Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway Company at Lewistown, started railroading in his native town of Iowa some thirty-five years ago by learning telegraphy in the local station. Since then he has come to many executive responsibilities, and has had a notable experience in connection with the building and operation of the great transcontinental line of the Milwaukee System.

Mr. Bowen was born at Sand Springs in Delaware County, Iowa, October 8, 1874. His people were pioneers of Iowa. His great-grandfather Bowen came from Wales and established the family home in Herkimer County, New York. The grandfather, Stephen Bowen was born in Herkimer County, was a cabinet maker by trade, and a man wonderfully gifted in mathematics. One time he issued a challenge to the University of New York that he would solve by arithmetic any problem that the students of the university could solve by algebra. He and his wife are buried at Little Falls, New York. They had six sons and two daughters, and three of the sons, George, James and Chauncey, had built up a fine business as merchants in Chicago when their store was destroyed by the great fire of 1871. They remained as business men and citizens of Chicago the rest of their lives. All the daughters of the family came out to Iowa.

Asa Clark Bowen, father of the Montana railroad man, was born in Herkimer County, New York, acquired a common school education, and went to Jones County, Iowa, as early as 1850, entering public land. He developed a large farm, and became especially conspicuous as a pioneer in the dairy industry, and established the first cheese factory in the state, at Bowen's Prairie, Iowa. He was a real leader in agriculture, and did much to improve the quality of sweet corn seed, helping give Iowa one of its chief commercial food products. He died in 1884. His wife was Ella Shoemaker, who was born in Herkimer County in 1845 and died in 1922. Her parents, Thomas and Mary (Philkins) Shoemaker, were farmers in Herkimer County. The children of Asa Clark Bowen and wife were: Asa Collyer; Myra, married and living at Lyons, Iowa; Floyd S., who died in 1900, while a merchant at Hopkins, Iowa; and Dana, agent at Van Horn, Iowa, for the Milwaukee Railway.

Asa Collyer Bowen grew up in his native locality, attended public schools, and at the age of sixteen left the farm and learned telegraphy. For two years he was a relief operator, his first assignment of duty being at Hale, Iowa. His first assignment as agent was at Eldridge Junction, Iowa. He then spent several years in other offices of the company at Marion, Iowa, this experience preparing him for the responsibilities of later years.

At the time the Milwaukee System undertook its great program of construction through the Northwest to the Pacific Coast he joined the organization in South Dakota, while the line was being extended to Rapid City in that state. His connection with Montana began in 1907, as chief clerk to the superintendent of construction, Mr. E. H. Barrett. The first headquarters of the track laying department in Montana was at Cato, and after thirty miles of track had been laid the headquarters were moved to Harlowton, where they remained until the track had been laid a distance of 217 miles to Miles City. The headquarters were then moved to Miles City and remained there until the rails were complete to Butte. With the completion of the road as far as Butte Mr. Bowen entered the train dispatcher's office in that city, thus utilizing his knowledge of telegraphy learned in his native town in Iowa in 1892. For three years he was trick dispatcher at Butte, was chief dispatcher at Mobridge, South Dakota, from 1911 until January, 1918, when he was promoted to trainmaster and for a short time was on duty at Miles City, and was then made trainmaster of construction at Lewistown. After the work of building several lines out of Lewistown had been completed he was sent to Tacoma, Washington, as trainmaster, and in July, 1917, was promoted to superintendent. For two years his headquarters as superintendent were at Lewistown, and for nine years he was superintendent at Miles City. In July, 1928, he returned to Lewistown as his headquarters. His connection as a railroad man have made him known all over the Northwest. Mr. Bowen is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

He married at Sand Springs, Iowa, Miss Myrtle King, daughter of Andrew and Keziah (McVey) King. Mrs. Bowen was born in Iowa, had a liberal education, and died in 1921, being buried at Miles City. She left two sons, Theodore, now connected with the Maple Leaf Oil Company at Coutts, Alberta, Canada, and Edward, a high school student at Lewistown. Mr. Bowen married in 1923, at Miles City, Mrs. Emma Copeland, who was born in Sweden and was a year old when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Westburg, came to the United States and settled in Minnesota, where he grew up. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have a daughter, Florence.

James E. Clark homesteaded his claim on the Square Butte Bench in Chouteau County in 1909. Twenty years have brought him a wonderful diversity of experience. He left his ranch to go to war, spending a year overseas in France, and returned home in time to share in the agricultural depression that gripped this region. Only during the past five years has prosperity smiled upon his efforts and brought the substantial rewards that always seem to come to those who are sufficiently persistent and who employ good judgment and industry as well as faith.

Mr. Clark was born near Oconee, Illinois, September 12, 1885. His father, George Clark, was born in Western York, served in the 150th New York Infantry during the Civil war, participating in several of the great battles, but was never wounded. Soon after the war he moved to Illinois, lived the life of a farmer and attained a good old age. He is buried in a cemetery not far from Oconee. In politics he always cast his vote as a Republican. George Clark married Sarah Chamberlain, of a Pennsylvania family. She died in Chouteau County, Montana, but was taken back and laid to rest beside her husband in Illinois. Of her large family of children those now living are: Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell, of Herrick, Illinois; John, of Oconee; Mrs. Emma Dixon; Stephen, a successful farmer near Geraldine, Montana; Stevanna, wife of Charles Cortej, of Lakewood, Illinois; Ellis, who took up a homestead near her brother in Chouteau County, but lives in Illinois; James E.; Mrs. Georgie Klein, of Los Angeles; Lida, wife of Marion Little, a farmer near Square Butte, Montana.

James E. Clark was reared on a farm and had the advantages of the common schools of Illinois. He learned the routine practices of farming in that state, and when he came west, in the spring of 1909, he possessed a capital of a few hundred dollars. He made his first stop in Judith Basin, where his cousins, the Chamberlain brothers, lived. For several months he was a hand on the Ross Ranch on the site of Denton, and then helped build a hotel at Geyser with the contracting firm of Heck & Livingston.

In 1909 he entered as his homestead a quarter section in section 30, township 21 north, range 13 east, and at once began making improvements, putting up a small house of a single room and fencing forty acres of the land. His fence posts were cut in the breaks of the Arrow Creek and he hauled them with his own team. For his first crop year he seeded some oats, wheat and flax, but had practically nothing to show for his efforts in 1910. He and his brother Stephen then formed a partnership so that they could work to greater advantage by assisting each other when help was required. This arrangement they carried on for eight or ten years, and it enabled them to tide over some of the hard times. Mr. Clark harvested a small crop of winter wheat in 1911. He and his brother seeded chiefly winter wheat and their first crop came in 1912. From 1911 to 1916, inclusive, their wheat averaged better than twenty-five bushels to the acre. Prices were low, but the brothers saw promise of a good future and were encouraged to remain.

At this juncture Mr. Clark volunteered, enlisting at Helena, and was sent with a squad to the Flathead Reservation to guard a railroad bridge. After four months he was overseas, leaving Camp Mills and crossing the ocean on the *Leviathan.* After a few days of rest at Winchester, England, he was sent across the channel to LeHavre. Mr. Clark ate his Christmas dinner on the ship on the Irish Sea before landing in England. He was in an officers training school for fourteen months on special detail to the conductor of the school, and was then sent on similar duty to another training school at Baume, where he remained three or four months. Mr. Clark sailed for home from Marseilles on the *Carserta,* an Italian ship, landed at Camp Mills and received his honorable discharge at Mitchell Field, Long Island. He reached his Montana home in August, 1919.

After the war he engaged in farming alone, and for several years his crop yields were exceedingly light, since the blight of the long drought had not yet passed. His crops hardly averaged more than ten bushels to the acre. However, each year saw an added area to his cultivated lands until he was seeding several hundred acres each season. Then came the good season of 1925, and since then he has had five successive years, all marked with some profit on the farm ledger. His biggest year since the war was 1928, and in 1929 his winter wheat stood the drought and threshed about forty bushels to the acre. In the meantime Mr. Clark has been increasing his land holdings, until they now total about 2,200 acres. Of this 1,600 acres is under cultivation and about half is seeded every year, the other half being under summer fallow. Mr. Clark some years ago dispensed with his little one-room house and put up a residence of ample comforts and in line with the farm improvements that indicate a rising standard of living in this section of Montana. Mr. Clark in the early years farmed with horse power, but has practically dispensed with horses altogether and is a power machine farmer.

Mr. Clark married at Helena, Montana, October 22, 1927, Miss Florence Stipe, who was born at West Unity, Ohio, attended high school there and came to Montana as a teacher. She was teaching in the schools of Missoula for eight years. She is one of a family of five children and the only one in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one son, James Gordon Clark, born November 1, 1929.

Ingolf Birkeland, now one of the prosperous wheat farmers and ranchers on the Highwood Bench in Chouteau County, is a man admired for his tremendous energy, his ambition and his resourcefulness. During his experience in Montana he has done a great deal of work that went for naught, several seasons leaving nothing to show for his industry, but he continued to play the game without a let-up, and persistence, as is always the case, had in time its reward.

Mr. Birkeland was born near Bergen, Norway, February 26, 1887, and was eight years of age when his parents came to America. His father, Mads Birkeland, was born in the same Norwegian locality, and was the son of a well-to-do family of farmers. He was liberally educated, attending agricultural college, and also served in the Norwegian army, though never called out for war time duty. Mads Birkeland married Helen Notland, who was born on one of the small islands along the coast near Bergen. Mads Birkeland died in North Dakota and his widow survives him. They had a family of ten children: Ingolf; John, a North Dakota farmer; Trygve, who is associated with his brother Ingolf; Olaf, a farmer in North Dakota; Marie, wife of Charles Empke, of Rockford, North Dakota; Jorgen, a student in the University of Chicago; Hilda, a high school teacher at Philipsburg, North Dakota; Emma, wife of Lloyd Lowe, of Warwick, North Dakota; Manda, who is married and lives in California; and Miss Clara, a teacher in the schools of North Dakota.

Ingolf Birkeland had his first school advantages in his native country. When his parents came to America they spent their first summer at Winnipeg, Canada, and then moved to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where his father became a tenant farmer. Later his father went to North Dakota and secured free land at the opening of the Fort Totten Reservation, improved a homestead and lived on it the rest of his life. Ingolf Birkeland in the meantime attended the English schools in Minnesota, and he came to Montana the year he reached his majority, in the fall of 1908. He was then unmarried. He left the home of his parents at Warwick, North Dakota, with a practical education and with a sound knowledge of farming, but was as yet without financial capital. The first work he did in Montana was driving a tractor breaking sod for Johnny Johnson at Garniel. After this work was over he went back to North Dakota and helped with the threshing. One of his first acts on coming to Montana had been to file on a homestead, located four miles west of Judith Gap. He went through the work of proving up, and while there he had some interesting though rather unprofitable experiences as a farmer. His first crop was flax, and he lost $900 in this enterprise. About that time a buyer came along for his claim, and after a trip to Canada he hired out to work for wages in Fergus County. He then bought a second-hand engine and engaged in custom plowing in the Judith Gap country. Subsequently he and a friend formed a partnership, leased land west of Valier and broke out 400 acres. The contract they had with the owner was an unsatisfactory one, and as a result of the friction between them the partners abandoned the land.

Mr. Birkeland then moved over to Chouteau County, leased land and broke out 425 acres, seeding it to winter wheat. Fifty per cent of this was winter killed, and the land, together with 200 acres more that had been broken, they seeded to flax and spring wheat, but neither crop was profitable, since they were renters. This brought his experience up to the beginning of the prolonged drought period, starting in 1917. He and his partner harvested a very short wheat crop in 1918, and in 1919 the seed they sowed did not even sprout. Another near failure was recorded in 1920, followed by the first promising crop in a long time in 1921. However, the period of post war deflation had set in, and the closing of a bank made it unprofitable to operate with a tractor. Mr. Birkeland and his partner then turned to horse power, and in the spring of 1922 the partnership was terminated, Mr. Birkeland having married in that year.

Mr. Birkeland had been in Montana then for a dozen years, and his operations, in spite of all the energy he had put forth, had left him in debt to the extent of $15,000. He then started farming on a still larger scale, using sixteen horses for power, and accepting the summer fallowing practice as the method best suited to insure crops in this region. The first year he had 300 acres on the Highwood Bench, the following two years summer fallowed 350 acres and operated with a twelve-horse team. Since 1925 he has been disposing of his horses and again using tractor and other power implements. While still using horse power he saw his way clear to buy some more land, taking a long chance on an abandoned half section which lay near his holdings. He got a contract for a deed and eventually cleared up the incumbrance. This forms a nucleus of his present ranch, which in the aggregate comprises 840 acres, practically in a body, lying halfway between Highwood and Fort Benton. The farm has valuable improvements, and one of the attractive as well as valuable features is a belt of trees numbering 1200 which are rapidly reaching the proportions of a grove. He has about 700 acres under cultivation, half of which is summer fallowed and the other half each year is made into a firm seed bed for the reception of the grain. His best acre yield came in 1929, forty-six bushels of winter wheat, the total delivered from the threshing machine that year being 19,500 bushels. A more profitable year from the standpoint of financial returns was that of 1927, when he threshed almost 19,000 bushels and sold it at a good price.

Mr. Birkeland, as this record shows, has the spirit of a good worker, and is also a man of mental resourcefulness and good judgment. While he was proving up his homestead he took a correspondence course with the American Correspondence School in electrical engineering, and when the course was completed he was offered a position as a sub-station operator with the Commonwealth-Edison Company of Chicago, the Samuel Insull concern. Mr. Birkeland was exempt from active war duty because of his farming operations, was enrolled in the first draft and eventually was put in class 5. Although heavily in debt, he bought Government bonds, which were carried by the bank for him. He is a progressive Republican in politics, but cast his first vote for president for Woodrow Wilson. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, was reared according to the doctrines of the established church of Norway, the Lutheran, but he and his family are now identified with the Methodist Church at Highwood. During the winter he and his family have a home in Fort Benton.

Mr. Birkeland married, March 7, 1922, Mrs. Elizabeth (Flagler) Robinson. She was born at Great Falls, Montana, October 22, 1897, a daughter of D. W. Flagler, one of the prominent farmers and citizens of Chouteau County. She attended public schools and also the Intermountain College at Helena. Her first husband was Francis W. Robinson, and by that union she has a son, Francis W., Jr. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Birkeland are Helen, Margaret, Barbara and Phyllis.

Mason Knapp, sheriff of McCone County, is a man who knows a great deal of the life of the Northwest, both the Dakotas and Montana, and has been through all the stages of a successful experience as a farmer as well as a competent public official.

He was born in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in 1870, son of Hubbard and Sarah Ann Knapp. When he was two years of age his mother died and the father married again, in 1878, and in 1894 brought his family west and settled on a farm in Briggs County, North Dakota, where he died at the age of seventy-one. Mason Knapp attended school in Michigan, and from the age of nineteen has been dependent on his own exertions and energies for all that he has made. After he left home he had an experience as an employee on the farm of Gage and Davis near Amenia in Eastern North Dakota for three and a half years. After a vacation in Michigan he returned and went to work for Mr. Chaffee, one of the largest farmers and ranch men of the Northwest, who subsequently lost his life in the Titanic disaster.

In the meantime Mr. Knapp's father had moved to North Dakota and settled in Briggs County, and the son joined his father. Later he acquired 640 acres and bought eleven horses to supply power for the operation of this section of land. After six years he sold out for twenty-one dollars an acre and in 1906 was elected sheriff of Briggs County.

Shortly after the close of his four-year term he came to Montana in 1911 and entered a homestead five miles northwest of Circle. Mr. Knapp lived on his farm and ranch until the fall of 1928, when he was elected sheriff, and he now lives in the village of Circle and gives all his time to the duties of his office. He is a member

Harrison Green

of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

He married in 1893 Miss Mamie Jane Remington, and by that marriage has two children, Gale and Lula. In 1914 he married Miss Amanda Ressel.

Harrison Green. That he came forth from his gallant and loyal overseas service at the front in the World war without any serious impairment of his physical well being is not the only good fortune that has come to this popular citizen and representative business man of Lewistown, the vital little city that is the county seat of Fergus County. While he was at the front in France oil was discovered on the homestead claim to which he had previously filed entry, in Fergus County, Montana, and from the development of this field, on Cat Creek, by the Standard Oil Company, which leases the property and which now has nineteen wells thereon, Mr. Green receives fine royalty returns, the lease being known as the Green lease and the field being high grade in its production of oil of exceptional gasoline content. Again has good fortune attended Mr. Green in his direct and incidental business activities. He has developed a prosperous business in the handling of the Peerless and Hupmobile motor cars, with a large and modern establishment in Lewistown, besides being identified with the oil-refining industry.

Mr. Green was born on the parental home farm near Marshall, Lyon County, Minnesota, February 24, 1889, and is a son of John Milo Green and Ruby (Elwell) Green, both natives of Vermont and both representatives of old and honored families of the Green Mountain State. John Milo Green was born at Bennington, Vermont, and in his youth he received liberal educational advantages, which he put to the test by doing effective service as a teacher in the public schools when he was a young man. His marriage was solemnized in Bennington, his wife having been a daughter of Nelson Elwell, who was an influential exponent of the lumber industry in Vermont, and in 1884 he and his young wife gained a goodly measure of pioneer precedence in Lyon County, Minnesota, where he developed a fine farm estate and became a substantial and influential citizen. At Marshall, judicial center of that county, Mr. Green still had his home at the time of his death, though he passed away while receiving treatment at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1921, his widow having passed away in 1926, and the remains of both having rest in the cemetery at Marshall, Minnesota. They became the parents of four sons and two daughters: Mrs. Eleanor Hasselstrom, eldest of the children, resides at Alamo, North Dakota; Wallace continues to reside at Marshall, Minnesota, and near that place also remain Hawley, Olin and Amy (Mrs. Thomas); and Harrison, of this review, is next younger than his brother Hawley.

The early education of Harrison Green was obtained in the schools of his native county and was limited in scope, his broader education having been acquired through self-discipline and active association with the practical affairs of life. He continued to be associated with his father in farm enterprise in the old home county until he was twenty-four years of age, when he initiated his service as a traction engineer in connection with the operation of threshing machines. He subsequently was retained as an expert in the service of a leading threshing machine company, and he was in Montana at the time he enlisted for service in the World war. At Camp Lewis, Washington, he was assigned to the infantry arm of the United States army, and shortly afterward accompanied his unit to Kearney, California, to prepare for overseas service. As a member of the Fortieth Division he was stationed a short time at Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, and in August, 1918, he embarked for the stage of conflict. The voyage was made on the English transport *Otronto,* the troops were landed in Liverpool, and after eight days in England Mr. Green's command crossed over to France. It received two weeks of intensive training at Nerondes, and then was transferred to the Seventy-seventh Division, in the front lines. The regiment went into the Argonne sector September 26, 1918, and thereafter continued under almost constant fire until the 11th of the following month, when the armistice brought hostilities to a close. Mr. Green was a non-commissioned officer of the First Battalion of the Three Hundred Seventh Infantry, and it is a matter of historic record that this battalion broke the enemy line and brought succor to the famous "Lost Battalion" of the Three Hundred Eighth Infantry, under command of Major Whitlesey. Mr. Green's battalion was endeavoring to repair a bridge across the Meuse River at Sedan when the news of the signing of the armistice was received. All operations ceased, and that morning Mr. Green, a non-commissioned officer, received orders to pass reconnoitre without arms (although he retained a revolver in his pocket) and to make an investigation to determine whether or not the Germans had evacuated their position in that district. He proceeded down the railroad, made careful inspection and thereafter reported to headquarters that the enemy had dispersed. Within a day or two his command was relieved by a division of Algerians, and the regiment was in camp at Lantry, south of Paris, until the following spring, when it was ordered further south, to Auvers-le Hamon, where it remained until it was ordered to Brest for embarkment on the transport *America,* which they boarded on Easter Day and from which they disembarked seven days later in the port of New York City. The troops were stationed two weeks at Camp Mills, Long Island, and with his unit Mr. Green was then transferred to Camp D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where he received his honorable discharge, May 22, 1919, and regirded himself for winning the battles of peace, "no less renowned than war." He resumed his service as an expert engineer for the threshing machine company, with assignment to Washington, Montana, and the Canadian Northwest. In 1920 he retired from this service and proceeded to his homestead on Cat Creek, Fergus County, Montana, where he perfected in due course his title to the property. While he was in France the land was subjected to prospecting for oil, under lease to the Standard Oil Company, and, as previously noted, nineteen producing wells are now located on the Green lease. As a representative of the oil industry Mr. Green found it expedient to identify himself also with oil refining, and in this branch of the industry he associated himself, at Missoula, with C. W. Hart, who was the inventor of the Hart-Parr gas tractor, the first ever invented. The business at Missoula is conducted under the corporate title of Hart Refineries, and the plant has an output capacity of 300 barrels daily, the product being marketed through its own selling organization. Mr. Hart, an Iowa man, is president of this corporation.

In the spring of 1928 Mr. Green organized the Lewistown Airways, in association with Howard and Albert Royston, the latter of whom is an airplane pilot with Government license, and they proceeded to develop their fine air field on a tract of forty acres adjacent to Lewistown. This may be termed a natural landing field and is free from all obstructions. The field has been supplied with a modern hangar and subsidiary structures demanded, and here a well ordered flying and training school is maintained, the field having at the time of this writing a corps of five skilled flyers, one of whom owns his own machine.

Mr. Green was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Central Bank & Trust Company of Lewistown, and was its vice president from the beginning. He is a director of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, his Masonic affiliations include his membership in the local chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the local commandery of Knights Templars, while as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine he has membership in Algeria Temple, in the City of Helena. He is a member of the American Legion and in politics is a Republican. He and his wife attend and support the Presbyterian Church in their home city.

July 12, 1922, at Great Falls, Montana, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Gladys Pearl Hunnewell, who was born at Burlington, North Dakota, and who received the advantages of the public schools of that place and of Lewistown, Montana, to which latter state she came with her parents when she was a girl, she being a member of a family of three sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Green have three children: Elizabeth Pearl, Robert Harrison, and Thomas. The attractive family home in Lewistown is known for its hospitality and good cheer, with Mrs. Green as its popular chatelaine.

JAMES O. PATTERSON, stock rancher, whose headquarters are five miles east of Montague in Chouteau County, manager of the Lost Lake Live Stock Company, is an old-timer of Montana. He has been in the state since the summer of 1883. He came here about the time the Montana region was made accessible by railway transportation to the eastern markets. He has been a sheep and cattle man, and his early associations brought him in contact with many of the famous outfits and individuals of the industry in Eastern Montana.

Mr. Patterson was born in Harford County, Maryland, March 12, 1865. His father, James O. Patterson, was also born in Maryland, and the family have lived in that state since Colonial times. One of the Pattersons married a member of the distinguished Bonaparte family of Maryland. The wife of James O. Patterson, Sr., was Jane Della Roche, whose father came to America with General Lafayette and lived at Georgetown in the District of Columbia. He was a civil engineer and laid out the first cemetery at Washington. James O. Patterson, Sr., died in 1886, and both he and his wife are buried at Fort Benton, Montana, where they had lived for several years. Their sons all became prominent Montana ranchers. Their daughters were: Jane, widow of Lieutenant Thies and living at Minneapolis; Sophia, of Los Angeles, widow of Major

Cabaniss; and Mrs. J. E. Bower, whose home is at Helena and whose husband was one of the Bower brothers of the Judith Basin country.

James O. Patterson grew up on a Maryland farm. In 1870, when he was five years of age, his parents moved to Howard County, that state, and five or six years later went to Baltimore County. Mr. Patterson had only ordinary school advantages, and his chief training for life was the practical experience of the farm and the Montana ranch, and his knowledge has been broadened by reading and contact with men. He was eighteen years old when, in 1883, he left Baltimore County and came out to Montana to join his brothers. These brothers were George D., William Alfred and John F., all of whom settled in the same locality in Chouteau County. George D. Patterson later served for about a dozen years or more as clerk of court of Chouteau County, and died and is buried at Fort Benton. William Alfred Patterson was more or less closely associated with his brothers in ranching, and died unmarried at Fort Shaw in 1908. John F. Patterson had come out to Montana in 1880, following his older brother, and for two years was in the stock business near Montague, and then took up ranching for himself. He died at San Diego, California, and is buried at Fort Benton. He was survived by three children.

James O. Patterson on coming to Montana worked for his brother during the lambing season, and altogether spent three years, three months in the employ of his brothers, losing only eight days of time. He then accepted the offer of a partnership as a sheep man with the T. C. Power & Brother Company. He was given the opportunity to buy a third interest in the business, and later he bought out the Power partners. His first independent ranching was done in the locality where he is today. His business enterprise has developed until his operations are now conducted on a domain, of over 15,000 acres, known as the Lost Lake, which drains into the Big Sag. As a sheep man he started with 1,600 head of ewes. His business has been in part a reflection of the history of sheep and cattle ranching in Montana, though as a result of his experience and close attention to business his results have undoubtedly been above the average. He sold the sheep on his ranch in 1914 and since then has emphasized Hereford cattle. He has been breeding that stock for thirty years, and his herd has reached almost the grade of registered stock. Before the advent of farmer settlers and the cutting down of the range lands his enterprise had reached the proportions of about 2,200 head of cattle and 8,000 sheep, but a large reduction in the number has occurred in the past ten or fifteen years. His chief live stock market has been Chicago. Mr. Patterson during the 1890s sold wool as low as six and a half cents a pound, and while this price hardly paid a profit, he did not materially decrease his flocks, holding on for better years. His experience in the cattle industry has seldom failed to show some profit every season, and he was in a position to benefit from those years when cattle brought about fifteen cents a pound.

The Lost Lake Live Stock Company Ranch was opened on the bare ground, with only a tent to shelter Mr. Patterson as its manager. During the first winter he looked after the flocks himself. That was the hardest winter ever known in Montana, when ranchers all over the state lost their sheep and cattle by the thousands, and Mr. Patterson was much more fortunate than most stock men during that time. The first building put up on Mr. Patterson's ranch now serves as the kitchen of his present home, a commodious house which was completed in 1893. The Lost Lake Live Stock Company belongs to the Highwood-Arrow Creek Stock Association and the Montana State Live Stock Association.

Mr. Patterson has lived an exceedingly busy life, and for years he was seldom away from his land and live stock for any length of time. For several years he and his family lived in Fort Benton, and while he was there he was an alderman and a member of the school board when the high school building was put up. He grew up in a Democratic family and cast his first presidential vote for Cleveland, but for many years has been a Republican. He was made a member of the Masonic Lodge at Fort Benton and an Elk at Great Falls. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Patterson married in Baltimore County, Maryland, February 16, 1898, Miss Eugenia Cary Hurst. She was born in Virginia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hurst, and was left an orphan when a child. She grew up in the home of an aunt in Baltimore County, where Mr. Patterson met her. Mrs. Patterson was college trained, studied art in France, and for a time was an art teacher in Baltimore. She died in 1910, leaving two children. Her son, James Orville, was educated in high school and is associated with his father's ranching business. He married Zella Webb, who died in April, 1929, leaving twin children, Robert and William. Mr. Patterson's daughter by his first marriage is Eugenia Cary, now the wife of N. A. McCown, of Honolulu. Mr. McCown is associated with the *Star Bulletin,* a leading newspaper of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. and Mrs. McCown have a daughter, Charley Jean. The three other children of Mr. Patterson's first marriage died in childhood.

In December, 1913, he married Miss Amy Amadon, who was born in Missouri, daughter of Edward Amadon. Mrs. Patterson is a graduate of Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and was a teacher for several years before her marriage. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are Amy, Nora, John, Patricia and Ann.

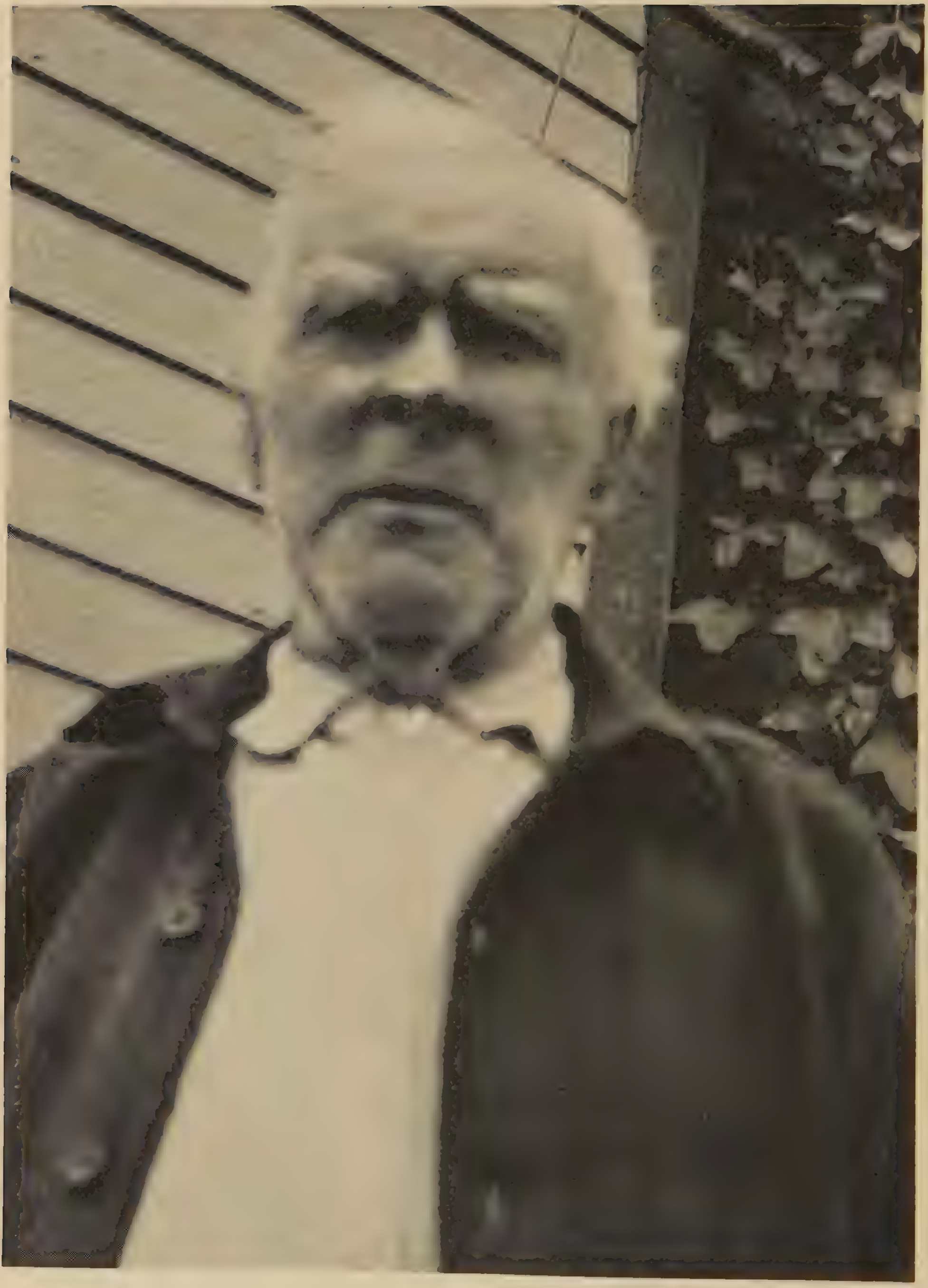
JESSE A. BRIGHT. The record of an interesting man as well as an old time rancher and citizen of Montana is that of Jesse A. Bright, who with his wife and sharer of his experiences and fortunes is now living retired at Fort Benton. Mr. Bright came to Montana nearly half a century ago, and put forth his most productive efforts in this state. Here his children grew up, and most of his children and grandchildren are active Montanans today.

Mr. and Mrs. Bright were born in Missouri. His birth occurred near Fulton in Callaway County, June 6, 1841, and his wife was born near Mexico in Audrain County, January 20, 1844. His father, David Bright, came from Virginia, and died when his son Jesse was a small boy. He is buried in the Concord Cemetery in Callaway County. David Bright married Betsy Price, also a native of Virginia, and the Price family likewise were early settlers of Callaway County, and farmers. David Bright and wife had three daughters and two sons: Samuel, who went across the plains to California in 1849 and was never heard of again; Mrs. Margaret Jane Thompson, who died in Missouri; Ann, who married Mack Crocket and died at Warrensburg, Missouri; Mary, who married

Daniel Sparks and died at Hamilton, Missouri, being buried at Warrensburg; and Jesse A. The mother of these children died in Callaway County in 1846.

Jesse A. Bright after the death of his mother was reared in the home of her brother, John Price. He attended one of the log cabin schools of Missouri, helped his uncle on the farm, and when a young man he had his first experience in the far West when he accompanied his uncle, John Price, and other members of the family overland to California. There were several wagons in the train and they went through Nebraska, crossing the Missouri River at Nebraska City, went up to South Platte and then on through the mountains to Salt Lake. No opposition was given either by the Indians or the Mormons. For a brief time they stopped at Jacobsville, Nevada, where considerable excitement had been aroused over gold discoveries. After a month they went on to their destination below Sacramento, where Mr. Bright worked on a grain ranch. His uncle after staying through the winter went back to Missouri by the overland stage, and John Price's son and family also returned to Missouri. Mr. Bright lived in California three years. He went out there during the Civil war time, and when peace was restored between the North and the South he returned. He drove a freight team from Sacramento to Salt Lake. The Union Pacific Railroad was then in process of construction, and on reaching the western terminus at Cheyenne, Wyoming, he boarded a train. Cheyenne then contained a big tent or canvas house in which men of many nationalities were housed by the railroad contractors who were building the road.

After his return to Missouri Mr. Bright resumed farming, married, and he and his young wife settled on a rugged place in Audrain County. After some years he decided to take advantage of the opportunities of the new country in Montana, and in 1882 he and his family left the town of Mexico, went to Jefferson City, where they went on board the steamboat, the *Red Cloud*, transporting at tthe same time a team and wagon, household goods, a box of chickens and a box of bacon. On Saturday evening, June 3, 1882, after many days on the *Red Cloud*, they landed on Montana soil and the following day they drove out to find a cousin who was living in the Highwood locality. This cousin was Mrs. James Berry, whose daughter, Mrs. Jack Harris, was the wife of one of the best known citizens of this section of Montana. Later Mr. Bright sought out a location for himself, buying the relinquishment of a settler on Highwood Creek. The family moved into the little one-room cabin on the claim. In front they built an arbor in which the cookstove was placed, and the two beds almost filled the cabin floor. The only land broken out was for garden purposes. Mr. Bright began the erection of a three-room log house. He acquired some cows and their increase put him into the stock business. Besides cattle he raised horses, and that was a profitable part of his enterprise for many years. In the course of time he developed a 240 acre ranch and acquired another tract of similar size in the mountains for pasturage. For years he had unlimited use of the free range for his stock. He was one of the early raisers of alfalfa and later devoted part of his land to the growing of grain. After more than a third of a century of active and strenuous labor Mr. and Mrs. Bright, having seen their own children grown up and prepared to embark on careers of their own, began



J W Cunningham

looking for a successor on the ranch. Finally a local man looked the property over and after much deliberation decided to buy it. A public sale was made of all the live stock. This sale occurred during war times and fancy prices were obtained for the cattle and horses. In April, 1918, they left the ranch and during the following year lived at Twin Falls, Idaho, and since their return to Montana they have lived at Fort Benton, occupying a cozy little home and are supplied with all the material comforts needed for their declining years. They have worked hard, have done their duty to their own and in their relationships as members of the community and good citizens. Both were accustomed from childhood to church influences, Mr. Bright growing up a Presbyterian, while Mrs. Bright is a member of the Christian Church. He has never joined any secret fraternity. He and Mrs. Bright have always been Democrats.

The oldest of their children is Mrs. Susie Thorpe, who by a former marriage has a son, Jesse McDonald. Abram E. Bright is a ranch employee in Chouteau County. Cora is the wife of Roy Fish, a stock man at Raynesford, Montana, and they have a family of eight children, named Edna, Lucy, Ada, Charles, Royal, Arthur, Giles and Gladys. Samuel Bright, a rancher on Otter Creek, Montana, married Bettie Cook, and their children are Frank, Iva, Mariette, Ruby and Betty Jane. The youngest of the children is Ada, wife of Malcolm Morrow, of Cascade, Montana, and they have three children, Dorothy, a teacher in the State of Washington, Malcolm, a representative of the Anaconda Copper Company in South America, and Howard, an electrician at Cascade.

JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM, retired rancher and stock man at Melstone, is one of the last survivors of the old time cowboys who were over the Northwest during the period following the Civil war and who experienced the hardships of the open range, together with combats with Indians and outlaws.

Mr. Cunningham was born near Kirksville in Northeast Missouri, January 1, 1850, a son of David Cunningham and grandson of David Cunningham. The Cunninghams were pioneers in that section of Missouri. David Cunningham, his father, was a Confederate soldier from Missouri, and several of the older sons were also with the southern forces in the war. In the family were seven sons and one daughter. Robert, the oldest son, was in the Union army. The daughter, Mandaray, lived and died in Missouri. Greensbury was on the Confederate side in the war. Porter was one of the Missourians killed in what is known as the Centralia Massacre in that state. The son William was in the Union army, and the other sons besides James W. were Elijah and Abel.

James W. Cunningham was a boy when his parents died, and he grew up in the home of his grandfather, David Cunningham. He was little more than a boy when he started out to make his own way, and practically since the close of the World war his life has been spent in the great West. He was engaged in trailing cattle all the way from Missouri to Wyoming and Montana, and in after years acquired stock of his own and ran them over the open range in the Dakotas and as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Cunningham for many years owned one of the large ranches in Rosebud County, near Melstone, but sold his live stock and land in 1919 and has since enjoyed a comfortable retirement. Mr. Cunningham is one of the old timers of the West who never married. He is a Presbyterian and a Democrat of the old school.

He is an interesting man who can recall many stories of his experiences out in the open. Once he was caught in a blizzard and spent seven nights and days struggling against the elements, and had all his toes frozen off. He has known nearly all the prominent characters of the great West. In the early days in the Black Hills district of the Dakotas one of the drivers of his cattle was the famous "Calamity Jane" Dalton, a woman who figures in many of the stories told about Deadwood. For two years Mr. Cunningham operated the N-Bar outfit on the Flat River around Lewistown.

EDMUND GIEBEL was a banker and merchant in Wisconsin until the fall of 1918, when he came to Montana, primarily for the purpose of looking after the business interests of two of his sons who had homesteaded in Chouteau County and who, being registered, were scheduled for call to the colors at any time. Mr. Giebel has remained permanently anchored in the business activities of Big Sandy, where he owns the Ford agency and garage.

Mr. Giebel was born in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, February 7, 1861, and the following year his parents moved to Wisconsin. His father, Edmund Giebel, Sr., was born at Fulda in Hessen, Germany, learned the trade of book binder, had a good education and at the age of twenty-one came to the United States and found work at his trade in St. Louis. When the Civil war broke out he, like other Germans in that community, was intensely loyal to the Union and volunteered in 1861, when President Lincoln made his first call for ninety day men. He served in the command under Gen. Franz Siegel, and after his enlistment expired he moved to Wisconsin and became a merchant at Nelson in that state. He died in February, 1889. His wife was Catherine Eckstein, who was born in Folder, Kuhr-Hessen, Darmstadt, and was a child when her parents came to the United States, the voyage across the Atlantic lasting three months. The children of Edmund and Catherine Giebel are: Edmund; Miss Louisa, deceased; Rosa, widow of Thomas Armstrong, of Nelson, Wisconsin; Minnie, widow of Frank Crum, of Owatonna, Minnesota; and Augusta, wife of John Doverspike, of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Mr. Edmund Giebel grew up in Wisconsin, attended public schools and spent four years in the German-English Academy at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Returning home, he went to work for his father in the store, and after his father's death he continued the business alone for nine years at Nelson. After selling out he handled real estate for two or three years and in 1910 organized the First National Bank of Nelson. During the following eight years he acted as cashier of the bank, and disposed of his interests in the institution on removing to Montana.

Mr. Giebel had first prospected over Montana in 1916. On coming to Big Sandy in 1918 he bought the building of the Ford agency. This is the largest garage in the town and one of the largest in Chouteau County and for over ten years he has been distributing the Ford cars, trucks and tractors.

While in Wisconsin Mr. Giebel was county treasurer of Buffalo County one term. He is a Democrat in politics. His father had been a Republican until the presidential campaign of 1884, when he bolted Mr. Blaine and helped to elect Cleveland, and his son Edmund then for the first time cast a ballot in the election of a president. While a merchant at Nelson Mr. Giebel conducted a lumber yard, built a creamery, erected a grain elevator, and his business activities constituted a vital element in the town's growth and prosperity. During the early part of the war he joined in the drives for the sale of Liberty bonds and the raising of funds for the Red Cross in Nelson. His two oldest sons, located as homesteaders near Big Sandy, has responded to the call of patriotism and were in readiness to go to the front if needed. Mr. Giebel is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star.

He married at Nelson, Wisconsin, April 1, 1885, Miss Rose Butler, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Butler, who when Rose was an infant drove across the country in a covered wagon to Wisconsin from Milwaukee, where they landed from a boat that had brought the family around the Great Lakes. Mrs. Giebel was one of a numerous family, her brothers being James, John, George, Nathaniel and her sisters, Mary, Nancy and Rebecca. The only other survivors beside herself are John and Mary.

Mr. Giebel's two sons who preceded him to Montana are Walter and Raymond, both of whom are active in the Ford agency and garage, Walter being an expert mechanic. Raymond is a Mason and a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. The youngest son is Edmund, Jr., also associated with the father and brothers in the automobile business. He married Fern Cushman. The daughters of the family are Violet A., who was connected with her father's bank in Wisconsin and later with the Curtis State Bank at Curtis, Wisconsin, as assistant and then as cashier of the bank. The daughter Ethel, the widow of Walter Brown, has a son, John Brown. Mrs. Brown is assistant cashier of the Big Sandy Bank. Leon is the wife of Roy Hillman, cashier of the First National Bank of Hinsdale, Montana, and they have children named Roy, Jr., June and Orville. Mildred Giebel, the youngest child, is with the Marlow-McNamarra store at Big Sandy.

CLAUDE C. MILLS is a Montana newspaper man, a business with which he had his first experience and training in his native State of Iowa. Afterwards he was in North Dakota, and since 1913 has been in Montana. Mr. Mills is owner and publisher of *The Mountaineer* at Big Sandy, one of the most complete small newspaper offices in the state in equipment and facilities. He has everything needed for getting out a good newspaper and meeting all the demands for service in commercial printing, including typesetting machine, power press and folder.

Mr. Mills was born on a farm in the State of Iowa, September 28, 1872. The Mills family were Colonial settlers and in earlier generations were adherents of the Quaker faith. His grandfather, Milton L. Mills, was born in Tennessee and married a native daughter of that state, Matilda Locke. The Lockes were also a Colonial family, and one of her uncles, Capt. John Locke, was an officer in the Revolutionary army. Milton L. Mills was taken to Indiana when a child, his parents settling at Economy in Wayne County, one of the chief centers of Quaker colonization in Indiana. Later Milton Mills moved to Iowa, when it was a part of the frontier, and when he first settled there his home was two hundred miles from any railroad. He located in Dallas County, where he was a farmer and later a merchant. He died at Redfield at the age of seventy-eight. Of his four children two are still living, John H. and Mrs. Elizabeth Dalzell.

John H. Mills was born in Indiana, October 31, 1847, grew up in Iowa, and at the age of seventeen volunteered as a Union soldier, being consigned to Company H of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He saw service in the concluding months of the war, being with Sherman's army on its march to the sea, and participated in the concluding battle of the war near Raleigh, North Carolina. He was with the troops that marched in the Grand Review at Washington. For many years after the war he was active in the Grand Army of the Republic and served as state commander of Iowa. After the war he was in the railway mail service, later bought a newspaper and conducted it for some years, and accepted appointment in the state government as oil inspector, with headquarters at Des Moines. He has always been deeply interested in the success of the Republican party. He is now living retired at Redfield, Iowa, at the age of eighty-three.

John H. Mills married Sarah A. Duck, who was born in Ohio, daughter of George and Mary Duck. Two of her brothers, Simon and John, were Union soldiers, going from Redfield, Iowa, into the army. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mills celebrated their sixty-first wedding anniversary on September 15, 1929, and on December 24 following the good wife and mother passed quietly away. In early life she taught school, and she and her husband were active members of the Christian Church. He is a Mason, and Milton Mills was one of the charter members of the lodge at Redfield. John H. Mills and wife had four children: Roscoe, of Redfield; Claude C.; Milton, of Carroll, Iowa; and Redfield C., of Redfield.

Claude C. Mills attended rural schools in Dallas County, Iowa, growing up on a farm, and before he reached his majority his father bought the *Redfield Clipper*, and Claude learned his trade in the office of that paper. In addition to the advantages of the public schools he attended Iowa State College at Ames, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1896. His college expenses were provided by teaching school, and after graduating he taught two years more at Linden, Iowa. He began his law studies in the University of Michigan, but later transferred to the University of Wisconsin, on the advice of a friend who assured him of work enough to defray his expenses while in law school. He graduated LL. B. in 1904. While a thoroughly well equipped lawyer, Mr. Mills has made no effort to build into a practice since coming to Montana. He started practice at Westfield, Wisconsin, and there had his first case, a civil suit, before a justice of the peace. Owing to the insistence of the opposing counsel all the evidence had to be taken in longhand, and though only a hundred dollars was involved in the issues the trial lasted for three days. Mr. Mills won his client's contention. For a number of years he engaged in a general law practice, and tried his last case at Big Sandy, being a member of the Montana bar, though no longer active.

On going to North Dakota, Mr. Mills started the first newspaper at the town of Overly, *The Observer*, conducting that weekly paper while practicing law. He was admitted to the bar by examination at Grand Forks, and was one of the few of the forty-five applicants who were admitted. After a year at Overly he sold out and moved to Scranton, North Dakota, where he owned and published a paper for eight years. In 1913 he came to Montana, and was owner and editor of the *Montana Idea* at Dodson, where he practiced law. In 1921 he took over *The Mountaineer* at Big Sandy. He has been identified with the Republican party organization in Montana and in 1927 was appointed postmaster of Big Sandy, succeeding C. T. Hansen, and divides his time between the management of his newspaper and the administration of the local postal service. As a newspaper man he contributed his bit toward the winning of the war.

Mr. Mills married at Redfield, Iowa, August 9, 1896, Miss Sabra Welker, who was born at Redfield, daughter of Andrew J. and Anna (Park) Welker, her father from Missouri and her mother from Ohio. Her father was a farmer. Mrs. Mills was the youngest of four children. Her brother Fred lives in North Dakota and her brother Marion at Great Falls, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have three children. Clarence L., who represented the family in active service at the front during the World war, was a volunteer, was in the Sixty-fifth Coast Artillery in the regular army and participated in the St. Mihiel campaign, his regiment being on active duty for seventy-two days. He was gassed and had a long period of recovery from this injury. He is now foreman of the shops of the Montana Newspaper Association at Great Falls. He married Marie Stevens and has a son, Donovan. The second son of the family is Fred Donovan Mills, associated with *The Mountaineer* at Big Sandy, and married Ethel Helm. The daughter is Sabra Helen Mills, of Big Sandy. Both sons are members of the Masonic fraternity and are Republicans.

OLE ROSHOLT, who came to the United States in 1904, worked as a farm hand, learned to speak the English language, and out of the toil of his skillful hands made the limited capital which he brought with him to Montana a few years later. Here he entered upon his career as a homesteader and farmer, and his persistence in spite of difficulties and discouragements has put him in the ranks of the big farmers of Teton County.

Mr. Rosholt, whose home is thirteen miles east and a mile south of Dutton, in the Diamond Valley locality, was born at Larvik, Norway, October 10, 1881. His parents are Thov and Gunelia (Knutson) Rosholt, both of whom are still living on the old Norway farm, his father at the age of eighty-five and his mother at eighty-one. Of their nine children eight are living, all the others except Ole being in Norway: Magna, Mrs. John Thorson, living on a farm near the old Rosholt home; Nels, a farmer; Ole; Inga, who died unmarried; Mrs. Olga Moholt, of Norway; next Jacob who has taken over his fathers farm; Trena, wife of Antone Stinsholt, of Norway; Helga, wife of Antone Lofstad; and Gunda.

Ole Rosholt grew up on a arm, attended the common schools, and when the time came for him to take his place in the ranks of the Norwegian army he left for America, not for the purpose of escaping compulsory military duty, but out of his desire to share in the richer opportunities of life in this country. From Oslo he sailed on the *United States* for New York, making the voyage in thirteen days, and went through the rigid inspection at Castle Garden, the only unpleasant feature of which was the rough manner in which the doctor examined his eyes. His destination was Mayville, North

Dakota, where four of his uncles lived, and his first work in this country was on the farm of an uncle, where he remained three years. He had soon acquired a sufficient English vocabulary to enable him to mingle freely with the Americans of the community. From North Dakota he went to Saskatchewan, Canada, and filed on a homestead, but decided not to prove it up. His papers were returned to him. Again crossing the international boundary line he worked for two and a half years as a lumber grader in the Northwest, spending two years at Potlatch, Idaho, with the Weyerhaueser Lumber Company.

In the spring of 1910 Mr. Rosholt settled in Teton County, Montana, and entered as his homestead the southeast quarter of section 15, township 24 north, range 2 east. He was among the first to locate in that vicinity. He worked during the summer and in the fall occupied his claim, living in a tent for a short time. His first work was digging a well and getting a reliable water supply. He first put up a one-room house twelve by sixteen feet, and in it was cook and housekeeper for six or seven years. During the first fall he had time only for building, broke five acres in 1911, which was seeded to winter wheat, and in the summer of 1912 threshed thirty-one bushels to the acre. He then seeded twenty-five acres, which brought him a fair crop in 1913, the stubble sowing yielding eight bushels and the summer fallow twenty-five bushels to the acre. The year 1916 was the most profitable of all the early years. War prices were reflected in his crop, though he did not grow as many bushels to the acre as in previous years. Following that came a steadily decreasing yield, beginning in 1917 and ending in a complete failure for the year 1919. The winter of 1919-20 was the hardest in his experience. He had to buy feed for his stock at a high price, potatoes were seven dollars a hundred and hay fifty-five dollars a ton. In the decade that followed this disastrous period the Rosholt enterprise has been steadily on the upgrade in spite of fluctuating prices averaging much below those of war times. In 1920 Mr. Rosholt raised 3,400 bushels of wheat. In 1928 his land that had been summer fallowed showed a yield of forty bushels to the acre, with the stubble sowing twenty-five bushels, and his total threshing for the year was about 10,000 bushels.

Mr. Rosholt aside from his homestead bought his first piece of land in 1918, though he declares that he was hardly in a financial position to do so. He paid nothing down on it. Since then he has acquired a full section and now has six quarter sections, with about 850 acres under cultivation. It is his practice to seed annually 400 acres and the balance is allowed to summer fallow.

Mr. Rosholt in the fall of 1916 erected a new home, a substantial residence of six rooms, and in the same fall built a barn for the shelter of his horses and cows, and also has sheds to house his machinery and provide space for the storing of winter wheat. Mr. Rosholt has always been attentive to his duties as a citizen and a community man. For eight years he was a school trustee of the Diamond Valley district, and for nine years has been a director of the Farmers Elevator of Dutton. During the World war he was registered, but was classed as a farmer and wheat grower. He took out his citizenship papers at Fort Benton, cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson, but for the most part has been allied with the Republican party. He and Mrs. Rosholt were reared in the faith of the Lutheran church.

He married at Great Falls, Montana, March 5, 1917, Miss Nicolena Brekke. She was born near Larvik, Norway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Nelson Brekke. She was the fourth in a family of four daughters and one son and is the only one to come to the United States. She arrived in this country in April, 1916, and was employed in the Deaconess Hospital at Great Falls until her marriage. Mr. Rosholt had met his wife while he was revisiting Norway in 1915. They have two children, attending school, Henry and Freda Rosholt.

Samuel D. Largent, superintendent of schools at Great Falls, enjoys several substantial distinctions as an educator, one of the most interesting being the fact that he has taught and directed schools in one city longer than any other school man in the State of Montana.

Mr. Largent was born in Pendleton County, West Virginia, August 29, 1861. The Largent family is of French origin and settled in North Carolina in the early part of the sixteen hundreds. His father George K. Largent, was born in Virginia, October 31, 1834, grew up and married there, being a farmer in Pendleton County, in what later became West Virginia, but before the Civil war moved to Peoria County, Illinois. In 1876 he established his home on a farm near Urbana in Champaign County, and when he retired, in 1891, he located at Danville, Illinois, where he died in August, 1893. He was a Republican and was a Union soldier in the Civil war. His wife, Naomi Harman, was born in Virginia in 1836, and died at Danville in 1895. They were the parents of seven children: Jacob Wesley, who died in 1877; Elizabeth Catherine, who married William Reinhard, and both died in Chicago in 1924; Samuel D.; George Grant, a merchant at Danville, Illinois; John Amby, a lawyer, who died at Berkeley, California, in 1919; Charles, who died at Champaign, Illinois, in 1897; Rosa May, wife of Joseph W. Culp, a building contractor at Danville.

Samuel D. Largent attended rural schools in Champaign County, Illinois, graduating from the Urbana High School in 1882. While teaching he carried studies under a private tutor, equivalent to three years of college work. Mr. Largent was a teacher in Champaign County, Illinois, from 1882 to 1884, and was principal of the Tolona High School in that county from 1884 to 1887. He was principal of schools at Philo, Illinois, for four years before coming to Montana in 1891.

Mr. Largent has been almost continuously identified with school work at Great Falls since 1891. He was the teaching principal of the high school for one year, then served as principal until 1896. During 1896-98 he devoted most of his time to the study of law in the office of his brother John A. at Great Falls. In the fall of 1898 he became superintendent of schools, and has filled that office consecutively for over thirty years. When he came to Great Falls in 1891 the school system consisted of the Whittier School, a six-room building, and a one-room school. One of his greatest achievements has been his leadership in the community in keeping the school facilities apace with the growth of population and the requirements of modern education. He has carried on the administrative routine, and has made the plans and secured the cooperation of the citizens and the school officials in an extensive building program. At the present time there are eleven grade schools, one junior high and one senior high school, with a total staff of 204 teachers. In 1929 Great Falls completed its million dollar high school building, one of the finest educational plants in the Northwest.

Mr. Largent has been a member of the Montana State Board of Education for over thirteen years, serving under the three governors, Joseph K. Toole, Edwin L. Norris and S. V. Stewart, and in July, 1928, Gov. J. E. Erickson again appointed him a member of the board for a term of four years. He has been a director for Montana in the National Education Association, is a life member of the Montana Education Association. Mr. Largent is a real estate owner at Great Falls, having a residence at 908 First Avenue, North. He is a Republican in politics, is a past master and was the first worshipful master of Euclid Lodge No. 58, A. F. and A. M., and was the tenth worshipful master of Cascade Lodge No. 34, A. F. and A. M. He also belongs to Great Falls Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, and the Great Falls Rotary Club. He was a Four Minute Speaker during the World war.

Mr. Largent married at Denver, Colorado, June 20, 1906, Miss Helen Edgerton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Edgerton.

Edwin Cooley Carruth. In the course of an active life time, in which he has been a leader in three northwestern states, Edwin Cooley Carruth has published newspapers, conducted an insurance business, constructed and operated a hotel, owned and farmed ranches, given largely of his time and talents for public works and taken an active interest in politics, although he has never been a candidate for office, confining his efforts to helping his friends and working for the success of the Democratic party, of which he has always been an active member.

Mr. Carruth comes by his Democratic principles naturally, as it was recorded in the diary of his father, while the latter was serving with the Army of the Potomac, October 22, 1864, "Voted today for McClellan and the Democratic state, county and district ticket as I sincerely believe they advocate the only principles that can ever restore our dear country to its former state of union and prosperity."

Mr. Carruth comes from a pioneer New England ancestry which was represented by soldiers in every war in which the American colonies participated prior to the Revolution, including the Indian wars and every struggle in which the United States has engaged. Some of his antecedents came over in the *Mayflower*. The Carruth family traces its forebears in Scotland back to the days of Macbeth, 1057, A. D., when the founder of the Cunningham-Carruths saved the life of Prince Malcohm, later king. On his mother's side he is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Cooley, who came from England in 1620, and was one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts. One ancestor, John Carruth, of Scotch descent, came to America from Ulster, Ireland, settling at Westborough, Massachusetts, prior to 1733.

Edwin Cooley Carruth was born near Lake City, Minnesota, May 7, 1866, son of Virgil D. and Julia (Cooley) Carruth. His father was born in Chenango County, New York, grew to manhood there, and became a teacher. Resigning his school, with the con-sent of his wife he enlisted in the Union army, was a member of Ellsworth's Zouaves, took part in many engagements and was wounded. He was retired as a member of the 146th Regiment of New York Volunteers, July 7, 1865. Soon after the Civil war he moved to Minnesota and for many years was engaged in educational work. He served Polk County as superintendent of schools for twelve years.

In 1893 he returned east and was appointed a clerk in the interior department at Washington, D. C., where he died in 1899, and had the honor of being buried in the national cemetery at Arlington. His wife died in 1922 and is buried at Pasadena, California. There were four children: Lynn S., born in 1860, a resident of Esparto, California; Estelle E., born in 1862, who died in 1899, and is buried at Crookston, Minnesota; Edwin C., the subject of this sketch, and Marian M., wife of A. L. Miller, of Pasadena, California.

Until he was eleven years of age Edwin C. Carruth lived at Reads Landing on the Mississippi River, at the foot of Lake Pepin, Minnesota. In 1877 the family moved to Crookston, which was then a town of six hundred population. Both his father and mother taught school here. While in school young Carruth worked in a drug store and for ten years was employed as an errand boy in the general store of Fontaine & Anglim. In 1888 Mr. Carruth married Miss Emily Alice McKenzie, of Crookston. Mr. Carruth and her brother, William E. McKenzie, started the *Crookston Daily Times* in 1890, having bought out a weekly newspaper. During the panic of the year 1893 they purchased the *Grand Forks Plaindealer,* a North Dakota newspaper, to the publishing and editing of which Mr. Carruth gave his time until he sold out in 1902. It was in 1902 that Mrs. Carruth died of an operation for appendicitis at Grand Forks. After her death Mr. Carruth moved to Havre, Montana, which has been his home for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Carruth married Miss Ethel M. Dewar, of Havre, in 1907. They have two daughters, Cooley, born February 17, 1911, who is a graduate of the Havre High School and was editor of the school paper, *The Stampede,* and is now attending the University of Montana at Missoula; and Jean, born June 14 (Flag Day), 1914, and is now attending the Havre High School.

He helped to organize the company which built the Havre Hotel in 1904. The structure, completed in 1905, is a three-story building, representing an investment of $125,000. It was owned and operated by Mr. Carruth until he sold out in 1930. He owns the Carruth Company, one of the largest insurance agencies in Northern Montana, and since coming to Montana his chief business has been fire insurance. His newspaper experience made him a firm convert to the wisdom of advertising and he has always made judicious use of publicity. For many years he has employed the slogan "Talk with Carruth" in the development of his insurance business. In 1910 he engaged in the real estate business, and was active in locating settlers in Northern Montana. Later he purchased three sections of land near Kremlin, Hill County, and spent a great deal of time and much money in developing them. He suffered hardships and reverses along with other farmers during a succession of seven years when grasshoppers one year, worms another and drought for five successive years practically destroyed every crop, but is now successful in the operating of 1,920 acres, all under cultivation.

He was actively interested with other Havre business men in the development of the oil and gas resources of Northern Montana, and in 1913, as a result, the first commercial producing gas field in the state was drilled at Havre, since which time that city has enjoyed the advantages of natural gas for domestic purposes. During these years he has served as secretary-treasurer of the Havre Natural Gas Company.

When Mr. Carruth was a boy about ten years old he shared in the general panic which swept over Minnesota when news was received that General Custer and his company had been wiped out on the Little Big Horn River in Montana. Another event that made an impression on his youthful mind was the sudden appearance of the Jesse James gang of bank robbers that invaded Minnesota from Missouri and robbed the Northfield bank in 1875. He also recalls the last great Indian battle, when the soldiers under General Miles defeated the Nezperce under Chief Joseph in the battle of Bearpaw, not far from Havre, in September and October, 1877. One of his public efforts in recent years has been to assist in persuading the national Government to erect a suitable monument on the battlefield commemorating the soldiers killed there and to make the site a national military cemetery or reservation.

Mr. Carruth was a pioneer good roads enthusiast. In 1882 he became a member of the League of American Wheelmen, a bicycle organization started by Colonel Pope of Hartford, Connecticut, to agitate for the improvement of roads for bicycle travel. Out of this came as a logical development the present American Automobile Association. He was one of the original members of the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway Association of Montana. In 1905 he had shipped to Havre by express the first automobile seen in that part of Montana. It was made by the Locomobile Company of Toledo, Ohio, and was a curved dash, single cylinder, seven horse power, one seated car, with side cranking and steered with a tiller.

In 1886 he set a world record for 100 miles on a ten lap track as a roller skater, his time being six hours, fifteen minutes and thirty seconds. At one time in the early '80s and '90s he was champion roller skater of Minnesota and the West and took part in many competitive events at Winnipeg, Canada; Fergus Falls, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Fargo and Grand Forks, North Dakota. While at Grand Forks, from 1893 to 1902, he was secretary part of the time of the North Dakota Sportsmen's Association, and took part in trap shooting tournaments at Winnipeg, Fargo and other places. Since moving to Montana in 1902 he has been a member of the Havre Gun Club and has always enjoyed the fall duck hunting season. He served sufficient number of years in volunteer fire departments in both Minnesota and Montana to make him exempt from jury service.

Always a Democrat, Mr. Carruth has taken an exceedingly active part in party management. He published the only Democratic daily paper in North Dakota for ten years in the '90s, and was a member of the Democratic national congressional committee from North Dakota. He also served the organization as secretary of the Democratic state central committee in that state.

He has been vice chairman of the Democratic state central committee in Montana for several years and for many years has been the Hill County member of the committee. For eighteen years he has been manager of the Hill County Democratic committee. In that time he has helped make the county, once a Republican stronghold, debatable ground.

During the administration of Gov. Samuel V. Stewart he served from 1912 to 1920 as deputy game warden for the northern part of Montana. Gov. John E. Erickson appointed him a member of the state fish and game commission, on which he served from 1924 to 1926, resigning in the spring of 1927 to accept appointment from the governor as a member of the Montana state board of equalization, from which he resigned in the fall of 1928. He took an active part in the agitation which resulted in the creation of Hill County from old Chouteau County and was secretary and manager of the division committee. He helped organize the first Hill County Fair Association, of which he became secretary and manager, and has always been active and interested in fairs and rodeos.

During the World war he was food administrator for Hill County, chairman of the county four-minute speakers and a member of the Montana Loyalty League. He is a charter member of the Havre Rotary Club, which he helped to organize in 1919, and which he served one term as president. Some of his first work on coming to Montana was of a public nature. He had charge of the Hauser interests in 1902-03 and looked after the passage of the city ordinance which enabled Havre to acquire an electric lighting plant and a telephone exchange. As a result of the efforts of Mr. Carruth and associates, after the abandonment of old Fort Assinniboine, the national Government set aside a strip of land along Beaver Creek for a national playground, providing fishing and camping facilities for all the people in this part of the state, and also giving to the City of Havre two reservoir sites for its future water supply. From 1912 to 1915, after the post had been abandoned and the land turned back to the interior department, he spent much of his time in helping to secure Federal legislation covering the establishment of the playground and the special provisions affecting Havre. Congressman Tom Stout and Sen. Henry L. Meyers handled the measure through Congress. In recognition of his work Mr. Carruth was named first custodian of the park.

Deeply interested in education, Mr. Carruth was one of the consistent workers in the effort to have a higher educational institution established in Northern Montana, which resulted in the opening of the Northern Montana College at Havre, a branch of the University, in the fall of 1929. In 1913 he aided in inducing the State Legislature to pass legislation providing for the creation of the Northern Montana Agricultural and Manual Training School and the North Montana Experimental Sub-Station at Fort Assinniboine, remaining in Helena during the session until the bill was passed and signed by the governor. In July, 1909, the Mondell Act of Congress became effective, permitting homesteaders to enter 320 acres instead of 160, and during the next several years Mr. Carruth was associated with other business men in an energetic drive to settle up the northern tier of counties under this more liberal provision. From 1908 to 1921 he was clerk of school district No. 16 in Chouteau and Hill counties, and during that time the school population of the district increased from 600 to 2,500 and the value of the school property in Havre alone to nearly a third of a million dollars.

Fraternally Mr. Carruth is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias and B. P. O. Elks. His Masonic affiliations are with Havre Lodge No. 55, A. F. and A. M.; Havre Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, which he helped to organize, De Molay Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, all of Havre; the Scottish Rite bodies at Helena, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He attends the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an officer.

Roy L. Gibbs is a sheep rancher and farmer of Garfield County, near the village of Van Norman, and in that community he has gained not only a substantial degree of material property but has won the respect and honor of his fellow citizens by his integrity and public spirit.

He was born at Mills Springs, North Carolina, in January, 1886, one of the family of seven sons and four daughters of Henry and Arminta Gibbs. His father died in 1892, and later the mother and all of the sons came out to Montana, and some of them still live in this state.

Roy L. Gibbs acquired his education in North Carolina, and was a young man of twenty-one when, in the spring of 1907, he arrived at his present location in Garfield County. The land here was surveyed the following July and he went through the formalities of homestead entry, proving up, and he and his brother Jay were partners in their business as ranchers until the fall of 1916, when Mr. Roy Gibbs bought out his brother. He has been in the sheep business ever since coming to Montana, and while he has experienced many vicissitudes and has been through the ups and downs of the market, his success on the whole has been favorable. For the past five years he has diversified his business by using part of his land for alfalfa. He owns three and three-quarter sections, and he has a large area under water, having spent most of his spare time for two years in the construction of a large dam that impounds sufficient water for irrigating his alfalfa fields. Mr. Gibbs and family are members of the Baptist Church.

He married, November 3, 1920, Miss Nora Leibole, of Wisconsin, daughter of Henry and Margaret Leibole, of Thorp, that state. Mrs. Gibbs was reared and educated in Wisconsin and came to Montana as a school teacher. She taught here four years before her marriage. They have five children, Bettie Ann, LeRoy Henry, Gerald Richard, John Thomas and Francis Eugene.

Walter Mansur Bickford. In the compiling of this history of Montana the publishers were signally favored in gaining this sterling pioneer and veteran lawyer as a member of the editorial advisory board, for he has been a resident of Montana since the territorial days, has here been engaged in the practice of his profession nearly half a century, and has in manifold ways been prominently identified with the development and progress of the Treasure State within the long intervening years.

Walter M. Bickford, now one of the oldest and most honored members of the Montana bar, was born at Newburg, Maine, February 25, 1852, and is of American Colonial ancestry in both paternal and maternal lines. After receiving the advantages of the village school of his native place Mr. Bickford advanced his education by attending in turn Bucksport Seminary and Maine Central Institute, both of which were well ordered educational institutions of that period in the history of the old Pine Tree State. At Petrolia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Bickford studied law under the able preceptorship of Col. George H. Bemus, and at Butler, that state, he was admitted to the bar in the year 1878. In 1880 Mr. Bickford came to the West and established himself in the successful practice of law at Robinson, Colorado. He there served four years as city attorney. In 1884 Mr. Bickford gained pioneer honors in Montana Territory, and during the long intervening period he has maintained his home at Missoula, though in the practice of his profession he has for many years maintained his chief office in the City of Butte, metropolis of the state. Mr. Bickford not only gained standing as one of the able and representative members of the territorial bar, but also was successful in his early operations in real estate and mining. In 1888 he was elected representative of Missoula County in the Territorial Council, or Legislature, and in that body he became the recognized leader of the Democratic contingent. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1890, and in the same year was made Democratic candidate for the position of associate justice of the Montana Supreme Court, his defeat having been compassed by the political exigencies involved in the greatly superior strength of the Republican party. He was a member of the commission under the auspices of which was erected the present state capitol of Montana, and he gave notably effective service as Montana commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, at Chicago.

Mr. Bickford has appeared professionally in connection with much of Montana's important litigation, in both territorial and state regimes, and has long been known as one of the resourceful and influential members of the Montana bar, the while his has ever been secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He has continued his leadership in the Montana councils and campaign activities of the Democratic party, and he has been one of the prominent members of the Montana Bar Association during virtually the entire period of its existence.

At Jamestown, New York, on October 16, 1878, Mr. Bickford was united in marriage to Miss Emma S. Woodford, she being a great-niece of Hon. Millard Fillmore, thirteenth president of the United States. The one child of this union is a daughter.

HENRY CLAY PROVINSE, who died in May, 1922, had been a resident of Montana nearly forty years, and no man was known more favorably and in connection with a wider diversity of interests in Carbon County.

He was born at Fort Clinton, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1854, son of William and Jane (Bond) Provinse. His father was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, came to the United States on a sailing vessel at the age of eighteen, and spent his active life as a railroad man, with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. His wife, Jane Bond, was born in Warwickshire, England, and died in 1891.

Henry Clay Provinse was the youngest of six children. He attended public schools at Port Clinton, the Moravian School at Bethlehem, and later studied in the Cox School of Technology in Pennsylvania. He was a mule driver on the Schuylkill Canal at the age of twelve, later worked for the Colrainge Iron Company until 1870, and for two years was an iron moulder with the Bethlehem Iron Company. He then acquired an interest in a grain commission house, but in 1877 returned to the coal mining industry.

On coming to Montana in the spring of 1883 Mr. Provinse worked for a time in the Butte mining district, lived at Georgetown in Deer Lodge County until 1899, and in that year established his home in Carbon County. During the next seventeen years he was engaged in raising cattle, sheep and horses, and in 1906 moved to Red Lodge and entered the general merchandise business, building up a specialized department handling furniture. He was a business man who recognized a community of interests in all the activities of his county. He was a member of the advisory board for Carbon County of the Montana State Farmers Association, was on the executive committee of the dry land farming committee in 1909, and was secretary of the Carbon County Fair Association. He was a Republican, served as chairman of the Republican county central committee, and took an active part in the organization of Carbon County from Park County, being chosen the first county assessor. He served one term as an alderman of Red Lodge and was sergeant at arms during twelve sessions of the State Senate.

Mr. Provinse was raised a Mason in 1887 in Acacia Lodge at Anaconda. He was a past master of Star of the West Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., at Red Lodge, became a charter member of Carbon Chapter No. 20, Royal Arch Masons, at Red Lodge, of which he was a past high priest, was a member of Aldemar Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, at Billings, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

He married, May 20, 1874, Miss Martha Dodson, who was born at Mauchchunk, Pennsylvania, daughter of Abel and Marguerite (Wilson) Dodson. Her mother was a native of Scotland, while her father was born in Pennsylvania. Abel Dodson died July 13, 1886, at the age of seventy-two, and his wife, on September 24, 1876. Mrs. Provinse, who survives her husband and resides at Red Lodge, was one of a family of six children. To her marriage were born eight children: William, who died at the age of twenty-nine; Edgar, who married Daisy Moore; Eugene, now police judge of Red Lodge; and the younger children were Estella, Clarence, Arthur, John and Shirley.

Eugene B. Provinse is a resident of Red Lodge, has been active in the business life of that community for many years, and in addition to carrying on an insurance agency is serving in the office of police judge.

Judge Provinse was born at Port Clinton, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1882, and was a child when his parents, H. C. and Martha (Dodson) Provinse, came to Montana. His father died in May, 1922, and his mother still makes her home at Red Lodge. They were the parents of the following children: William D., who died in 1900; Edgar W., a merchant at Ryder, Alaska; Miss Estella, who was educated in the State Normal College at Dillon, and is now principal of the Washington School at Red Lodge; Eugene B.; Clarence B., a stock man at Bridger, Montana; Arthur, also in the live stock business at Bridger; John H., a student in the

University of Chicago; and Shirley, a painter and decorator at Red Lodge.

Eugene B. Provinse was educated in public schools in Montana until he was twelve years of age and then began using his youthful strength at ranch work and followed the occupation of cowboy with different outfits until 1900. During the following ten years he worked in stores in Carbon County and on May 30, 1910, bought the insurance agency at Red Lodge and has carried on that business, extending and developing its service and has made it one of the chief agencies in Carbon County.

In 1912 Mr. Provinse was elected justice of the peace, and has held that office continuously except for two years. He became police judge by appointment and has filled that position continuously except for four years. For three years he was city clerk of Red Lodge and since 1926 has been United States commissioner.

Judge Provinse for years has taken a prominent part in the Republican party of the county and state. He is a past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons.

He married Miss Lillian Anderson, daughter of August Anderson, of Fargo, North Dakota. Mrs. Provinse is a past matron of the Eastern Star Chapter and is a past grand Martha of the State Grand Lodge. She was corresponding secretary of the Red Lodge Woman's Club in 1925 and is a member of the Congregational Church. Judge and Mrs. Provinse have three children, Nathan, born in 1913, David, born in 1916, and Jean, born in 1918.

WALTER DARRAGH KEMMIS, of Sidney, judicial center of Richland County, has found many mediums for the expression of ability and his civic loyalty during the period of his residence in Montana. Here he has been a progressive exponent of agricultural and live stock industry, in connection with which he is still owner and operator of one of the fine farm estates of Richland County. He has served in both houses of the Montana Legislature, in which he is a member of the Senate at the time of this writing, in 1930, and he has had no minor influence and leadership in the councils of the Republican party in this state. He has always stood forward as an advocate and supporter of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general prosperity and progress of his home county and state, and he has so ordered his course as to gain and retain unqualified popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Kemmis was born at Dewitt, Clinton County, Iowa, January 28, 1870, and is a son of Thompson Alexander and Jane Elizabeth (Bettey) Kemmis, the former of whom was born at Cambridge, Washington County, New York, September 29, 1829, and the latter of whom was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Iowa, where her marriage to Mr. Kemmis was solemnized May 10, 1869, at Walker, Linn County. To this marriage was born six sons and one daughter: Walter D., the eldest, being the subject of this sketch; John F. now of Cartright, North Dakota; Thompson A., Jr., of Willis, Michigan, and Orra J. of Kalispell, Montana, are still living, and all are now widowers. The daughter Phebe A. Kemmis, the youngest child, married William Goings and now resides in Willis, Michigan. Thompson A. Kemmis, who was better known as Tom, was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he served as a member of Company G, First Nebraska Cavalry. He passed the closing period of his life at Sidney, Montana, where his death occurred June 1, 1919, after he had attained to the venerable age of eighty-nine years. His widow died at Sidney, April 8, 1929, both having been devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Kemmis was a Republican in politics and was long affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. The major part of his active life was given to productive farm enterprise, of which he had been an exponent in Iowa, Nebraska and Montana.

The ancestral line of the Kemmis family in the United States traces back to John Kemmis, who married Mary Darragh, their three children having been Samuel, William and Agnes. William Kemmis married Sarah Darragh, and their children were Samuel D., John, Cornelius H. and Cornelia. Samuel Kemmis married Effy McGahan, and they had ten children, Samuel D. Kemmis married Mary Rood, they had three children, Thompson A., William H. and Lydia Rood. William H. Kemmis married Nancy Blair, no children having been born to this union. Lydia Rood Kemmis became the wife of Samuel Robinson and they had no children. It may be noted also that Austin N. Kemmis, a son of Samuel and Effy McGahan Kemmis, married Rebecca Tonn and after her death wedded Rhoda Coldren. His son, Austin N., Jr., is now a resident of Pasadena, California, at 1534 Morada Place.

John Kemmis, the Colonial ancestor, served under Gen. James Wolfe in the French and Indian war, and at the historic battle of Abraham's Plains, Quebec, Canada, he was wounded by a bayonet thrust in his neck. It will be recalled that General Wolfe met his death in battle at Quebec. John Kemmis likewise served as a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution, his home having been established about twenty miles distant from Fort Edward, Washington County, New York.

Hon. Walter D. Kemmis received in his youth the advantages of the public schools, and his broader education has been acquired mainly through self-discipline in study and reading and through active association with the practical affairs of life. He has never abated his allegiance to the basic industries of agriculture and stock growing, and of this important line of productive enterprise he is now a prominent representative in Richland County. He has served as justice of the peace and notary public, and as a member of the progressive wing of the Republican party he was elected representative of Dawson County in the Lower House of the Montana Legislature, in which he served as a member of the Thirteenth General Assembly, in 1913. In the session of 1917 he was a representative from Richland County in the Lower House, by election on the Republican ticket. In 1920 he was presidential elector from Montana and cast the vote of the state for Warren G. Harding for president and Calvin Coolidge for vice president. In 1926 he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served in the twentieth and twenty-first legislative session, and he was the unopposed Republican candidate for reelection to the Senate in the fall of 1930.

Senator Kemmis was formerly the president and is now vice president of the Farmers Mercantile Elevator Company of Sidney, and he is honored and valued as one of the loyal and progressive citizens of Richland County. The Senator is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sidney, as was also his wife, was ordained a deacon in 1902, and has served continuously as chairman of the church board of trustees since 1899, besides which he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Deaconess Hospital at Sidney from the time of its organization in 1919. He was active and influential in the advancing of communal patriotic movements in the World war period and was county chairman of war savings stamp sale in his county during the entire period of the war.

At Sidney, on the 16th of October, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kemmis to Miss Hannah E. Will, and the death of Mrs. Kemmis occurred October 4, 1929, only a few days prior to the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Kemmis was a daughter of the late William and Sarah (Colquhoun) Will, honored North Dakota pioneers. George W., eldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kemmis, was born May 20, 1897, the maiden name of his wife having been Elizabeth Ferick and their children are five in number; Frank D., the second son, was born March 30, 1899, and he and his wife, Louise, have one child; Louis A., born March 3, 1901, married Ethel Bowman and they have one child; Oscar Will, who was born August 30, 1903, married Louise Prue, and his death occurred November 8, 1926, he being survived by three children and his widow having later married his older brother, Frank D., their home being now maintained at Lincoln, California; Earl H., youngest of the children, was born November 5, 1908, he having married Ellen Frettim.

PHILIP ISAACS. At Hysham, the county seat, Philip Isaacs is giving an effective administration as sheriff of Treasure County, in which office, by successive reelections, he has served continuously since his first election, in 1922. Owing to the creation of new counties Sheriff Isaacs has the distinction of having lived in three different Montana counties without changing his place of residence.

Mr. Isaacs is a native son of what is now Treasure County, as his birth occurred on a ranch three miles west of Hysham, April 23, 1882. His father, Joseph Isaacs, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, February 10, 1847, and was of staunch German ancestry. He was reared and educated in his native province and was a young man when he came to the United States, he having become a pioneer in Montana and having served as a frontier soldier in the United States army, in which connection he participated in numerous engagements with the Indians in the earlier period of his residence in the West. His business activities throughout the entire period of his independent career in Montana were along the line of ranch industry, and he was a resident of what is now Treasure County at the time of his death, in 1898. His widow, whose maiden name was Catherine Bochert, is now venerable in years and she continues to reside on one of the ranch estates of Treasure County, as one of the revered pioneer women of this section of Montana. Of the family of three sons and four daughters the eldest is Lena, who is married and resides at Billings, this state; Mary is the wife of A. W. Bradley, of Hysham, Treasure County; Josephine remains with her widowed mother; Frances is the wife of Carroll Kimball, and they reside at Pease Bottoms, near Hysham; Philip, of this review, is eldest of the sons; Alfred resides at Hysham; and Walker is a ranch operator in the Pease Bottoms district.

The present sheriff of Treasure County was reared on the home ranch and received the advantages of the local public school. In 1905 he initiated his independent career in connection with ranch enterprise, and he is still the owner of one of the well improved ranch properties of Treasure County, he having continued to give close attention to the management of his ranch until he was elected county sheriff, in 1922. The popular estimate placed on his administration of the affairs of this office has been shown in his reelections in 1924, 1926 and 1928, and by the fact that he had no opposing candidate in either the primary or the general elections of 1928. He had the further distinction of being elected the first sheriff of the newly created Treasure County. Sheriff Isaacs is a stalwart in the local ranks of the Republican party, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. The sheriff rides at all cattle roundups in his home county, is known to the people of all sections of the county, has a host of friends, and is valued as a loyal and resourceful peace officer in the great state that was still a territory at the time of his birth, and in which he has maintained his home continuously in the same locality, though that locality has in turn been in Custer, Rosebud and Treasure counties.

The maiden name of the wife of Sheriff Isaacs was Edna Guy, and she was born at one end of the Pease Bottoms district of the present Treasure County, while her husband was born at the other end, their marriage having been followed by the establishing of their home on a Pease Bottoms ranch near Hysham. Mrs. Isaacs is a daughter of Robert Guy, who was a sterling Montana pioneer and who is now a venerable citizen of Seattle, Washington, where he is living retired. Orval, eldest of the children of Sheriff and Mrs. Isaacs, was born April 6, 1907, is a graduate of the Hysham High School and is now employed as a skilled lineotype operator in the office of the *Billings Gazette*, he being still a bachelor. Leota and Leone, twins, were born March 12, 1912, and in 1929 both are students in Montana State College, at Bozeman. Philip, Jr., youngest of the children, was born April 5, 1915, remains at the parental home, and is attending the Hysham public schools.

As a native son of Montana Sheriff Isaacs takes deep interest in all that touches its welfare and progress, and he is distinctly loyal and public-spirited as a citizen.

Thomas J. Connolly, whose home is at Havre, has to some extent retired from the heavy duties and responsibilities of former years as a merchant, farmer and rancher in Montana.

Mr. Connolly is a western man, and was born at Elk Point, South Dakota, May 6, 1876. He is a son of John and Annie (Curry) Connolly. His father, who was born in County Galway, Ireland, came to America when a young man, and during the Civil war acted as a scout. He was one of the frontiersmen of the West, and came to know the Indians, the cattle men, the outlaws and all the typical characters of the western states and territories. He was engaged in ranching in South Dakota for a number of years and his live stock operations took him all over the plains states. In 1877 he moved up the Missouri River Valley to Fort Benton, Montana, making the trip on the boat from Yankton to Fort Benton. Here he resumed cattle ranching, and became well known among the pioneer stock men of Montana. He retired from business in 1909, and died at Kremlin, at the home of his son, April 5,

1922. He was a devout Catholic. His wife died in 1918 on the Flathead River.

Thomas J. Connolly was an infant when brought to Montana, and his early years were spent at Fort Benton. He attended school there, but from boyhood his chief experience and training was gained in the saddle, riding range on his father's ranch. In 1885 he moved to Shelby, and he was employed as a hand, foreman and in other capacities on several ranches in that region. Later he established a mercantile business at Kremlin, and continued this until he retired in 1918. During the past ten years he has traveled a good deal, and at the same time has supervised his interests as a farm and ranch owner in the Kremlin neighborhood. Mr. Connolly is affiliated with Kalispell Lodge No. 725, B. P. O. Elks.

WILLIAM ROBERT MONTGOMERY, whose ranch home is a half mile south of Two Dot in Wheatland County, is an old time Montana citizen, a man of remarkable experience and of more than ordinary accomplishment. His residence in Montana dates from 1883.

He was born near Humansville in Polk County, Southern Missouri, November 6, 1862. The Civil war was in progress when he was born. His father for a time was a member of the Missouri Home Guard. Southern Missouri was rent by factional strife throughout the war period, and active service either for the North or the South frequently meant social ostracism. His father, after his home had been burned, left the state and made an overland trip with a bull team to the western mines. After the war was ended he went to Salt Lake by stage coach, there bought a pony and returned to Missouri, resuming his place as a neighbor and farmer in that state. He was born in Illinois, and died in 1898, at the age of seventy. His father, Joseph Montgomery, was a Kentucky settler. The mother of Mr. William Robert Montgomery was Mary Jane Martin, and she was born in Tennessee, her parents moving to Missouri when she was a girl. She died three years before her husband and both are buried in Missouri. Their children were as follows: Mary Medora, who died unmarried; Albert Marshall, of Fruitdale, Idaho; Luella Jane, of Hollywood, California, wife of Charles E. Dimmitt; William Robert; James L., of Long Beach, California; John B., of Los Angeles; Jerrey F., of Tacoma, Washington; Emma, wife of Will George, of Humansville, Missouri; Mrs. Laura Stufflebaum, wife of a physician at Humansville; and Leonard, who died just as he reached his majority.

William Robert Montgomery grew up on a Missouri farm and had only the limited opportunities of the schools found in Missouri in the years after the war. About the time he reached his majority he started for the West, and for a short time he and a brother and a cousin were located at Elko Wells, Nevada, where they worked for wages on ranches. Then, in 1883, they bought a team and drove through to Montana, over a sage brush country for about 1,200 miles, and part of the way through the lava beds of Idaho. They were ferried over the Snake River near Shoshone. In this journey, made more than forty-five years ago, Mr. Montgomery was almost in constant sight of the large game, including antelope and deer. The three travelers stopped at Livingston, where Mr. Montgomery had a cousin in the livery business. Soon afterward Mr. Montgomery and his brother located squatters' rights on some unsurveyed land near Livingston, and after farming there a couple of years sold their rights. Mr. Montgomery then became a wage worker on the ranch of Perry Moore near Martinsdale, being with him more than three years. He and his brother and cousin then bought out the squatter, who occupied the land now comprised in the Montgomery Ranch at Two Dot. He and his brother James were associated on this ranch for a dozen years in the live stock business, after which he bought the land from his brother and has since carried on the business alone. He gained title to this land and proved up another claim, and his brother also entered and proved up a homestead. In the course of years Mr. Montgomery has assembled about 1,500 acres in a single body, and he and his son-in-law, Paul E. Haines, also had 2,000 acres in the foothills of the Belt Mountains.

Mr. Montgomery is rated as one of the very successful men of Wheatland County. His beginnings were slow and arduous, physical work at small wages, during the first year his salary being thirty-three and a third dollars a month, and the best wages he ever got while working was forty-five dollars. Nevertheless, he was able to save from his earnings until he had accumulated about a thousand dollars. After he and his brother had been on the ranch one year they took four thousand ewes from Mr. Moore and for three years run them on the range on shares, getting a third of the wool and half of the increase of the flock. They were also given the privilege of cutting a hundred tons of hay from the land each year. This contract was one means by which the Montgomery brothers got ahead. Wool in those days was very cheap, but still sheep growing was profitable to those who understood the business and applied sufficient industry to it. Wool sold from twelve to twenty cents a pound and lambs were worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half apiece, while good breeding ewes could be bought for about three dollars a head. After their contract had expired the brothers had a flock of their own, and for three or four years they continued in this line at considerable profit. They then exchanged their sheep for cattle, and as Mr. Montgomery says "made a mistake by so doing." When the brothers dissolved their partnership Mr. Montgomery took the ranch property and his brother the cattle. During the years since then he has operated on a combination scale with both sheep and cattle.

In 1907 he leased his ranch and took his wife, then in ill health, to California, where they spent the winter. While there the daughter entered a California school and continued her education in that state for ten years, graduating from the Pasadena High School. Since recovering her health Mrs. Montgomery has resumed her place on the Montana ranch.

Mr. Montgomery married at Humansville, Polk County, Missouri, December 3, 1896, Miss Mabel E. Vaux. She was born at Manson, Iowa, in 1877, daughter of Charles and Mary E. Vaux. Her father was a native of England, came to Iowa in early days and was drowned there in a local flood. Her mother subsequently moved to Missouri and is buried at Eldorado Springs in that state. Mrs. Montgomery had a brother, George, who died in the State of Washington, unmarried.

Mr. Montgomery has been interested in politics only to the extent of voting. He was reared a Democrat, but conditions in recent years have drawn him to the Republican party. He was reared a Methodist and his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Their only child, Lelia, is the wife of Mr. Paul E. Haines, who was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and enlisted in that state for service in the World war, spending a year and a half with the colors. He was in the Signal Corps and was in Germany with the Army of Occupation. He received his honorable discharge at Camp Dodge. He had been in Montana before the war and while here met Miss Montgomery, and that was the beginning of their friendship and romance. After two years of farming in Iowa following his return from overseas he again came to Montana, married, and he and Mrs. Haines have two children, Doris Marie, born in 1924, and Theodore Robert, born in 1927.

Mr. Haines is now actively associated with Mr. Montgomery in the ranching and stock raising business, particularly in the Montgomery and Haines fox ranch. They started this ranch in 1923 with two pairs of blue foxes. They now have twenty pairs of blue and thirty pairs of silver foxes, and have had a remarkable demand for all the animals they could produce. The farm sent twelve exhibits to the fox fair at Portland and were awarded eleven prizes. Mr. Haines has attained a national reputation as a fox grower. He is president of the Montana Fox Growers Association, is one of the directors of the National Association and acts as its district inspector for the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho.

ALFRED HOYLE is the oldest business man of Winnett, the county seat of Petroleum County. He located there several years before any town was thought of and long before the creation of Petroleum County.

Mr. Hoyle during his life time has lived in a great many localities. He was born on the other side of the ocean, at Leeds, England, December 5, 1868. A year later his parents, Squire and Eliza (Gregg) Hoyle, came to America and settled at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Eliza Gregg was a daughter of Alexander Gregg. Squire Hoyle was a machinist and blacksmith, one of the older type of mechanics, who has ideas as well as skill and could make a pair of shears with a hammer. He worked for the Northwestern Manufacturing Company at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and finally retired. He died at Burlington, Wisconsin, in 1913, at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife passed away at Fort Atkinson in 1877. There were four children: Alfred; Lois, wife of E. L. Newberry, of Lewistown, Montana; Lillie, who was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Jaycox, was well educated in music and married a lawyer, named Mitchell, at Pilger, Nebraska; and Daniel Charles Kimball, who was named for his foster father, Charles Daniel Kimball, and is a banker at St. Charles, Louisiana. Squire Hoyle had a second marriage, his wife being a fine stepmother to the children, and by that union three other children were born, Walter, Harry and Fannie Hoyle.

Alfred Hoyle when nine years of age went with his parents back to England and remained in that country a year, and during that time he attended English schools. The family on coming back to the United States again located at Fort Atkinson, where Alfred Hoyle completed his education. At the age of sixteen he left home, worked on farms in Wisconsin and during the winter seasons learned the barber trade. His first position as a barber was in the Plankington House at Milwaukee. He also worked in Chicago and at Elgin, Illinois, where he established his first shop. While there he met and married Miss Mary Schrepfer, of Chicago, her parents both coming from Switzerland.

For several years Mr. Hoyle was in business at Burlington, Wisconsin, and in March, 1911, came to Montana and entered a homestead ten miles east of the present town of Winnett. On his quarter section of land he put up a house of two rooms, hauling the lumber from Musselshell. In addition to working the claim he established a barber shop in a log cabin saloon on the site of the present town of Winnett. That old cabin is still in existence, but was deserted for its chief purpose when prohibition came in. After two or three years as a barber he started a garage, buying the pioneer garage erected by the Pioneer Garage Company of Grass Range. This was profitable, as had been the barber business, and later he sold out and then bought the oil and gas station of the Weona Refining Company, and during the past two years has given his entire attention to this.

While he was engaged in the work of proving up his claim surveying parties from the Milwaukee and Great Northern Railway systems were running lines across this section of the state. With the promise of railroad transportation a man built a store on the Hoyle farm. However, the railroads eventually ran their lines elsewhere and the merchant sold his business to Mr. Hoyle. The other man had tried to get a postoffice established, but that, too, was left to Mr. Hoyle's enterprise. He entered communication with Congressman Tom Stout, secured an office in a short time and it was known as Hoyle, with Mrs. Hoyle in charge as postmistress. After two years it was discontinued.

Mr. Hoyle as a citizen of Winnett has served two years on the Winnett Council. He was one of the nineteen men who organized the Roosevelt Lodge of Masons and he also belongs to Helena Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. During the World war he helped make out questionnaires at the Hoyle postoffice and store. Mr. Hoyle on coming to Montana was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Adolph Nieman, who also homesteaded but subsequently returned to Wisconsin, where he died. Mr. Hoyle is a Democrat in politics and has served as local committeeman in Petroleum County.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle had two sons: Lester A. was among the first to enlist from the Winnett community for service in the World war but was rejected while at Salt Lake City. He married Opal Wilson. Leonard S. Hoyle, the other son, a barber at Winnett, was in the navy during the World war, with the Atlantic Coast Patrol as a second-class yeoman, and he is married and has two children, Montana and Lennie Hoyle.

John Body Wallenstein, stock man and farmer on Spring Creek, Teton County, whose home is two miles north and a half mile east of Pendroy, came to Montana when it was still a territory, and it was shortly after the admission of Montana to the Union that he came to the Spring Creek locality and took up his work as a pioneer. His name is highly and justly honored in that community, where his influence and work have always been on the constructive side.

Mr. Wallenstein was born in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, December 9, 1859. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mat Wallenstein, came from a Rhein province of Germany, first locating at Port Washington, Wisconsin, and later on a farm in Ozaukee County, where they lived out their lives. Mr. Wallenstein passed away at the age of seventy-seven and the wife at sixty-nine, and both are buried at Port Washington. Of their six sons and one daughter the following grew up: Mrs. Mary Griveldinger, who died in Wisconsin, leaving six children; John, who died at Melrose, Minnesota, leaving four children; John Body; and Hubert, who died at Milwaukee, the father of two sons.

John Body Wallenstein had a limited education in the public schools of Wisconsin, learning reading, writing and figuring. His years until he was twenty-five were spent on the home farm with his parents, and before leaving there he married Miss Lizzie Wise, who was born at Hancock, Michigan, and who grew up in that state. Her father, Nicholas Wise, was a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and had kept a hotel at Hancock. Her mother was also a native of Germany. Mrs. Wallenstein was one of a family of two sons and four daughters. The two now living are Mrs. Mary Knepper, of Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. Susie Schmitt, also of Portland.

When Mr. Wallenstein came to Montana, accompanied by his wife, he made the journey over the Northern Pacific Railway to Helena. He spent the first six years there, working for John B. Steman, head of the Helena foundry. He was employed as a molder and as a general utility man in the machine shop. As a wage earner he made sufficient money required for building a home on Lindale Avenue in the capital city.

When he went further west Mr. Wallenstein came to Teton County and homesteaded in the Spring Creek locality. For a time he was almost alone in the community. His nearest neighbors, several miles away, were Joseph McQuigg, Thomas Gearing and A. J. Cowle, and eight miles north lived a rancher, Charley Scoffen. The postoffice was at Bynum. Mr. Wallenstein came to this locality well equipped to begin farming on his homestead, bringing four horses, and a general supply of ranch implements, including wagon and rake, sewing machine and household utensils. From the mountains he secured the logs and lumber needed for his two-room log house. That and other pioneer buildings have disappeared, and have been replaced by more substantial structures. Mr. Wallenstein's wife and three children joined him on the ranch in 1891. The following year Mrs. Wallenstein died at her old Wisconsin home. Thus from the start he was handicapped by the necessity of acting as mother to his children as well as carrying on the work of the farm. He reared his children, gave them good educational advantages, and has seen them located in his home neighborhood. Mr. Wallenstein leased a band of sheep from Cowle & Cox, paying three pounds of wool per sheep and one-fourth of the lambs. This arrangement was unprofitable, and during the panic of 1893 Mr. Wallenstein nearly went bankrupt. However, he kept going in spite of misfortunes and continued in the sheep industry until 1919. Since 1923 he has returned to sheep as his chief live stock and now has two bands, aggregating 2,400 head. As a sheep man he has sold wool as low as eight cents a pound and sheep at two dollars a head, lambs at eighty cents. At other times wool has brought fifty cents a pound and ewes fourteen dollars a head. For thirty years or more he was associated with G. M. Coffey as a partner in the firm of Coffey & Wallenstein, and during their association accumulated a ranch of 6,000 acres. Mr. Coffey retired from the firm in 1926. Mr. Wallenstein now owns 4,200 acres of the original ranch, and his active partners today are his two sons. Mr. Wallenstein is a Republican in politics and a member of the Catholic Church.

His three children are Catherine, Nicholas and William. Catherine married William Goggen, of Tacoma, Washington. Both sons were born at Helena and were educated there and at Missoula. Nicholas Wallenstein was born November 6, 1886, and was registered during the World war. William, the younger son, married Lucy Jungers, of Helena, and they have two sons, Harold and Jack.

ROBERT GEORGE RAYMER, M. A., PH. D. It is significantly gratifying to the publishers of this history of Montana to offer within its pages a tribute to Dr. Robert George Raymer, whose able interposition and cooperation have primarily made possible the compilation of the history and whose distinguished career as an educator involved his service as professor of history, 1920-24, at the Montana Wesleyan College, he being now (1930) associate professor of history in the University of Redlands, at Redlands, California.

Robert George Raymer, educator and author, was born in the attractive little City of Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska, but the period of his boyhood was passed in Virginia and Michigan. He is a son of George Andrew and Mary Catherine (Rector) Raymer, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. George Andrew Raymer gained marked success and prestige in his profession, that of civil engineer, and was the builder of various western railroads, the town of Raymer, Colorado, having been named in his honor.

The private schools of Virginia and the public schools of Michigan constituted the medium through which Dr. Robert G. Raymer acquired his earlier education, and in the latter state he completed a course in Albion College, an old and well ordered institution maintained under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church and situated in the City of Albion, Calhoun County. From this college Doctor Raymer received in 1917 his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1919 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the great Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and the year 1929 marked his reception from this university of the supplemental graduate degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the period of 1918-19 Doctor Raymer served as a member of the staff of the Garrett Library of the Garrett Biblical Institute, a virtual department of Northwestern University. In an earlier stage of his career he had touched business affairs, in clerical work for the Baker-Vawter Company, Benton Harbor, Michigan, an important concern in the printing and manufacturing trade, with which concern he was advanced to the position of chief cost accountant.

After he had received his degree of Master of Arts Doctor Raymer went to New York City, in the capacity of secretary of mission study for the Centenary Conservation Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1920 he became librarian and professor of history in Montana Wesleyan College, and here he continued his able and valued services until 1924, when he became fellow in history at the University of Oregon. In the

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interval of 1925-28 he was a member of the faculty of Intermountain Union College, Helena, Montana, and he then returned to Northwestern University and gave about one year of service as assistant in history. Since 1929 he has been associate professor of history in the University of Redlands, California.

The published works of Doctor Raymer have been mainly of historical and religious trend, and among the works of which he is thus the author may be noted the following named: *Isaiah the Statesman; Educational Development in the Territory and State of Washington; Hebrew Philosophy and its Determinants in the Eighth Century, B. C.; Tendencies and Developments in Judaism of the Intertestamental Period; The Reformation in the British Isles; Montana, the Land and the People; American History Correspondence Study Course of the University of Oregon;* and *History of the Superintendency of Public Instruction in the State of Oregon.*

Doctor Raymer gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party, he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he is a member of the American Historical Association, his basic Masonic affiliation is still maintained in the capital city of Montana, where he is a member of Helena Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M. The Doctor likewise is affiliated with the Pi Kappa Delta forensic fraternity, and in his present home city he has membership in the Knights of the Round Table and the Fortnightly Club.

At Bellaire, Antrim County, Michigan, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Raymer to Anna Mildred, daughter of Charles E. Blakeley, of Mancelona, and the children of this union are three in number: Jeanne Blakeley, Robert Charles and Mary Virginia.